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INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

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two publications entitled, "The Chinese Export Commodities Fair" and "Foreign Trade of the Peoples Republic of China, Number 1, 1960". Both publications are in English and are UNCLASSIFIED when detached from this report.

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THE CHINESE EXPORT COMMODITIES FAIR

TA KUNG PAO HONG KONG

1960

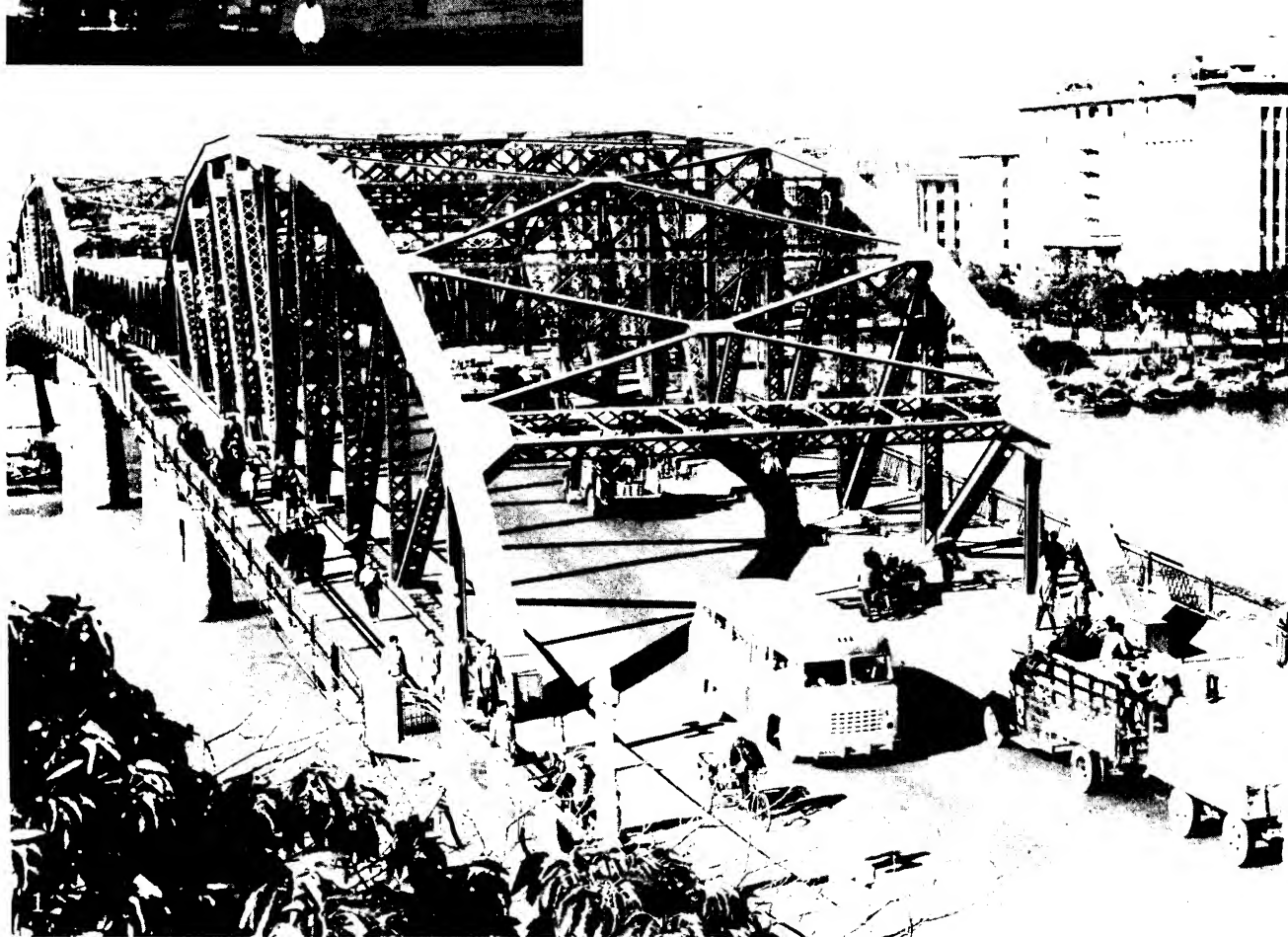
In our foreign relations we consistently follow a firm policy of peace and advocate peaceful co-existence and friendly co-operation among all nations.

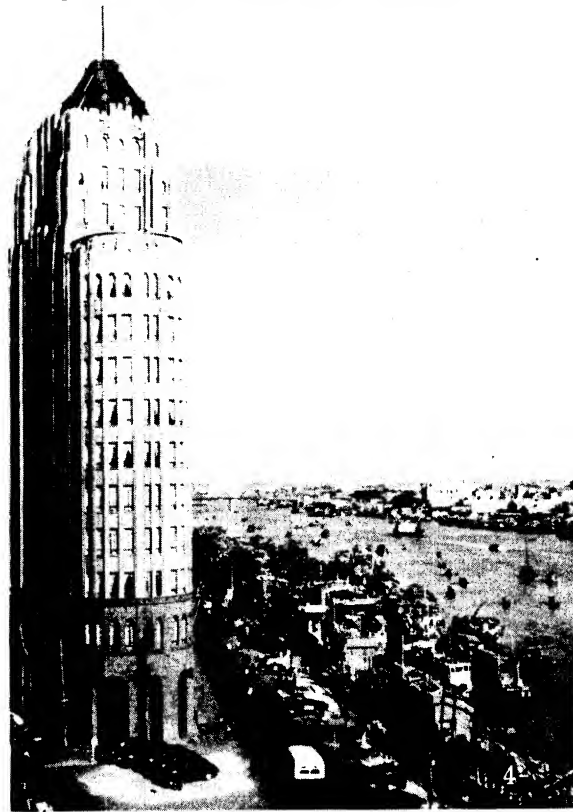
Let us establish and develop our economic relations and commercial intercourse with all nations on the basis of equality, mutual benefit and respect for each other's national sovereignty.

THE CHINESE EXPORT COMMODITIES FAIR

TA KUNG PAO
123, CONNAUGHT ROAD CENTRAL
HONG KONG

Printed by Chung Hwa Book Co., Ltd.





CANTON, THE SOUTH CHINA METROPOLIS

1. Across the Pearl River on which spans the Hai Chu Bridge is the Hai Chu Square, a piece of wasted land now turned into a beautiful public garden. Several skyscrapers are to be found here, including the Overseas Chinese Building and the 10-storey Chinese Export Commodities Exhibition Hall building where the Chinese Export Commodities Fair is held. The inserted photo on the upper left corner is that of the front gate to the exhibition building.

2. The Cultural Park.

3. Full-blossomed kapok in late spring adds colour to the sub-tropical metropolis.

4. Oi Kwun Hotel on the north bank of the Pearl River, one of the tallest buildings in Canton with 15 storeys.

一、珠江如帶，海珠橋橫跨，隔江就是海珠廣場，昔日是斷瓦頽垣，如今是蝶舞花香，高樓矗立，其中有華僑大廈，和樓高十層的中國出口商品陳列館。左上角為該館的正門，中國出口商品交易會就在館內舉行。

二、文化公園，遊覽勝地之一。

三、春夏之間，紅棉花開，使廣州平添特有的南方城市情調。

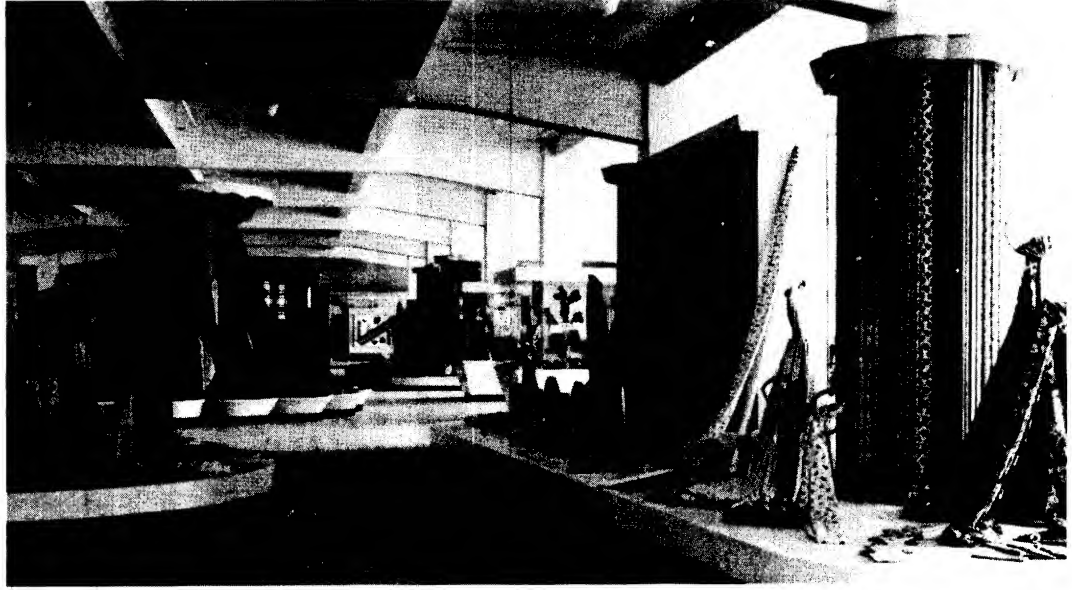
四、愛群大樓，位於珠江北岸，樓高十五層，為廣州市高大建築物之一。



CHINESE EXPORT COMMODITIES FAIR

1. The interior of the main hall measuring nine and a half metres from floor to ceiling beautifully decorated with marble stone of China.
2. Mr. Enrico Natale of Enrico Natale Co. of Italy negotiating a deal for carpets in the Chinese carpet exhibition room.
3. The Textile Exhibition Room where woollen piece goods and printed cotton piece goods are on display.
4. Mr. Wei Ching-fei, Chairman of the Chinese Export Commodities Fair, addressing a gathering of more than 1,000 people at the reception marking the opening of the Fair.
5. Tables and chairs are provided for visitors coming to the Fair to discuss business.
6. Mr. Robert Martin of France is interested in buying Chinese bristles.
7. For Mr. A. Mondini of Orientart Co., Italy, Chinese porcelain and earthen wares are really big attractions.





- 一、中央大廳，高達九公尺半，地面和柱子，都鋪上著名的中國大理石，富麗堂皇。
- 二、中國地毯陳列館一角。意大利 Enrico Natale 公司 Dr. Enrico Natale 在洽談地毯。
- 三、紡織品陳列館，中國呢絨、印花布疋，花式繁多，令人目不暇給。
- 四、幾千人參加的中國出口商品交易會開幕酒會一角。該會主任委員魏金枝（左角）在會上發表了同中國對外貿易有關的重要講話。
- 五、交易洽談散座。
- 六、法國 Robert Martin 先生在洽談雜貨。
- 七、意大利 Orientart 公司 A. Mondini 先生在洽談陶瓷。



Some of the Export Commodities



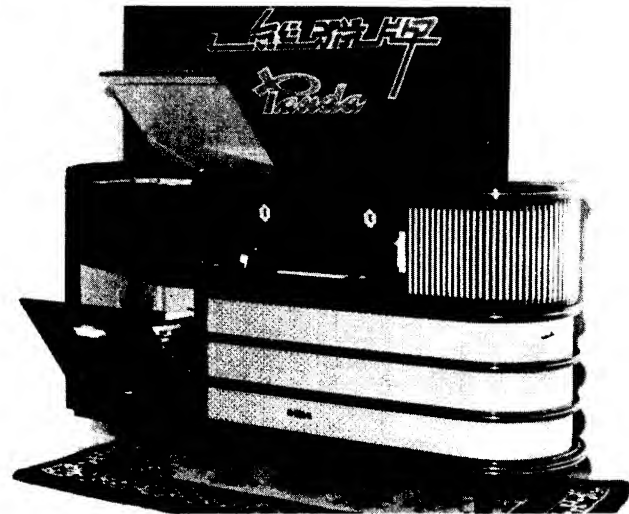
A giant lacquer vase taller than a man is a special product of Fukien.

特大脫胎漆器大花瓶，比觀衆還要高大，爲福建的新產品。



The celebrated Chinese wines and liquors.

著名世界的中國酒。



"Panda" radio combining tape recorder, gramophone and broadcast receiving set in one.

熊貓牌座地收音機，有錄音、唱片和收音等三種用途。

China's porcelain wares enjoying worldwide fame for centuries.

中國瓷器。中國曾幾稱爲「瓷國的國家」，中國瓷器素以爲世界人士所喜愛。

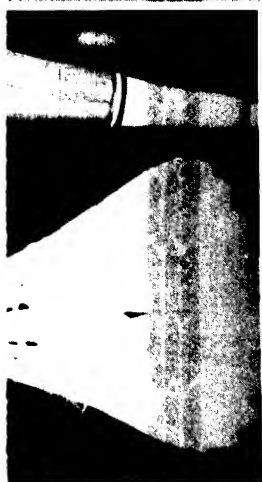


Photographic and lighting equipments.

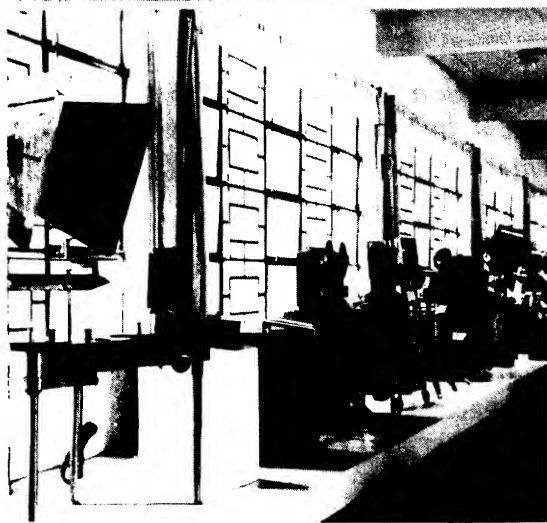
各種攝影照明用具。



Cloisonné wares resembling natural jade is one of China's unique products of art.



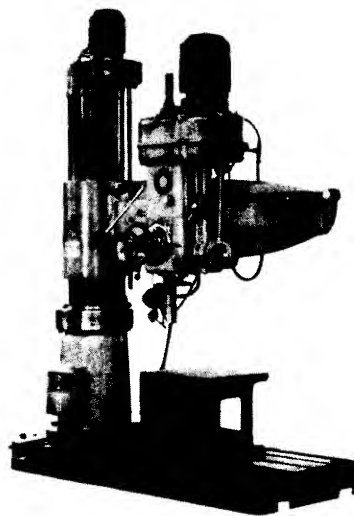
"Champion" bad-
minton rackets and
shuttles.
「冠軍」牌羽毛球和
羽毛球拍。



最細如毛的「
蠟燭」，中國特有
的工藝品之一。

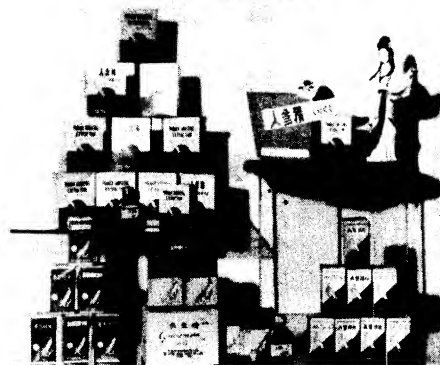
"West Lake" drilling
machine, one of many
machine tools.

中國自製機械之一——
西湖鑽床。



Essence of ginseng,
a famous Chinese
tonic.

中國出產的補品成藥
之一——人參精。



Swatow drawn work
being admired by for-
eign visitors.

外國商人參觀有名的
汕頭抽紗製品。



華潤公司

CHINA RESOURCES CO.

..... 出口商品

Export Commodities

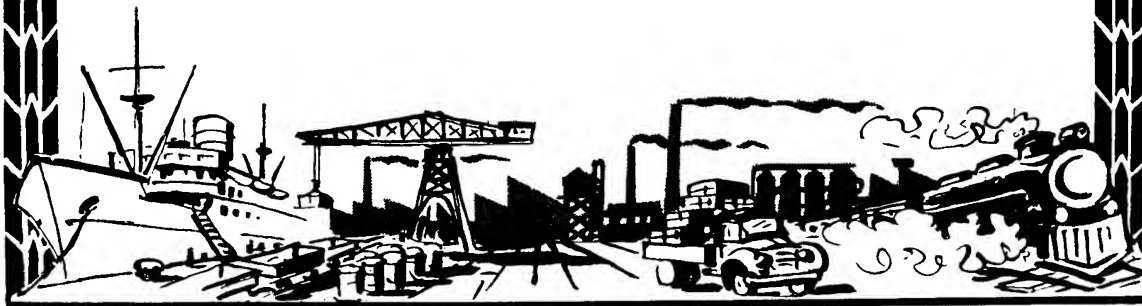
輕工業机械	<i>Machinery for light Industry</i>
輕工業製成品	<i>Light Industrial products</i>
絲及絲織品	<i>Silk & silk goods</i>
紡 織 品	<i>Textiles</i>
糧 穀 油 脂	<i>Cereals, Oils & Fats</i>
礦 產 品	<i>Minerals</i>
畜 產 品	<i>Animal By-products</i>
茶 葉	<i>Tea</i>
教育用品及樂器	<i>Educational Demonstration Instruments & Musical Instruments</i>
工業原料及醫藥品	<i>Industrial & pharmaceutical chemicals</i>
科學儀器及實驗室用具	<i>Scientific Instruments & Laboratory apparatus</i>

又進口各種商品

ALSO IMPORTERS OF VARIOUS COMMODITIES

地址.. 香港中國銀行大廈 電話.. 35181 電掛'CIRECO'香港

ADDRESS: BANK OF CHINA BUILDING, HONGKONG TEL: 35181 CABLE: "CIRECO" H.K.



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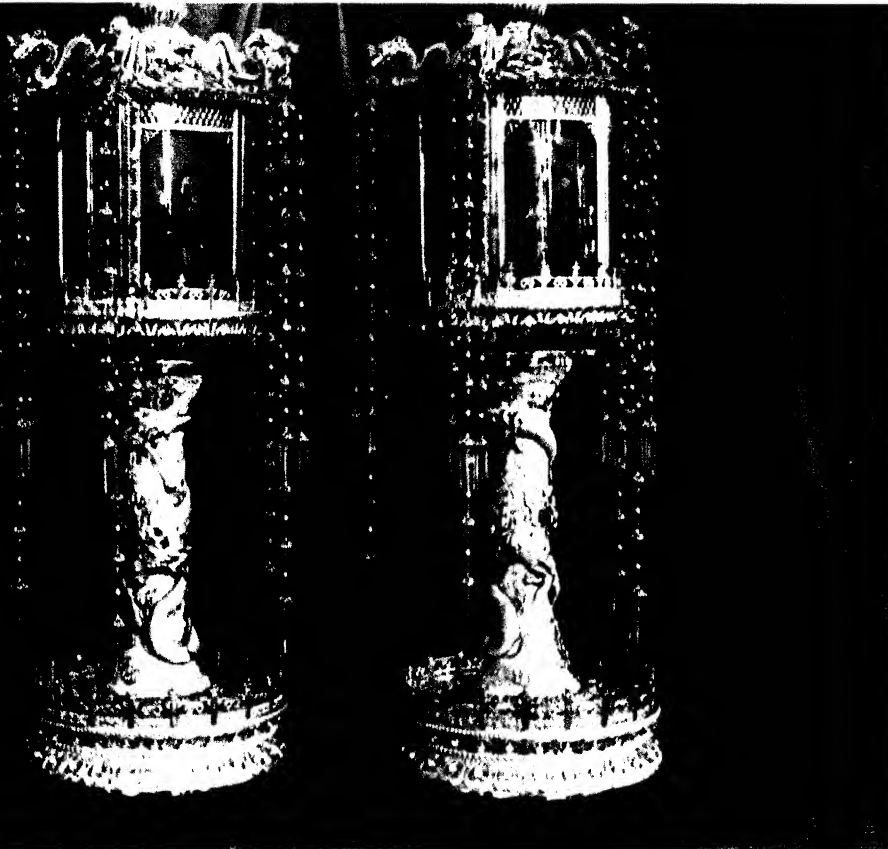
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Editor's Note

The Chinese Export Commodities Fair is a form of international trade activity aimed at the development of China's normal trade with other countries and the promotion of mutual understanding and friendship between the trading parties. Owing to its growing importance in recent years, the Fair has aroused ever greater interest among the businessmen abroad. It has come to our knowledge that there is an intense demand for publications giving comprehensive information about the Fairs. Such demand comes not only from businessmen in Hong Kong and Macao and overseas Chinese residing in diverse areas, but also from our friends in the business circles of foreign countries. Although we have printed from time to time in our newspaper reports on the activities of the Fairs, the demand remains unsatisfied as it is indeed very inconvenient to refer to our reports which are scattered in the different issues of our newspaper. To the foreigners who do not read Chinese, these reports are not at all helpful. It is therefore quite necessary to publish a special booklet on the Fair in both Chinese and English for the convenience of both Chinese and foreign readers.

The material contained in this booklet is mainly drawn from the recent Fair held in the Autumn in 1959. Informations on previous Fairs as well as important documents on China's foreign trade are also included. We hope it will help our readers to get better acquainted with the nature of the Fairs and to have a general idea about China's foreign trade policy and its development.

We have very little previous experience in compiling publications of this nature. It is therefore hoped that our readers will not hesitate to give us suggestions which will help improve our future publications of a similar nature.



Palace lantern is an age-old famous Chinese handicraft which was used to decorate imperial palaces.

宮燈是中國一種古老的手工藝品，以封建時代用於宮廷而得名。中國藝人匠心獨運，創造出各種絢爛多姿的產品。



Ch'oissonne wares, a famous Chinese artistic product.

美觀別緻的中國工藝品景泰藍。



CHINA'S FOREIGN TRADE IN THE PAST TEN YEARS

By Yeh Chi-chuang

Minister of Foreign Trade of the People's Republic of China

Independent Foreign Trade

It is now 10 years since the inauguration of the People's Republic of China. These are the 10 years of the Chinese people's advance in tremendous strides along the road of Socialism—the road of prosperity and affluence. In these years, under the correct leadership of the Chinese Communist Party, they have exerted prodigious effort and manifested boundless collective intelligence. Successfully carrying out the socialist revolution and socialist construction, they have scored spectacular accomplishments on every front. Especially in 1958 and the past months this year, when, under the beacon-light of the General Line for building socialism by “going all out, aiming high and getting greater, faster, better and more economical results”, the Chinese people have achieved the Big Leap Forward in national economy, and have wrought profound historical changes in China's social life and national economy.

In these 10 years, on the foundation of the mighty victories won in China's socialist revolution and socialist construction, and in step with the steady rise of her national economy and the broad development of her relations with other countries, China has also made great strides in foreign trade. With the inauguration of the People's Republic, imperialist privileges in China were completely smashed and the Chinese people recovered their sovereign rights in customs administration and took the key to China's door in their own hands. With the total shattering of old China's dependence on imperialism for external trade, an independent, socialist foreign trade was established. New China's trade was no longer the imperialists' instrument for plundering and exploiting the Chinese people, but a means of serving the interests of China's broad masses and socialist construction, firmly held in the hands of the people's democratic government under the leadership of the Chinese working class.

Even in the early days of the People's Republic, socialist state-operated foreign trade assumed a leading position in China's foreign trade, and quickly became predominant. In line with the victorious achievement in the socialist revolution, China's private foreign trade

business passed in 1956 into joint state-and-private ownership on a business-wide scale, thereby completing in the main its socialist transformation.

To consolidate the positive leadership of the people's democratic government in matters of foreign trade, to keep secure the nation's full independence in foreign trade, and to assure its planned development by correctly carrying out the Party's policies and principles, we have consistently pursued the policy of state control and protection. The *Common Programme* promulgated by the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference in Sept. 1949 specifically declares: “To put into effect control of foreign trade, and to adopt a policy of trade protection”. This policy manifests the determination of the Chinese people, who have risen to their own feet, to strengthen their nation's position of independence and sovereignty. In accordance with this policy, the Chinese Government has introduced a series of measures—the control of import and export commodities by categories; an import and export license system; protective tariffs; prevention of smuggling; foreign exchange control; inspection, testing and control of the qualities of export and import commodities; registration of private import and export firms; control of foreign firms. The policy of trade control has yielded results which prove that the policy is entirely correct and necessary. The control measures so adopted have effectively barred the imperialist economic aggression, protected the growth of Chinese industrial and agricultural production, assured the conduct of the nation's foreign trade entirely in accordance with its own fixed policy, principles and plans, and facilitated the utilizing, restricting and transforming of the private import and export business. In our trade with the fraternal socialist countries, these measures have strengthened economic co-operation according to plan.

Developing Trade with Foreign Countries on the Basis of Equality and Mutual Benefit

Since the founding of the People's Republic, we have persistently adhered to the policy of establishing and developing trade relations with all countries of the world on the principle of equality and mutual benefit. As a result of the people's unrelenting efforts

in following this policy, the past 10 years have seen considerable development in China's trade relations with foreign countries. To date, we have established trade relations with 93 countries and regions of the world, and have concluded inter-governmental trade treaties or agreements with 27 of them.

Rapid Growth of Trade with Socialist Countries

Our trade with the fraternal socialist states is an important part of the new socialist international relations. It is a major form of economic co-operation and mutual support among the socialist countries. Consistently adhering to the principle of positive collaboration, equality, mutual benefit, factuality and practicability, and displaying a combination of patriotism and internationalism, New China has, in the 10 years since its founding, developed trade with the socialist countries in a planned way on the basis of actual needs and feasibility, and worked for close co-operation and mutual aid. In conducting this trade, each side helps

Kweichow has its own iron and steel industry now for the first time in history. Picture shows the Kweichow Steel Works in the capital of the province.

向稱「手無寸鐵」的貴州，也辦起鋼鐵企業。這是興建中的貴陽鋼鐵廠。

a fraternal state as a matter of duty and does its best to satisfy the requirements of the other. To develop trade relations in a planned way, every year since 1950 China has concluded trade agreements with the socialist countries or signed protocols for exchange of goods in accordance with existing trade agreements. She has also concluded with the U.S.S.R. a Sino-Soviet Union Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, and has signed or is negotiating long-term trade agreements with many of the fraternal states of the socialist camp.

Trade with the socialist coun-

tries is the most secure and reliable foundation for the development of our foreign trade and also the most important part of it. In the wake of the rapid economic upsurge of all socialist countries and the ever stronger solidarity and closer co-operation between them, trade between China and the fraternal states is enjoying a continual and steady growth. By 1958, the volume of this trade had increased more than 5-fold over 1950. In the past 10 years, trade with the socialist states has accounted for about 75% of the total volume of China's foreign trade.

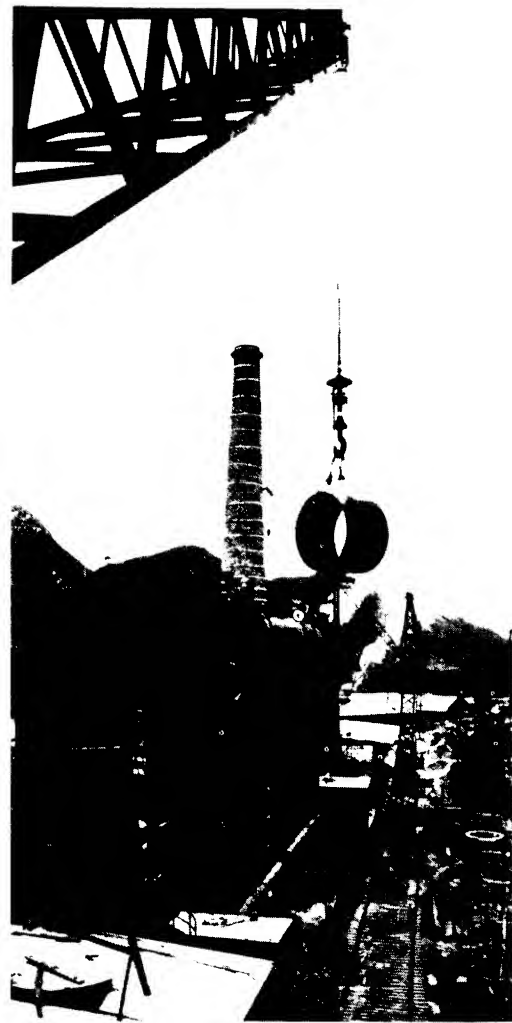
Through the channel of trade we have obtained large amounts of economic aid from the fraternal socialist countries, particularly the U.S.S.R. The goods imported from these countries are all essential to the economic construction of China or to her people's living, with the overwhelmingly greater part consisting of machinery and equipment so very useful to the development of her industrial and agricultural production, scientific and technological research and transportation. Of these, complete sets of plant equipment supplied us for some of our large industrial projects by the Soviet Union and the socialist countries of Eastern Europe, are the most important items. We have also imported from the socialist countries quantities of essential consumer goods such as sugar, paper, medicine, petroleum, etc.

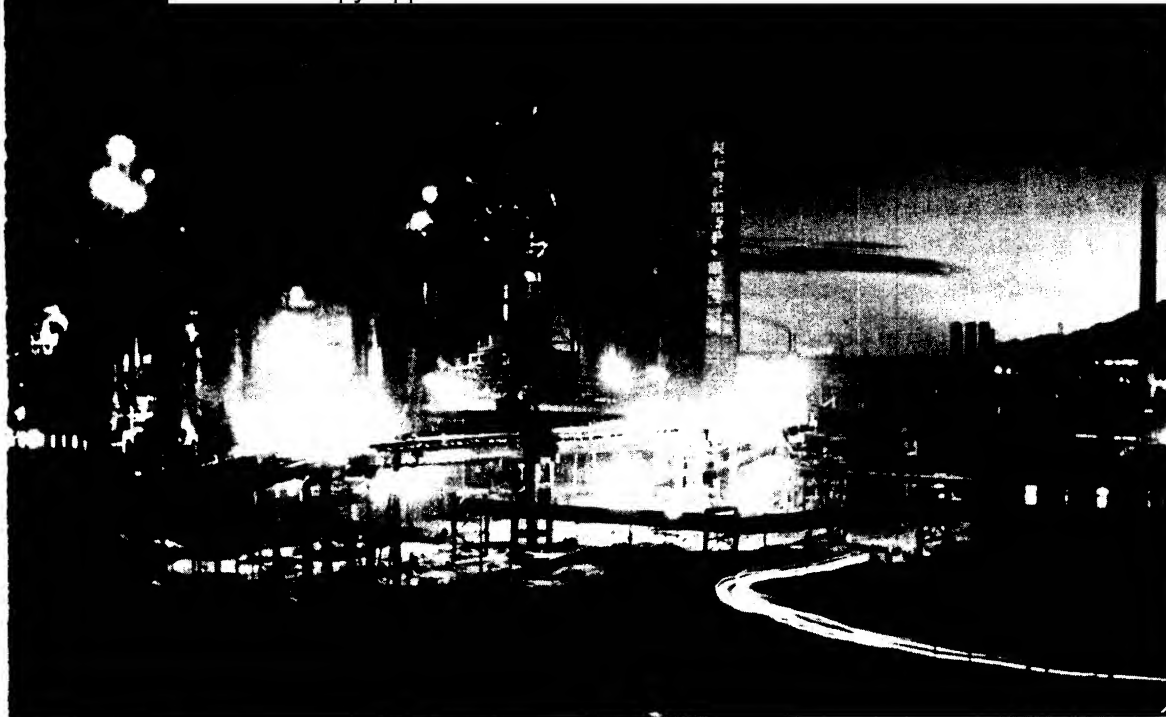
In export, we have also done our best to satisfy the requirements of the socialist countries. Exports in this connection consist mainly of items the socialist countries need—minerals, animal by-products, agricultural and subsidiary agricultural products and their processed goods, foods, consumer goods, handicrafts, etc. A number of industrial manufactures have been added in recent years, and some light industry equipment has been exported to some Eastern European and Asian socialist countries. These goods are helpful in developing the national economy of the importing countries and in supplying the wants of their peoples.

Besides trade, we have also had close and extensive relations with the socialist states in such matters as economic assistance, loans, scientific work, technology, transportation and communications.

Progress of Trade with Afro-Asian Countries

Considerable progress has also been registered in our trade with the Asian-African countries and regions during the past 10 years. To date, we have concluded inter-governmental trade agreements with Ceylon, Indonesia, Burma, India, the United Arab Republic, Cambodia, Afghanistan, Yemen, Tunis, Morocco and Iraq. By 1958, our trade with the nationalist countries of Asia and Africa had mounted 1.8 times over 1950. Besides partially supplying these countries with some of their





Night scene at the building site of Paotow Steel Works where the Number One blast furnace was completed and began producing iron in October, 1959.

包鋼工地夜景，它的一號高爐已於去年十月間出鐵。

peoples' needs for everyday living, some machinery and complete sets of plant equipment essential to the development of their national industry were furnished in compliance with their wishes and in accordance with China's capabilities. At the instance of Cambodia, Nepal, Yemen, Indonesia and Ceylon, we have extended economic and technical assistance with no political "strings" being attached. Since our own industrial strength is still weak, our standing in science and technology still not high, it is obvious that our ability to extend economic and technical aid is limited. Nevertheless, by this kind of friendly co-operation, China manifests her cordial desire to render positive assistance to the Asian-African countries for the development of their independent, sovereign economy. Facts have attested that our trade with these countries is beneficial in developing self-reliantly the independent, sovereign economies of both partners, and in promoting mutual friendship. The rapid growth of trade between China and the Asian-African countries in the past 10 years demonstrates that China's trade policy of equality, mutual benefit and mutual supply of needs has yielded good results and has been gaining increasing attention from the governments and popularity from the peoples of these countries and regions.

Trade with Western and Latin American Countries making Headway

While carrying on active trade with the socialist and Asian-African countries, we have also been consistently establishing and promoting commercial relations with the Western countries. Some of these countries, subservient to U.S. imperialism, have since 1950 subscribed to the American-imposed "embargo" policy against China. It has become all too evident that the "embargo" has failed. Yet they still repeatedly resort to measures of discrimination to restrict Chinese

exportation into their countries. Facts show that all such actions have totally failed in impeding the victorious implementation of China's economic construction and the development of her foreign trade. Instead, these actions have met with the strong opposition of the peace-loving nations and peoples of the world, and are becoming increasingly unpopular even among the Western countries.

Under the impetus of our peaceful trade policy of equality and mutual benefit together with the efforts of the broad masses and businessmen of the Western world, our trade with the Western countries has been growing in recent years. Thus far, China has successively signed inter-governmental agreements with Finland, Sweden, Denmark and Norway; the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade and China's national trade corporations dealing in various specialized lines have also signed non-governmental agreements or contracts with the firms or business organizations of such countries as Great Britain, France, West Germany, the Netherlands, Switzerland, Austria, Belgium and Italy.

In the 10 years just past, our commercial relations with Latin American countries have also enjoyed a sizable degree of recovery and progress. Friendly contacts have increased between China and the non-governmental bodies or businessmen of some Latin American countries. Trade between China and Latin America has ample possibility for development. Large numbers of Latin American people and businessmen have in recent years voiced their desire to establish and promote commercial relations with China in increasing degree, a desire China heartily endorses and welcomes. It is the wish of the Chinese people to work with the Latin American people for the development

of trade relations between each other on the principle of equality and mutual benefit.

*Foreign Trade to Serve the Interests of China's
Industrial and Agricultural Production
and Socialist Construction*

Foreign trade is a component part of China's national economy. Since the founding of the People's Republic, our foreign trade, consistently following the General Line and the economic policies of the Chinese Communist Party and the State, has planned the flow of goods between the domestic and foreign markets in such a way as to serve the interests of China's industrial and agricultural production and socialist construction.

On the basis of the rapid recovery and expansion of her national economy, China's total import and export figures have been showing sizable gains. The 1958 total for import and export was about 3 times that of the 1950 figure. International payments have always been kept in balance, completely putting an end to the heavy adverse trade situation which old China suffered for a long period.

In imports, means of production, or capital goods, have accounted for an overwhelmingly large part. The importation of these goods effectively helped the recovery and expansion of China's industry and agriculture, lent support to the big leap forward of 1958 of her national economy and quickened the pace of her socialist industrialization. Special mention should be made of the huge, generous and unselfish aid extended us by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, which has played an exceedingly important part in accelerating China's socialist construction and laying a preliminary foundation for her socialist industrialization.

Vis-a-vis China's development in industry and agriculture, a remarkable change has also taken place in the character of exports in the past ten years. In the old days, by far the larger part of our export goods consisted of agricultural produce, subsidiary farm products, and items processed from these goods. But now that our industrial capacity has multiplied, the export of industrial and mining products are increasing. Many items which China was unable to manufacture herself or had to import to meet domestic needs, such as machine tools, machinery, some kinds of chemicals, bicycles, sewing machines, etc., need no longer to be imported and have even become available for export in a certain quantity.

In arranging the scope of export goods, the principle of giving all-round consideration to all aspects has always been adhered to, so that a proper ratio can be maintained between home consumption and foreign sales. On the one hand, assurance is made of the supply of major items of goods to the domestic market, and on the other, assurance of exports according to requirements and capability in order to import what we need. Over the past years, the total value of Chinese exports generally accounted for some 4% of the nation's total industrial and agricultural product (in value). In general, the amount of all major items of exports took a rational percentage in the total national output of the year. The planning and arrangements of exports have in the main been conducted in conformity with the requirements of our national economy. Assurance is given both to the basic requirements of the home market and to the requirements of export; consideration is given both to current and long-term interests of the Chinese people. In fact, in keeping with China's growth in industry and agriculture, the supply of commodities for domestic consumption has been for the past 10 years enjoying a continual rise, to the considerable betterment of people's living. Take the year

A textile industry centre is being established at Chengchow, in Honan Province where cotton is one of its main products.

在盛產棉花的河南省建起了新的鄭州紡織工業基地。





Wharf scene at Whampu, Kwangtung. 黃埔港碼頭一角。

1957 for instance, total national retail sales of general goods rose 71% over 1952; total sales of food grains gained 23% over 1952; edible vegetable oil, 35%. The malicious calumny of reactionary imperialists terming China's export trade as "hunger export" can stand no factual test.

Principles and Policies

In the past 10 years, we have conducted our work in foreign trade persistently in pursuance of the Party's and the State's General Line and various principles and policies. Following are some comprehensions formed in this field:

1. Rigorous observance of the Party's and the State's General Line constitutes a fundamental assurance for the work of foreign trade to march forward on a right course and to serve effectively the cause of socialist construction and socialist transformation. In the first half of 1958, the Chinese Communist Party, drawing from their experience in the Chinese socialist revolution and socialist construction, put forth the General Line for building socialism by "going all out, aiming high and getting greater, faster, better and more economical results". In accordance with this general line for socialism, the guiding policies were laid down of simultaneous development of industry and agriculture on the basis of giving priority to heavy industry, of simultaneous development of heavy and light industries, of simultaneous development of national and local industries, of simultaneous development of large enterprises, medium-sized and small enterprises, of simultaneously employing modern and indigenous methods of production, and of combining centralized leadership with full-scale mass movements in industry. All these policies are, in a word the policy of "walking on two legs" summed up from the experiences gained

in the course of the big leap forward in industry and agriculture in 1958, and form the paramount policies for carrying out the General Line to build socialism. Since China's foreign trade is a component part of her national economy as well as an important link in her socialist construction, the work in foreign trade must be conducted in compliance with the Party's and State's General Line to assure the implementation of the above-mentioned policies and to serve the general tasks of the Party and State. In the past 10 years, our foreign trade has had all its guiding principles, policies and tasks based on the General Line, thereby guaranteeing that the work in foreign trade march in the correct direction

at all times, adequately demonstrating the superiority of socialist foreign trade, working in close co-ordination with the nation's peaceful socialist construction and effectively serving the cause of socialism.

2. Our foreign trade must be conducted strictly on the principle of self-reliance as the chief means and external aid as the auxiliary means. This is China's fundamental policy for building socialism. As China is a country of vast population, extensive territory and immensely rich natural resources, yet with an under-developed economy, she must mainly depend on her own resources—manpower, material resources, finance—to build herself up step by step into a great socialist country having modern industry, modern agriculture, and advanced science and culture. She must fully bring out the wisdom and energy of the entire nation, work hard and struggle hard, exercise diligence and thrift. With self-reliance as the pre-condition, she will also bid for appropriate aid from the fraternal socialist states in accordance with needs and possibilities. This kind of aid is an important and advantageous condition for China to push forward her socialist construction at a high speed. Guided by this policy, the main task of our foreign trade is to carry out successfully the work of drawing external aid in support of our socialist construction. This policy teaches us to conduct foreign trade on the principle of factuality and practicability and to do business according to capability instead of wishful thinking. It is our desire to promote by means of trade, self-reliance in each country, and common economic upsurge among the fraternal socialist states and prosperity and welfare in the nationalist and peace-loving countries of the world.

3. Strict observance of the socialist foreign policy of peace and the peaceful economic policy is the firm, undeviating tenet of China's foreign trade. The

Constitution of China proclaims, "In international affairs our firm and consistent policy is to strive for the noble cause of world peace and the progress of humanity". Pledged to this principle, we persistently undertake ourselves to consolidating and strengthening the fraternal solidarity and co-operation with the stalwart bulwark-the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union that stands for lasting world peace. Guided by the ideals of Marxism-Leninism, all socialist countries are marching on hand in hand towards the lofty objective of Socialism and Communism. Our trade with these fraternal states is and will forever be the most important and most reliable part and foundation of our foreign trade. At the same time we also seek to promote trade relations according to factuality and practicability with the nationalist countries on the principle of equality, mutual benefit and mutual satisfaction of needs. We are also willing to trade with other countries of the world on the basis of equality and mutual benefit, irrespective of their social systems. We stand in no fear of peaceful emulation with capitalism, being fully confident that victory will come to us because of the unmatched superiority of socialism and the planned development of our economy which rules out economic crisis and external expansionism. This determines the nature of China's foreign trade which is totally different in pith and substance from the self-seeking and aggressive trade of the imperialist countries. Our foreign trade is incapable of becoming expansionist or of seizing upon a foreign market to the exclusion of others. We desire only to carry out normal and peaceful commerce with others, but we shall sternly refuse to tolerate any attempt by others to infringe upon our interests. It must be pointed out also that since our foreign trade is carried out under a foreign policy of peace, it therefore follows that commercial intercourse with us can only develop normally with a reciprocal political attitude of friendship. Some Western countries seek to promote trade with China,

but at the same time they adopt an attitude of political or economic discrimination against us. Such a way of thinking is indeed unrealistic.

4. The policy of equality, mutual benefit, mutual supply of needs, exchange of goods and balance of trade is the fundamental principle for the prosecution of our foreign trade, and has always been adhered to in our practical trade activities. Trade with the socialist countries has always followed this policy. And our exchange of goods with many nationalist countries of Asia and Africa in pursuance of this policy has yielded results beneficial to each other's economic development and peaceful co-existence. As a result of the imperialists, long years of monopoly and occupation of foreign markets and raw material-producing areas, many of the nationalist countries have been suffering from economic under-development and difficulties in foreign exchange payment. To the Chinese people who had much the same experience in history, the circumstances of these countries are well understandable. It is deeply comprehended that to develop trade relations that suit the needs of both sides, in accordance with the above-mentioned principles is highly conducive to building up the independent economy of each and beneficial to the foreign exchange payments of both. As to the Western countries, we are also willing to carry on trade with them on these principles, with a view to keeping a two way traffic in trade and a balance in the main of imports and exports. But some of the Western countries, obstinately continuing their trade discriminations against China, are restricting the import of Chinese commodities into their lands, a measure that will inevitably cause a corresponding reduction of imports into China from these countries. This results in the shrinking of their foreign markets and adds difficulties to their overseas sales, without any harm whatsoever to China. It is an established fact that the "embargo" and all other trade restrictions and discrimina-

THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
Composition of China's import & export

Year	Import Total import = 100		Export Total export = 100		
	Capital goods	Consumer's goods	Industrial & mining Products	Processed agricultural & subsidiary products	Agricultural & subsidiary products
1950	87.2	12.8	9.3	33.2	57.5
1952	90.6	9.4	17.9	22.8	59.3
1957	92.7	7.3	28.4	31.5	40.1
1958	93.7	6.3	27.5	37.0	35.5

Library, Ta Kung Pao, Hong Kong

tions against China have failed to impede the growth of China's industry and agriculture and, on the contrary, have in some ways prompted the building up of our nation at a great speed under the spirit of self-reliance. Some people have indulged in the idea that China must of necessity trade with the Western countries, wishfully thinking of gaining large profits out of trade with China—a grossly absurd idea indeed.

5. To adhere correctly to fair and reasonable prices and to oppose exchange of goods at unequal value, is the business tenet of our socialist trade which has been consistently observed. As is widely known, the capitalist countries' trade with under-developed countries is characterized by exchange at unequal value. Employing various forms of monopoly, the capitalists can depress the raw material prices to a desired low, and market their surplus goods to the raw material-producing countries at high prices. Meanwhile, prices in the capitalist world market are controlled by the imperialist monopolist groups and are constantly subject to violent fluctuations due to the economic crisis of capitalism and to speculation. This is to the serious detriment of the under-developed, raw material-exporting countries. In our trade with the socialist states, relatively stable prices are employed, thereby avoiding the effects of price fluctuations of the international capitalist market. This facilitates the planning and arrangement of our economy and the superiority of this method has more and more clearly manifested itself. We shall be glad to try to apply step by step a system of fair and reasonable prices to our trade with the nationalist countries, so that both sides may benefit from it.

To Further Develop Peaceful

Foreign Trade

Our achievements in foreign trade in the past 10 years vividly demonstrate the superiority of socialism and adequately show that our peaceful socialist foreign trade is in accord with the interest of all peoples of the world and that of world peace. The imperialist reactionaries who had been thrown out of China by the Chinese people asserted that China would be unable to manage her own economy. And American imperialism went to the lengths of compelling other states to subscribe to its "embargo" policy against China, fancying that this could strangle the economy of China and sabotage her cause of socialism. All these intrigues have utterly broken down.

The tremendous achievements of China's peaceful foreign trade are a part of the brilliant victories of the Chinese Communist Party's and State's General Line and the foreign policy of peace and the peaceful economic policy. They are the results of the utmost efforts and unremitting struggles of the broad masses of the nation on all fronts of production and construction in general and the people's ardent support to the work of foreign trade in particular. At the same time the achievements are inseparable from the friendly co-operation and positive aid of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. From these countries we derive, in addition, the benefit of learning from their advanced experiences in foreign trade and to adapt them to Chinese conditions. Henceforth we shall continue in following determinedly the leadership of the Party, and, in relying on the powerful support of the entire nation and on the aid of the socialist countries headed by the Soviet Union. With the prerequisite of implementing the General Line and policies of the Party and the State, we shall work for more and better attainments in foreign trade on the foundation of the achievements and experiences of the past 10 years and in co-ordination with the big leap forward of our national economy. We shall continue our efforts to consolidate and strengthen our friendship, solidarity, co-operation and mutual aid with the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union, and to promote trade relations with the nationalist countries, Latin American countries and all peace-loving countries, in order to make our foreign trade of better service to China's socialism and contribute further positive part to the cause of world peace and the progress of humanity.

(The subtitles are the editor's)

THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
Table showing increase of China's import & export

Year	Total import & export (value in 100,000,000 JMP)	Index(%) (on basis 1950=100)
1950	41.5	100.0
1952	64.6	155.5
1957	104.5	251.5
1958	128.7	309.8

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The Chinese Export Commodities Fairs - A Retrospect

The Chinese Export Commodities Fair is organized for developing normal international trade based on the principle of equality and mutual benefit, and promoting mutual understanding and closer friendship between the Chinese people and peoples of other nations.

The main features of the Fair are: (1) numerous samples of Chinese export commodities are exhibited for inspection and placing orders; (2) businessmen from Hong Kong, Macao and foreign countries are invited to visit the Fair and discuss business in person; (3) representatives of Chinese Trade Corporations are present at the Fair to receive visitors and to conclude deals with them; (4) purchase of import commodities needed by China are also considered in addition to sale of exports.

The previous Chinese Export Commodities Fairs have always been held in Canton, metropolis of South China. The following is a brief account of all the previous Fairs of Chinese export commodities.

The Chinese Export Commodities Fair (Spring), 1957: This Fair was the first Fair held in Canton after the Exhibition of Chinese Export Commodities in Autumn 1956. It was opened on April 25th and closed on May 25th. More than 1,200 visitors from 19 countries and territories were present at the Fair where some 12,900 items of commodities were on display. Several thousand contracts were signed there.

The Chinese Export Commodities Fair (Autumn), 1957: This Fair lasted one and a half months from October 15th to November 30th, 1957. More than 1,900 visitors attended the Fair where about 14,000 items were on display. Business done during the Fair was 363% of that of the previous Fair.

The Chinese Export Commodities Fair (Spring), 1958: The Fair, held from April 15th to May 15th, 1958, had on display over 2,000 items more than the previous one. More than 2,200 visitors from 36 countries and regions attended and the total value of transaction was 789% of that of the Spring Fair in 1957.

The Chinese Export Commodities Fair (Autumn), 1958: Opened on October 15th and closed on November 30th, 1958, this Fair had more than 22,000 items on display, including several thousand new items produced during the Great Leap Forward in China.

Business done between Chinese trade delegations and many of the 3,100 visitors was over 250% of the Autumn 1957 figure, or 15% larger than the record held by the Spring Fair, 1958.

The Chinese Export Commodities Fair (Spring), 1959: About 2,500 people visited the Fair which was held from April 15th to May 15th, 1959. Among the items on display were 2,500 new ones introduced to visitors for the first time. A total of 10,000 contracts were signed with a total value several times that of the first trade fair held in Canton. This value covered only the transactions in spot cargo and near future.

The Chinese Export Commodities Fair (Autumn), 1959: Though lasting only a month from November 1st to November 30th, 1959, half a month shorter than the two previous Autumn Fairs, this Fair had been the largest thus far, with an increase of 2,000 odd new items as compared with the Fair held in Spring the same year. Three thousand visitors attended the Fair and a large number of contracts were signed. Both import and export transactions concluded during the Fair exceeded the previous record.

For the convenience of the visitors, facilities such as post and tele-communications, banking, insurance and shipping were always provided at the Fair. There were also off-sale counters selling samples and shops selling food and drinks.

All the previous Fairs have taken place in the Chinese Export Commodities Exhibition Hall in Canton. This permanent Exhibition Hall, much needed as (China's) foreign trade continuously expands, was inaugurated in Spring, 1957. In 1959, when the variety of (China's) export commodities has further increased as a result of the Great Leap Forward in China's industry and agriculture, a new Hall was built covering an area of 34,000 square metres, almost treble the size of the old hall. The new building was completed in time for the opening of the Chinese Export Commodities Fair (Autumn), 1959.

Thousands of visitors from nearly 100 countries and regions in the world's five continents, including businessmen, government officials, writers, scientists, artists, religious personalities as well as public leaders and well-known personalities working for world peace, have visited the Chinese Export Commodities Fairs or Exhibitions in Canton since 1957. Both the Fairs and the permanent Exhibition have been serving a useful purpose in promoting normal trade between China and other countries and furthering mutual understanding and friendship between the Chinese people and peoples of different nations.

Mr. Yang, manager of Shanghai Textile Corporation, discussing business with a foreign businessman dealing in cotton piece goods.

上海紡織公司楊經理與
外商洽談棉布交易。





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AT A GRAND RECEPTION

The opening speech, by the Chairman of the Committee for the Chinese Export Commodities Fair, dealing with the Fair and China's foreign trade.

The Chinese Export Commodities Fair for Autumn 1959 was opened in the newly completed Chinese Export Commodities Exhibition Hall on the 1st November, 1959. As soon as the main doors were thrown open at 8.00 a.m., foreign visitors and overseas Chinese, who had rushed from different countries to Canton in time for the opening, and businessmen from Hongkong and Macao flocked into the Hall to inspect the samples of various kinds of export commodities and start business talks with the representatives of the Chinese foreign trade corporations present at the Fair. In every negotiation room and at every table, negotiations were held with enthusiasm and surrounded with friendly atmosphere.

At 6.00 p.m., a grand reception was held on the 6th floor, in celebration of the opening of the Chinese

Export Commodities Fair for Autumn 1959 and of the completion of the new building for the Chinese Export Commodities Exhibition Hall. More than 1,400 persons attended, including businessmen from many countries and regions of the world and the representatives of the Chinese foreign trade corporations.

The first to address the reception was Mr. Wei Ching-fei, Chairman of the Committee for the Chinese Export Commodities Fair, who extended a hearty welcome on behalf of the Fair to visitors from different countries, overseas Chinese, and Chinese from Hongkong and Macao.

He said: "It is now ten full years from the day the People's Republic of China was founded. During these ten years, our country has consistently adhered to a socialist foreign policy of peace and a peaceful economic policy, as is clearly defined in the Constitution of the People's Republic of China: 'In international affairs our firm and consistent policy is to strive for the noble cause of world peace and the progress of humanity.'

"Guided by the policies just mentioned, our country has always advocated the establishment and development of peaceful trade relations with other countries on the basis of respect for each other's national sovereignty, equality and mutual benefit, and mutual supply of needs; these are in compliance with the common desires of the people all over the world, and widely meet with the hearty approval of business circles in all countries."

Referring to the useful purpose served by the Fair for trade, Mr. Wei Ching-fei said: "Beginning from 1957, the Chinese Export Commodities Fair was held twice a year in Canton under the joint sponsorship of our national foreign trade corporations, and practical experience gained therefrom tells us that the holding of these Fairs has served an ever-increasing useful purpose in the development of normal trade relations between China and other countries, and in advancing the mutual understanding and friendly co-operation between our people and those of other countries. At the same time, it is further proved that the holding of these Fairs is not only in compliance with our country's foreign policy of peace and her peaceful economy policy, but are also in line with the demands of business circles of the world."

Mr. Wei Ching-fei added: "On the basis of the brilliant achievements of our Big Leap Forward in 1958, we are accomplishing an even greater Leap

THE MOST SUCCESSFUL FAIR

The Chinese Export Commodities Fair (Autumn), 1959, was the sixth Fair held since the Spring of 1957. It was also the biggest. The samples of exportable commodities exhibited there were more than twenty thousand different kinds, including about two thousand kinds of new products. In response to invitation of the Fair, nearly three thousand businessmen from scores of countries in all the continents came to attend the Fair. The transactions concluded totalled over 500,000,000 Jen-Min-Pi in value (over 73,000,000 sterling or 1,100,000,000 Hong Kong dollars).

On the closing day, another mammoth reception was held in celebration of the success achieved by the Fair. Over a thousand invited guests attended, including businessmen of different countries who were still there and the representatives of the different Chinese Joint Trade Delegations.

At the reception, Mr. Wei Ching-fei, Chairman of the Committee for the Chinese Export Commodities Fair, made a speech, in which he referred to the great number of export and import contracts signed between China's industrial and commercial friends who had visited the Fair and the Joint Trade Delegations of China.

Mr. Wei Ching-fei added: "During this Fair, our export commodities were sold to over 50 countries and regions. This shows a greater amount of business concluded in exports and in imports than any one of our previous Export Commodities Fairs. Throughout the Fair, in addition to doing actual business, all business parties concerned had frank discussions with one another on matters of mutual interest and beneficial to future business development. By so doing, much benefit is derived for the further expansion of business relations between the business parties concerned."

Regarding the great amount of business concluded at the Fair and the tremendous achievements obtained, Mr. Wei Ching-fei said: "They are the results of our country's Big Leap Forward in industrial and agricultural production, which have placed very much more goods at the disposal of our export trade; they are also the results of our government's consistent adherence to the foreign policy of peace and our foreign trade policy of equality and mutual benefit. They are no less due to the efforts made by the Chinese people and by our business friends who have attended the Fair, and to the victories gained by the peoples of the world in striving towards the developments of normal international trade relations, and in opposing the creation of artificial barriers to trade."

The air of enthusiasm and friendliness permeated throughout the reception. To the achievements won by the Fair, the continued development of business between all the parties concerned and the further strengthening of mutual friendship, toasts were frequently drunk between the guests and the hosts.

Forward this year. Due to the rapid development of our industrial and agricultural production, Chinese export commodities have not only increased in variety, but their quality and standard are also undergoing constant improvement, thereby offering abundant material condition for the further development of our foreign trade. The present new building, covering three times the ground area of the former one, is built in order to meet rapidly developing conditions in respect of our foreign trade.

"Rapid changes are now taking place in China. Take the present Exhibition Hall building for instance. On the closing day of the last Fair, erection work had only just begun, but now the building is completed, and to-day it is being used for holding the present Fair. This fact, small as it is, offers strong proof of the rapidity of our various forms of construction and the huge achievements gained under the beacon-light of the General Line for building Socialism. Therefore, those gentlemen who have been spreading slander about our General Line, our Big Leap Forward and our People's Communes can but reveal their own stupidity and ignorance."

In conclusion, Mr. Wei Ching-fei said: "Ladies and Gentlemen: Beginning from to-day, the Fair will be open for one month. We hope that our business

friends from different parts of the world will conclude mutually satisfactory transactions with the representatives of our foreign trade corporations of various cities in China by adhering to the principle of equality, mutual benefit, mutual supply of needs, and to the spirit of factuality and practicability."

Mr. Chiang Ming, Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade, and Mr. Chu Kwang, Mayor of Canton, also spoke at the reception.

Then Mr. Silver, Chairman of the Council for Promotion of International Trade, Brazil; Mr. Ko Chok-hong, President of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, Hong Kong; and Mr. Ho Yin, Chairman of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, Macao, followed successively.

From the beginning to the end, an atmosphere of gaiety and cheerfulness permeated through the reception. The toasting of "Gan Bei" rang continuously. When it was over, the whole party went to the "Tung Shan Hall" to enjoy an soiree by well-known artists. Besides brilliant performances of songs and dances, Mr. Ma Shih-tseng and Miss Hung Hsien Nu, the leading actor and actress of Kwangtung opera, played an act of the famous piece entitled "Kwan Han Ching" which deservedly brought down the house.

Achievements of the Autumn Trade Fair, 1959

An interview given by the Secretary-General of the Fair

The achievements of the Chinese Export Commodities Trade Fair, Autumn, 1959, held in Canton in November of that year were outlined in an exclusive interview given by Mr. Yen Yih-chun, the Secretary-General of the Fair.

Mr. Yen, a zealous promoter for normal international trade said that although the Autumn Fair was one-month shorter than the two fairs held in the two preceding autumns, it had been more successful than any previous trade fairs of Chinese export commodities.

Mr. Yen listed two principal achievements, the first being the successful conclusion of a large number of contracts of imports and exports to the mutual benefit of both parties. Nearly 3,000 businessmen from dozens of countries on five continents had accepted invitation and attended the Autumn Fair, 1959. Trade delegations dealing in native produce, edible oils, silk and silk piece goods, tea, foodstuffs, animal products, sundries, minerals, chemicals and medicine, machinery, transport machinery, metals, instruments and whole-plant equipments and representing China's various foreign trade corporations were present at the Fair to discuss and conclude business transactions with the visiting businessmen. As a result of warm and friendly discussion during the month, hundreds of contracts amounting to more than 73 million pounds sterling in total were signed. With increases in both imports and exports, this total amount exceeded all the previous records.

In analysing the cause of the increase, Mr. Yen laid stress on the following points:

1. The Great Leap Forward in China's industry and agriculture which was achieved in 1958 and continued in 1959 provided an even sounder material basis for the nation's foreign trade, rendering it possible to expand international trade still further. Particularly notable was the fact that the export of steel products for building purpose, machinery, textiles, cement, coal, canned goods, newsprint, certain instruments and daily necessities all recorded increases of various degrees. The export commodities sold at the Fair were of greater varieties than in the Autumn of 1958 including new ones which had become available for the first time owing to the expansion of agriculture and industry as a result of the Great Leap Forward.

2. All export dealings were conducted by the buyers and sellers in person and samples were examined on the spot. Guided by the principle of equality and mutual benefit, those took part in the discussion agreed to adopt only those terms and conditions which were workable and advantageous to both. The interests of both parties were taken into full consideration.

The Secretary-General pointed out that the Chinese Export Commodities Fair was engaged in both selling Chinese export commodities and buying foreign goods needed by China. Purchases from visiting businessmen were made by China's representatives at all previous fairs with a view to promoting interflow of goods under the principle of equality and mutual benefit.

At every trade fair in the past, import contracts of considerable amount were signed between China on the one hand and visiting businessmen on the other. The value of the import transactions of the Autumn Trade Fair in 1959 exceeded that of the Spring Fair of the same year by 35 per cent and that of the Autumn Fair, 1958 by 50 per cent.

Mr. Yen added that imports would, of course, have to be those which meet the requirement of China's economic construction or people's livelihood and that prices must be fair and reasonable. It was ridiculous that certain countries were still reluctant to do away completely with the already bankrupt "embargo" and attempting to sell at high price surplus goods that they could not get rid of, Mr. Yen said. He further pointed out that when the present Fair was being held in Canton, Britain adopted new regulations restricting the import of Chinese products. The Secretary-General stressed that measures such as this which could only be termed as artificial and detrimental to the development of normal trade must be thoroughly removed in order to ensure greater and better development of normal trade relations among different countries.

The second major achievement of the Fair was the enhancement of friendship. New friends had been won. Old friendship were renewed and further consolidated. There were earnest exchanges of views during the discussion on matters of mutual benefit, on the further development of trade relations between

China and other countries as well as on the cause of lasting peace.

Speaking of this aspect of the Fair's achievements, Mr. Yen expressed his pleasure to have made so many new friends. He said: "We have succeeded in making many new friends at each trade Fair, and moreover we are just too glad to have these frequent opportunities to meet our old friends. This friendship is extremely precious to us as it will contribute to the further development of our foreign trade and to the cause of lasting peace for the world."

Mr. Yen continued that, as was in the past, principal export commodities were assembled in the trade fair enabling visitors to acquire a better understanding of them. At the autumn Fair, 1959, a total of over 20,000 varieties of samples representing main export commodities produced in China since the founding of the People's Republic of China were on display. Among them the number of new products exceeded that of the previous fair by almost 2,000. The total exhibition space of 20,000 sq. metres, was twice as large as that of the last Fair. The rapid increase in the varieties of new products available for export was attributable to the Great Leap Forward in China's industry and agriculture in recent years. There had been continuous improvement in variety, packing, design and quality to suit the taste of the customers and the requirement of the world market. The export commodities were gathered and exhibited systematically while new products were being added from time to time, thus enabling not only new visitors to have a comparatively comprehensive understanding towards Chinese export commodities but also those who visited every such Fair to have a new impression. They were of the opinion that the constant and timely understanding towards Chinese export commodities thus obtained would be advantageous to them in expanding their business and sphere of activities.

The Fair provided opportunities for Chinese foreign trade corporations and business friends from different areas to make contact on a wide range and to have frank exchange of views on matters of mutual interest and benefit. Certain problems arising out of normal business contact which could not be straightened out by exchange of letters or telegrams could be settled to the satisfaction of both through personal contact. This would be helpful to further enhancement of mutual understanding and friendship and further development of business between the two parties.

Many useful and worthy suggestions on the quality, specification, packing and marketing process were made by friends visiting the Fair. They also succeeded in acquiring a better understanding of China's needs and the Chinese market, thus providing greater possibilities for future development of trade.

Immense interest to China's Great Leap Forward and people's commune was shown by those visiting the Fair. Anxious to see actual conditions with their own eyes, the visitors spent their holidays to visit some factories or the people's commune in the outskirts of the city. Doubts of some as to the amazing achievement during the Great Leap Forward and the people's commune were removed following these visits. After seeing the Canton Steel Works, some visitors were amazed to learn that steel works of such a scale was established within an incredibly short period. Pointing out that it would have taken several years to complete similar factories in Europe, they said these examples reflected the amazing speed at which the Chinese people undertake to construct their country. Many friends were able to acquire a deeper understanding of the vastness of and the extent of public ownership in the people's commune, its superiority and vitality, the organisation of production and distribution as well as collective welfare of the members. It was not surprising that some visitors concluded by saying "Long live people's commune."

Many visiting friends were convinced that China is a peace-loving country after they had concluded business transaction with China, seen the samples on display and made contacts and visits. They left with the realization that what the Chinese people are doing now is peaceful economic construction work and that the vicious attack by some people against China's peaceful construction work, her Great Leap Forward and the people's commune is nothing but stupidity and ignorance.

With these words, Mr. Yen concluded the interview: The trade fair shows clearly that on the basis of equality and mutual benefit China leaves the door of foreign trade wide open to those countries in the world desirous to do the same. It also shows that the Chinese people are sincere in their desire to have peaceful co-existence with other nations. As the relaxation of international tension continues and better conditions are being provided for expanding peaceful international trade, China will continue to hold trade fairs at appropriate time in the future in order to promote peaceful international trade and peaceful co-existence among nations. We welcome friendly businessmen from all areas to come and visit the Fair.

A Visit to the Canton Trade Fair

— by a correspondent

It was with the greatest enthusiasm that this correspondent visited the Chinese Export Commodities Fair in the autumn of 1959.

Development of China's metallurgical and machinery industries.

The first thing that caught my eye as I entered the west wing hall on the ground floor of the exhibition building was a massive steel ingot. This gigantic thing weighed 120 metric tons, standing on a platform, almost touching the ceiling. Lathes and machines were almost everywhere.

One of the most striking achievements of China's iron and steel industry during its first ten years of development had been the production of many varieties of metallurgical products at an amazingly high speed, leading to the early formation of the groundwork and rapid enhancement of the technical standard of that industry.

Steel production had been on the increase at an annual average rate of 31.7 percent. Steel produced by modern methods in 1958 surpassed the 1957 production by 49.5 percent while 1959 saw another increase of 50 percent over the 1958 production. China was able to produce by 1959 more than 500 varieties of steel alloys and high quality steel and more than 6,000 varieties of steel products.

I saw, among the exhibits, more than 40 varieties of nonferrous metals that China had produced in recent years as well as many alloys including building steel, welded and seamless steel tubes, steel plates and sheets, high quality steel products, iron alloys, steel

belts, steel wire, malleable metal tubes, ball bearing alloys and other ferrous metals and steel sections totalling more than 50 varieties.

Among the machines exhibited were geared lathes, model C620-1, turret lathes, Models C365L and C385L, gear hobbing machine, Model J381, universal milling machine, model X62W, as well as rotary press model RPI-32 paper cutting machine, model PC-36, and many others.

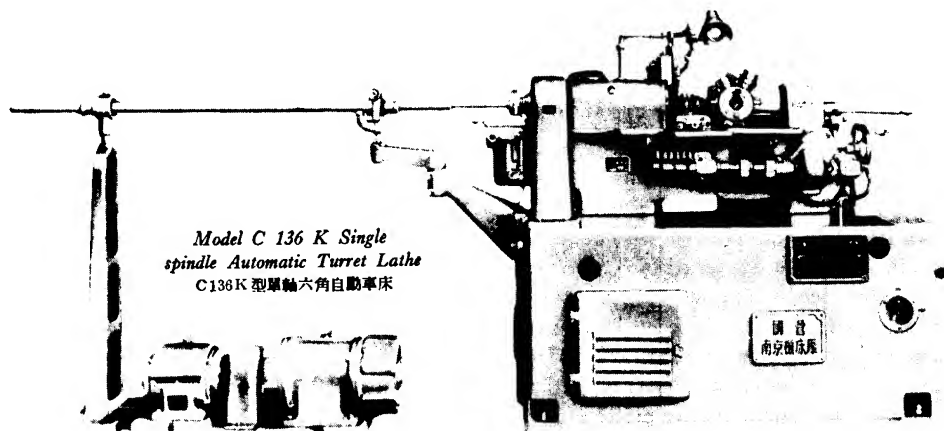
There were a match packing machine which could pack 6,240 boxes of matches every hour and a cigarette rolling machine made in Tsingtao which could turn out 1,000 cigarette a minute.

An automatic telephone exchange occupied a whole corner in the spacious right wing hall on the ground floor. Many other machines including tractors, combine harvesting machine, artificial rain sprayer, road roller, concrete mixer, diesel engines and lorries were found in the open air square immediately behind the exhibition building. Rubber products of many varieties were on display in the gallery adjacent to the square.

The exhibits demonstrated vividly in my mind's eye the surprisingly high speed at which new China's metallurgical and machinery industry had been making headway.

Native Products

Colourful, fragrant succulent and savoury food-stuffs were on display on the first floor of the building. They included dried and salted fish, frozen lobsters, jellyfish, mutton, preserved fruits, canned



food, wines and liquors, tea, tobacco, fruit juice, confectionery, biscuits, gourmet powder and soy products. These are all popular foodstuffs, especially among overseas Chinese who long for something special from their homeland.

Traditional Medicines and its Preparations, Chemical

Raw Materials

Ginseng and deer antler preparations were among the hundreds of exhibits I saw in the Traditional Medicine Department. Many of them were Chinese traditional medicines yet they had been processed in such a way as to make it easier to take while possessing their original efficacy.

China, abundant in natural resources, provides ample possibilities for a rapid development of her chemical industry. However, such a rapid development would not have been possible had there not been a parallel development after the Liberation in the related industries, e.g., mining, forestry and agriculture.

The production of chemical raw materials had been on the increase by leaps and bounds since the founding of the People's Republic of China ten years ago. By 1959, the country was producing about 1,500 varieties of basic raw materials which were all up to international standards.

There were also many varieties of dyestuffs and paints found among the exhibits in the same department.

The Celebrated Chinese Silk

Silk has been a traditional Chinese export for centuries. This world-famous product gained further improvement both in quality and quantity since the Liberation. Apart from meeting domestic demand, many new products were added to the traditional export list, and found their way to more than seventy countries and territories.

China's silk products have been winning praises from consumers the world over.

Embroideries including garments, scarves, table clothes, etc. dazzled my eyes as I entered a spacious room on the second floor of the building. One of the most attractive features was probably the mannequins dressed in silk costumes. In this room I saw a piece of brocade embroidered with original manuscript of a famous poem composed by Chairman Mao Tze-Tung. The needlework was so faithfully and artistically executed that the brocade looks like the original manuscript written by Chairman Mao himself. I found many embroideries depicting birds, animals and flowers—all genuine master pieces of art.

Tussah silk is a special Chinese product, for which Honan, Shangtung and Liaoning are famous.

Piece-goods made with tussah silk are noted for their durability.

Being strong, heat-resisting, insulating, acid-proof, etc., tussah silk is used not only for making high grade cloth but also as an important industrial raw material.

Textiles on display at the Trade Fair gave evidence of the amazing improvement achieved during the Great Leap Forward campaign since 1958. Many new types of textile machinery including printing and dyeing machines invented or improved during the campaign by the workers and technicians to bring about the spectacular advancement of technical standards, many new products and latest designs were added to the traditional ones. They included very fine cotton yarn of 150 counts made from native produced superior raw cotton, shrink-proof cotton piece goods made of cotton yarn of 150 counts, shrink-proof khaki cloth and printed cloth in eight colour ways. Fabrics made of cotton and synthetic fibres were also seen here. Among the woollen piece goods were many fine quality overcoatings, ladies coatings, gaberdines and many others up to the world standard. New products which became available for the first time in 1958 alone totalled more than 5,000.

Educational Supplies

Paintings by China's famous artists, handwritings by the nation's well-known calligraphers, books, stationeries, Chinese and Western musical instruments and other educational odds and ends were found on the 3rd floor of the building. Highly luxurious stationeries included such products as fine "shuen" paper from Fukien, Chinese writing brushes from Peking, ink sticks from Hueichow, Anhwei province, and ink stones from Shaoching, Kwangtung province and from Kweichow.

In the same department were found many hide and skin products, feather products as well as carpets and draperies. Hanging on the wall was a very large piece of drapery titled "Peace" with writing by Ko Mo-jo were magnificently woven.

The Fairyland of Arts

There was a Fairyland of arts on the 4th floor of the same building. Toys made me feel young, porcelain ware dazzled my eyes. Arts and crafts with unbelievable craftsmanship, drawn work from Swatow, Shangtung, Fukien and Shanghai, embroideries from Tientsin and Peking were among many other things that were a sight for sore eyes.

The Exhibition Room of Chinese Metallurgical Machinery

Visitors to the Autumn Trade Fair in 1959 were deeply impressed by the exhibition of products of heavy industry. It demonstrated vividly how China, within a short spell of ten years, had successfully built up a heavy industry out of nothing and proceeded at a speed unprecedented in the history of any other country in the world. The progress achieved during the two years since the inauguration of the Great Leap Forward campaign in 1958 is particularly noteworthy. Not only is China able to produce airplanes, locomotives, internal combustion engines, ships as well as whole sets of machinery for the purpose of smelting steel, generating electricity, manufacturing steel products and machines, she is also in a position to export a great many types of machinery, rolled steel machine tools and whole sets of textile machinery, sugar-manufacturing equipment, and metallurgical equipment. Many of the products have attained world standard or even the topmost level reached by modern science.

On the north side of the lobby on the ground floor is a very large hall with a total floor space of 500 square metres measuring more than nine metres from floor to ceiling. Samples of lathes, machinery, steel products and mining products are on display there. The hall to the west of the lobby is even larger with a total floor space of 1,000 square metres where various large sized scientific instruments and medical instruments are displayed. Tiny precision instruments are on display on the first floor of the hall. Immediately behind the lobby is an open court space of more than 5,000 square metres where various transport and farm machines are stored. In one corner of the gallery adjacent to the open court one finds high pressure resisting rubber tube and other industrial instruments made of rubber.

The first item catching one's eye when one enters the north hall is a massive steel ingot model weighing 120 metric tons. It is 6.5 metres high, almost touching the ceiling and it takes three or four persons joining hand in hand to encircle it. It is

the basic material for the manufacture of ocean-going ships, giant turbines and the main shaft of power generators. Systematically arranged around this massive model are high-quality steel alloys, section steels, steel plates and sheets, seamless steel tubes and samples of non-ferrous metals and metallurgical products. Forty sets of machine tools and machines are placed in eight rows in the front portion of the hall while in the rear portion textile machinery and printing press are to be found.

There are many new products among the machine tools. They include the 232 - L model pneumatic and steam hammers for forging large steel products, high speed lathe with its main shaft turning 2,000 times per minute, universal milling machine Model X6W2 for making complicated machines and spare parts suitable for small factory as well as big automobile plant, turret lathe model C365L and C385L capable of performing the very complicated functions of manufacturing spare parts, grinding machine Model M8612 for grinding precision troughs with a diameter of 30 to 120 milimetres., internal grinding machine model M2017 for grinding the internal part of ball-bearings, cylindrical grinding machine M1025, gear hobbing machine for cutting gears, gear shaping machine model C8904, gear grinding machine recently produced by the Shanghai Lathe Manufactory, high precision lathe model C620-3/1000 made by the First Lathe Manufactory at Shengyang, and radical drilling machine model Z35 produced by the Second Lathe Manufactory at Shengyang.

The most striking features of the exhibition among the machinery are a match packing machine capable of packing 66,240 boxes of matches every eight hours and a cigarette packing machine capable of packing 83 to 103 packets of 20's cigarettes per minute. Both are new products of the Tsingtao Machinery Manufactory. Other attractive features include the double shutter sock knitting machine Model BFDT capable of knitting 60 pairs of cotton

or nylon socks every eight hours, rotary press model 2PK for printing books and magazines, diesel engines of 30, 45 or 80 horse power, marine diesel engine model 4110-2, diesel generating set capable of generating power up to 30 kilowatts.

In the west wing of the General Hall, various kinds of medical instruments are exhibited. There you would also find very complicated and highly technical tele-communication equipments including complete sets of Automatic Telephone Exchange and Carrier Telephone Terminal Equipment for multi-channel long distance telecommunication.

On the first floor, in the exhibition room of China National Instruments Import Corporation, we were inspired with pride to see the display of scientific instruments and laboratory apparatus—from classroom demonstration to scientific research use. Special mention should be made of the following: High precision micro Analytical Balance, sensitivity up to one micro gramme; spectrophotographs for qualitative and quantitative analysis; various kinds of precision electronic instruments and oscilloscopes for electronic research; different ranges of radioactivity research instruments and counters.

In the same room, you would find many kinds of engineering instruments such as Supersonic instruments for navigation as well as for industry, various kinds of surveying instruments such as theodolites and levels for civil engineering, automation governors and control instruments for factories, machines and instruments for testing strength of materials and many

other meteorological and geological instruments.

Apart from meeting her own domestic use, China has a surplus of thousands kinds of instruments for export. This speaks well of China's great achievements in industry and her attainment of high technical skill.

In the same room, we could see many kinds of high class consumer goods including precision cameras, television sets, VHF frequency modulation broadcasting radio sets. Quite an attraction among the radios is a Panda Brand model 1501 radiogram, triple use for AM FM receiving, tape recording and gramophone, 22-valve high precision radio set with its beautiful cabinet full of China's national characteristics.

Arranged on the square behind the exhibition hall are many well-known products of China's newly established heavy industry. They include the 5-ton "Liberation" heavy duty truck produced by the First Automobile Plant at Changchun, the combine harvesting machine performing triple-duty of harvesting, grain-removing and selecting, the 12-ton road roller, artificial rain sprayer and concrete mixer.

The exhibits represent only a part of the achievements of China's fast moving industrialisation. Nevertheless, they have convinced every visitor that China which used to be a backward country without any foundation of heavy industry has become a powerful nation having laid the solid groundwork of heavy industry and capable of exporting heavy industry products as well.



Brandy and Whisky produced in China.
這是高級飲料白蘭地酒和威士忌酒。

Wines And of Fame

There is a very interesting stall in the "Agricultural and Subsidiary Products Room" on the second floor of the Chinese Export Commodities Exhibition Hall in Canton. Inscribed in gold on a rectangular black lacquer signboard are four big Chinese characters "Chung Kuo Min Chiu", meaning Chinese wines and liquors of fame.

On the counter below the signboard are several bottles of Shao-Hsing Wine and four earthen jars elegantly painted in colourful patterns.

One finds here a great variety of Chinese wines and liquors: some are as green as jade and others as red as ruby while still others are as clear as crystal. The bottles are also fancy and exquisite. Some are made of fine china in the shape of a flower vase, while others are earthen ones in typical antique Chinese styles..... The dazzling display strikes even

tectotallers with admiration, not to say connoisseurs.

Liquors and wines are enjoyed by peoples all the world over. In ancient Greece, the birthday of Bacchus, the God of Wine, was celebrated with Homeric laughter throughout the country as a national festival. The love for wine was no less ardent in China either. Not only was wine served on ceremonial occasions when offerings were being made to God or during banquets, it was also almost indispensable when friends got together. Numerous beautiful verses singing the praise of this age-old beverage have been composed by famous Chinese poets.

The art of brewing wine with glutinous rice was known in China more than 4,000 years ago. Throughout the many generations that followed, Chinese wine brewers have amassed a vast wealth of experience in the art of wine-making and learned to utilize different raw materials obtainable in various parts of China, thus producing a great variety of superb wines and liquors.

As soon as they were introduced in the international market, Chinese wines and liquors won immediate acclamation on account of their diversity and distinguished qualities.

Indeed the great variety of Chinese wines and liquors satisfies the discriminating taste of every connoisseur. Even in this tiny stall where only a limited assortment of the famous Chinese wines and liquors are being exhibited, there is sufficient variety to satisfy the tastes of both Chinese and foreigners.

To those who prefer wines with fruit flavour, there are in this stall about 20 to 30 varieties brewed from fruits or fruit juice for their choice. Among the grape wines are "Tung Hua Grape Wine", "Chang Yu Red Grape Wine", "White Rose Grape Wine", "Chang Yu Dry Grape Wine", and several others widely known to the world, each with char-

Popular Chinese fruit wines.
大受歡迎的中國果酒。



acteristics of its own. The sweetened Tung Hua Grape Wine suitable to men and women is called the ideal household beverage. Rose-flavoured Chang Yu Red Grape Wine tastes sweet yet a little bit tart. White Rose Grape Wine brewed and distilled from "horse milk grapes", a special produce of Shantung known for its cream-like taste, is a highly flavoured wine with the fragrance of roses. Chang Yu Dry Grape Wine containing only 0.2 per cent sugar is a vintage with very strong fruit flavour.

Other well-known wines such as Champagne produced by Tsingtao's Mei Kou Wine Factory, Vermouth by Chang Yu Company and "Golden Star High Moon Brandy" are all made from superior quality grape. Champagne tastes sweet and tart and gives a refreshing effect similar to that of carbon dioxide. Vermouth tastes like red grape wine yet it gives a flavour of clover cardamom and Tibetan saffron.

Apple Wine, Fragrant Prune Wine and Apple Brandy are of such fine quality as to enable them to win international fame as soon as they were introduced into foreign market recently.

According to wine specialists, wines brewed from genuine apples are scarce in the world nowadays and wines brewed exclusively from apples are even scarcer. Apple wine has a dominant apple flavour, and for those who prefer liquors, the apple brandy is recommended. Both are offered for sale in fancy containers with apple wine in bottles shaped like an ancient bronze wine pot and apple brandy in porcelain bottles in the shape of flower vases.

Fragrant prune wine brewed from fragrant prunes produced in Wen Pao Shan, Liaoning, is described as "glittering and reddish, sweet and fragrant, slightly tart and refreshing."

Other fine fruit wines include strawberry wine produced by Yi Mien Pu Wine Factory in Hei Lung Kiang province, and Lichee wine brewed by the Kwangtung Brewery. Lichee wine from Amoy, Cherry wine from Peking, Mi-Chen-Chen Chiu from Fukien as well as wines of orange, haw, clover grape, chrysanthemum, cassia and green prune produced in various parts of China are either brewed direct from the fruit juice or scented by soaking the natural flowers in them.

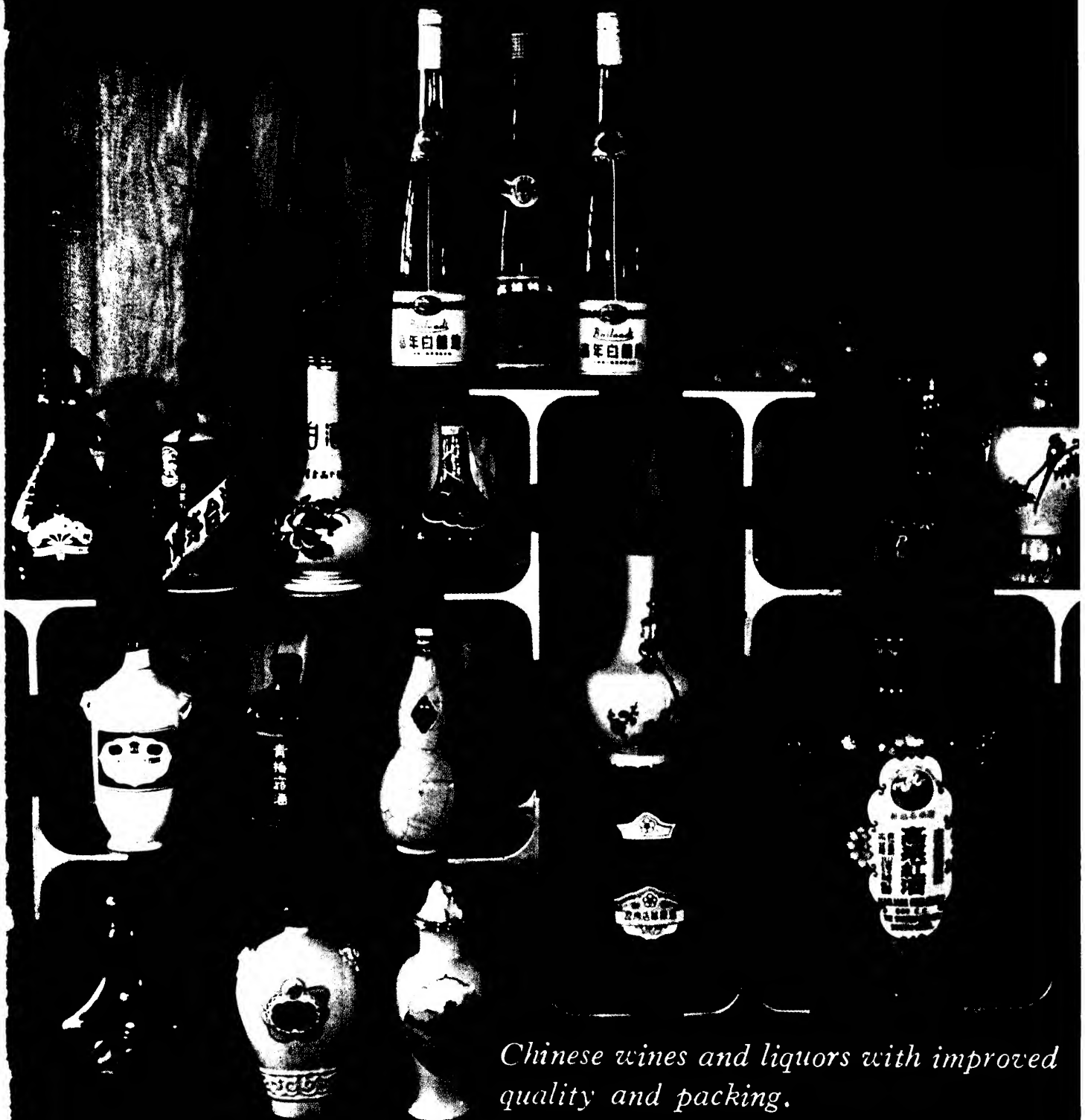
Hua-tiao, the famous traditional liquor brewed from glutinous rice in Shaohsing, Chekiang, is one of the best rice wines. With its golden colour and strong flavour, Shaohsing wine is ranked as one of the eight most famous wines and liquors of China.

Fen liquor of Shansi has a history of more than 1,000 years. Made from kaoliang (sorghum), it has a higher alcoholic content than ordinary wine and belongs to the same class as several other famous liquors such as Mao-tai of Kweichow, Hsi-feng (West Phoenix) of Shensi and Dai-chu of Luchow. They are all clear and colourless liquors, yet each has its own special characteristics.

Special mention should be made of Kaoliang Hung, a product of Swatow, Kwangtung, which has become very popular in China as well as abroad only recently. Its very high quality deserves the beautiful porcelain bottle with fine white flowers on a scarlet background. With its full bouquet and body, it is described as one of the rare products among wines and liquors.



Shaohsing Wine, a world famous wine produced in Shaohsing, Chekiang, together with Wu-Chia-pi and Rose Liquor, two famous liquors produced in north China.
紹興酒、五加皮和玫瑰露，都是著名的中國酒之一。



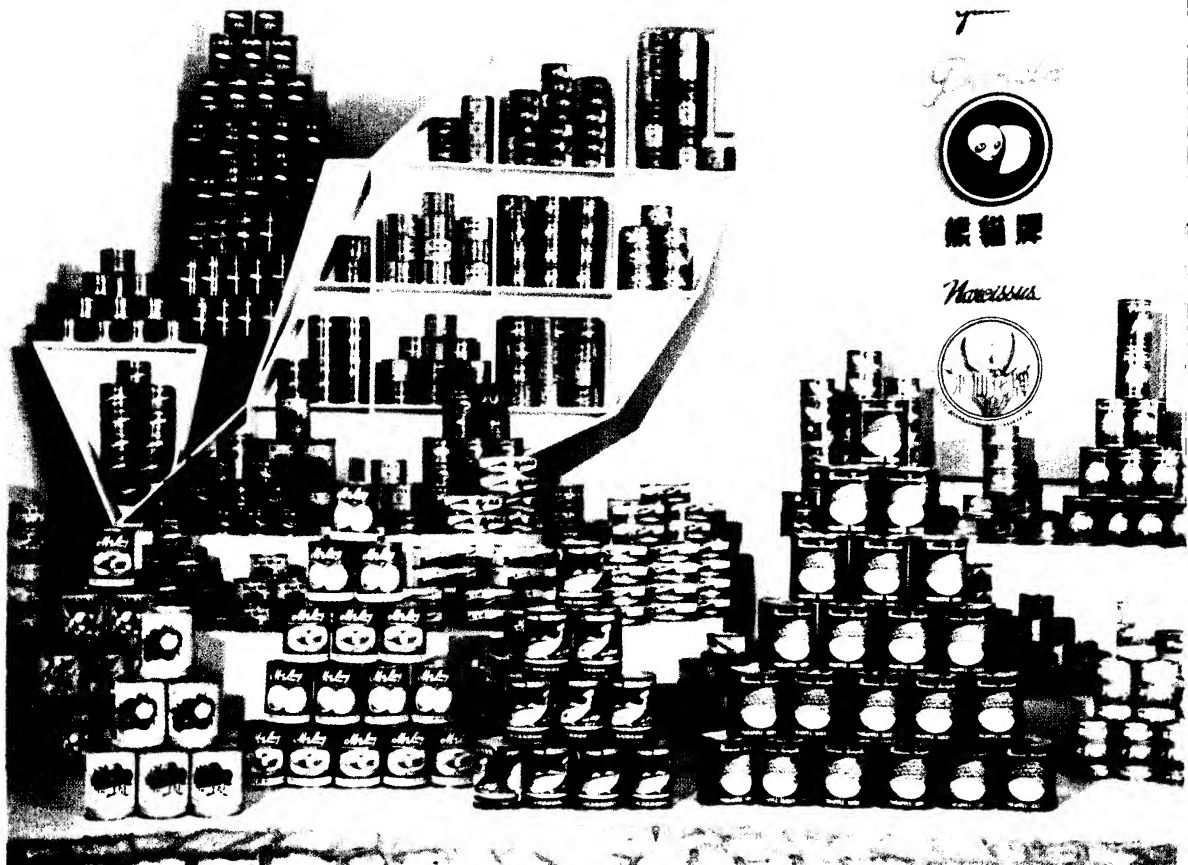
Chinese wines and liquors with improved quality and packing.

中國名酒色、香、味均別具風格。中國酒的质量、規格、包裝大為提高。



Beautiful Chinese silk piece goods among which are many new products with modern designs and improved qualities.

著名的中國絲綢大放異彩，絲綢工業不斷發展，新品種大量出現，絲綢品質進一步提高。



Tasteful Chinese foodstuffs.

味美可口的中國食品。



Narcissus



THE FASCINATING RAINBOWS IN GORGEOUS LIGHT

-AN ACCOUNT OF THE CHINESE SILK EXHIBITION.

Among all the exhibition halls in the Chinese Export Commodities Exhibition Hall, the "Chinese Silk Exhibition Hall" was the most attractive one which the traders viewed with interest and appreciation. Upon entering the exhibition hall, one would be attracted by the flourishingly colourful and glittering Chinese silk as a piece of iron is attracted by a magnet, no matter whether one was business-minded, artistic-minded or simply thinking of obtaining dresses for one's wife or children. No wonder the negotiation rooms of the silk trade delegates in the Chinese Export Commodities Fair for Autumn 1959 were so fully packed throughout the period.

The beautiful Chinese silk has been widely reputed all the world over since time immemorial. As early as the later years of the first century, the Chinese silk was taken to Europe by the Persians via the snow clad Altai.

Towards the end of 14th Century, the technique of Chinese silk weaving had already reached an astonishing degree of perfection. The artistic excellence and technical perfection of the "Ming Satin" passed down from that century is still unique in the world to-day.

Since the inauguration of the People's Republic of China, the productivity of silk has been rising annually. Shanghai alone produced over 43,000,000 metres of silk in 1958. Besides, the Hangchow Silk Printing & Dyeing Factory, which began production in 1959, will produce 14,000,000 metres annually, while the Kapok Silk Printing and Dyeing Factory at Fushan, Kwangtung, has also entered into production.

The technique of weaving, spinning and dyeing is rapidly being developed. For instance, a silk factory in Wuhsih, Kiangsu, and another in Shunteh, Kwangtung, have successfully set the highest standard of silk quality in the world with their 7A and 8A grades raw silk. The State owned Shanghai Spun Silk Weaving Factory succeeded in weaving the 400-count and 520-count spun silk (spun with short fibres silk waste). In spite of the fact that productivity has been increased by leaps and bounds, it still falls short of meeting the growing demand of the vast mass of Chinese people. Thus we can only set aside a part of the production to satisfy the demand of our friends abroad who are fond of Chinese silk.

The "Chinese Silk Exhibition Hall" covered an area over 1,300 square meters and there were 11 categories and 1,800 varieties of exhibits, including over 50 new productions.

Upon entering the Hall, we were confronted with a row of coloured showcases which looked like a glassy screen. In these showcases were displayed embroidered dress materials of elaborate designs, garments and beddings. What interested one most was two pieces of materials for lady's Changsan (gowns). The one on the left was a glittering multi-coloured light blue satin decorated with a gold orange chrysanthemum on the right of the bodice, while two exquisitely blooming daisies were knitted on the front one overlapping the other and yet another purple chrysanthemum stretching elegantly from the right front obliquely down to the left slit. The other piece on the right was made of a piece of silvery white satin embroidered with a golden dragon and a lavishly coloured phoenix. The dragon was flying sprightly down across and then along the side, showing its teeth and paws lively and vividly. The phoenix with jade blue ground and gold and silver outline was flying towards the dragon, both the long red and white tails dangling from the right waist vertically down. A red embroidered rose on the upper front button accentuated the gracefulness and splendour of the piece. The combination of the most elaborate Chinese embroidery, the most exquisite Chinese silk and the most beautiful design in one single piece of material was indeed a beauty of the highest degree.

Passing these coloured showcases, one immediately found oneself in a fascinating world of hue and colour. There were a display platform showing glossy polychromatic silk piece goods, another showing light crepes and coloured shameuses with silky reflection; then a coloured showcase showing embroidered dresses of various colours for ladies and a stall displaying gold and silvery tapestry satins. In spite of the fact that the designers of the display had contributed painstaking efforts to have the articles displayed separately according to the categories

of genuine silk products, tussah silk piece goods, new products, mixed genuine and high grade artificial silk, artificial silk pieces goods, ready made silk products, etc., each platform or showcase still looked like a flourishing little garden arresting any casual eye. Some described the Hall as "a fascinating spot in Dreamland", others thought that it was "like a world of polychromatic rainbows". But it seemed that even the most poetic words were not suffice to express the impression it made.

As it is impossible to list all the innumerable varieties of products one by one, we will have to be satisfied with an introduction to some of the new productions.

On one platform decorated with the mark of plum blossom, there were more than 50 varieties including over 200 scrolls of silk piece goods. Among the real silk goods, there were Tsu-lai Shameuse Purple Snowflake taffeta, Milky Way silk, Silk Faille, etc. Of the mixed silk, there were Flower gauzed satin, Wei-chin silk, Tsai-wen taffeta, Yu Yin silk, King Loong brocade, Yin Loong brocade, Hua-yun brocade, Lu-yin gauze, Tse We shameuse, Fu-yung shameuse, etc. There were also materials of the famous Mixed tapestry satin, mixed Soochow brocade, Golden and Silver Lustrous silk, Tienhsia brocade, Yu-hua satin, Lily gauze, Jade brocade, Golden and silver thread Hsin-ya satin, San-wu silk, Lo-wen crepe, Hua-tieh gauze, Ping-fei gauze, Yin Kwang brocade taffeta, Dung Wang Brocade, Li-wen brocade, Lo-i crepe, Red fairy silk, Glittering gold crepe, etc.

What first arrested one's attention was the three pieces of Soochow brocade in the center. And the middle one of the three called "Longevity satin", of a firm and fine quality on a black ground, was graceful and splendid with black Chinese characters "Longevity" in big circle patches which shone like velvet. The one on the left called "Gold Field" was glittering with gold light and luxuriously gorgeous with bouquets of peony in red, purple and blue. The one on the right was called "Chuang-hua shameuse" interwoven with jade blue and silvery silk glittering with silvery blue brightness alternatively. Over this ground scattered the unusually beautiful blue purple and green flowers. Another article which could not fail to attract attention was the "Tapestry satin". Two of its various designs were displayed. One was in dim red chrysanthemum design and matched with apricot grey as background, while the other carried patterns of palace, landscape and figures in different colours.

The Soochow brocade and the tapestry satin are made by interweaving 20/22 high grade silk and 120 or 150 artificial silk. It is of a firm quality. The pattern is varied but not complicated. The colours are fresh and bright yet not dazzling. It is graceful, gorgeous and rich in traditional Chinese art and style. The former has a fine quality and the latter is rich in varieties. They are suitable for making ceremonial dresses or other garments and for decorative purposes.

Ladies who love simplicity and elegance would choose "Li-wen brocade", "Lo-i crepe" "Yu-hua satin" "San-wu silk", "Tien-hsia (Rosy cloud) brocade", etc.

"Li-wen brocade" is a mixed piece goods of genuine and artificial silk using thick "Lo-wen" to separate the ground colour, thus producing a tender gloss of shameuse light. Between the "Lo-wen", there are damasks interspersed over with small little flowers in different colours. Such textiles undergo many stages of weaving. They are elaborately coloured and unique in style.

"Lo-i crepe" is mixed with spun silk, tussah silk and artificial silk. Spun silk is soft, tussah silk strong and artificial silk lustrous. Consequently, the texture is light, soft and elastic. The colour and pattern are simple and soothing.

"Yu-hua satin" is a soft material of fine quality with sky blue or other colours for the ground and covered with Chinese classical artistic patterns.

"San-wu silk" is a mixed textile of high class silk and nylon, with a base pattern of coral backing up the scattered flowers. It is simple and elegant.

"Tien-hsia brocade" is woven with high grade silk, gold and silver threads and other artificial fibres. Some have coloured brocades as the ground to back up plain silver and gold patterns, while some are of gold or silver ground backing up the brocade patterns.

Young ladies who like colourful, light and soft materials, would prefer "Lily gauze", "Jade brocade", "Red Fairy silk", "Tsai-heng silk", "Hua-tieh gauze" and "Ping-fei gauze".

"Lily gauze" is transparent, light, and non-crease, covered with small coloured nylon flowers over a ground of light pink or apple green.

"Hua-tieh gauze" is made of genuine silk. The ground is gaily coloured and the colour on each side of the material is different. After the pattern process which brings out patterns in layers one overlapping the other, it has an unusually wonderful look. The patterns are either floral or geometrical, small and clear yet graceful. Some of them bear lines of gold thread on the lower layer of the gauze to produce the effect of lustrous, flash and gloss.

"Ping-fei gauze" is a plain gauze with patterns, light and soft, ventilating and cool. Its pattern and colour are varied. The combination of the colours of the design and the ground are harmoniously soothing to the eye.

"Jade brocade" is mixed silk and nylon textile. The warm colour of the brocade ground and the cool colour of the design glorify each other so that one is moved by its beauty.

"Red Fairy silk" is made of tassah silk and artificial silk. It is slightly elastic. Its soft ground shade is refreshing and the design gives a relief look.

"Tsai-heng silk" is made of raw silk and tassah silk in various shades and colours. Between coloured stripes are some wider stripes giving a clean relief look to the surface of the silk, and an unusually original look.

Finally, it is worth while to touch on the artificial silk products and coloured "Hsiang-yun gauze". The artificial silk is lustrous and of low cost, therefore the "Tsai satin", "Mixed tapestry satin", "Mixed Soochow brocade", etc., made of artificial silk, are lustrously colourful and are of lower prices than the genuine silk piece goods. The "Hsiang-yun gauze" is a special product of Kwangtung. Formerly, there used to be only two colours for this material, black and dull red. The Gambiered Silk Factory of Fuchan, Kwangtung, in 1959 created the gauze gambiered in pink, purple, brown and reddish brown. These coloured gauze gambiereds retain the washability and coolness, but do not absorb so much heat as those in black and dull red.





常 飲

首 烏 汁

Shou Wu Chih

功能 補血強身 烏髮駐顏

*Constant Drinking will improve
the Condition of Health*

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廣州紡材出口公司經營出口

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PHOENIX
CHINESE MIXED SILKS

中國絲綢公司上海分公司
CHINA NATIONAL SILK CORPORATION
SHANGHAI BRANCH
17 Chung Shan Road (E. I.) Shanghai
Cable: "CHISICORP" Shanghai

香港代理處：**華潤公司**
Hongkong Agent: **CHINA RESOURCES CO.**
Address: Bank of China Building, HK.
Cable Address: "CIRECO" Hongkong

“Human Skill may well excel God's Creation”-Chinese Proverb

A Visit to the Chinese Arts and Crafts Exhibition Hall

Chinese arts and crafts have been enjoying world-wide fame for centuries. This had been attributed to the great variety and the unique features they possess. A visit to the Chinese Export Commodities Exhibition Hall would verify what one has heard about this branch of Chinese handicraft.

Three spacious halls on the 5th floor of the Chinese Export Commodities Hall with a total floor space of 3,000 sq. metres seemed to be too small for the hundreds of exhibits, which, nevertheless, represented only a small part of China's arts and crafts articles chosen for exhibition.

Upon entering the central hall, one would be spell-bound by the sight of a pair of lacquer wardrobes standing in front of the entrance. On each of its 4 by 6 ft. doors, inlaid on a mirror-like smooth black lacquer background was a colourful picture of beautiful girls dressed in ancient costumes. Mind you! It was not painted, but was a piece of mosaic composed of numerous small pieces of shells, jade, emerald and crystal in their natural colours with the utmost care and precision of superb craftsmanship. One found here a pageantry of multi-coloured flowers, trees, leaves, tables, benches, etc. The background did not reduce the effect. On the contrary, it accentuated the colour effect by contrast.

What about the girls' heads? They were carved out of pieces of ivory, painted with peach and cream colours to imitate the lively complexion of beautiful maidens. These ivory heads were skilfully and meticulously attached on to the bodies in relief that no examination, no matter how scrutinous, would be able to detect any trace of attachment. These rare pieces of art could only be found in the emperor's palaces in the old days. The production had only been resumed recently.

Inside the central hall, one found hundreds of extremely fine porcelain ware. Here one saw the celebrated works from Kin-Teh-Chen, Kiangsi, and gold gilt dinner sets favoured by Europeans. There were also dinner and coffee sets in modern style from Tongshan Porcelain Manufactory. The older motifs included “China White” or “Swan Feather White” produced in Teh-hua, Fukien. Yet, along with these very fine pieces one also found simple elegant earthen ware from I-hsing, Kiangsu.

Chinese porcelain ware won world-wide fame many centuries ago. In as early as the 15th century, porcelain artisans at Kin-Teh-Chen made a vow to have their porcelain ware “travel around the world and carry with it the fame of Chinese craftsmanship from China to everywhere under the sun”. The Great Leap Forward campaign in 1958 brought about further improvement in the art and technique of porcelain production.

Foreign visitors to the 1959 Chinese Export Commodities Fair in Canton were much impressed by the dinner sets, cups and saucers of the latest designs. There was such a rush of orders that coffee sets and dinner plates of the latest models produced by Tongshan Porcelain Manufactory were soon found in short supply.

Special arts and crafts articles were to be found in the Hall in the north wing of the building. Among them were lacquer ware and vases from Fukien, bamboo ware from the same province, carved stone ware from Tsing-tien, cloisonne ware from Peking, world famous ivory carvings from Peking and Canton, jewelry made of precious stones set in gold or silver, earthen statues, masks depicting Peking opera characters, porcelain or earthen statues from Peking, Kin-teh-chen or Shih-wan, etc. All these works of art with Chinese traditional characteristics were very much cherished by foreign visitors.

If the North Wing Hall just described was compared to an art gallery, we would find exhibits in the West Wing Hall strongly marked by a different aspect of craftsmanship—a sense of exquisiteness and proportion. Embroideries and many other works give credence to the old Chinese saying “human skill may well excel God's creation”. Arrayed in rows of showcases were drawn works from Swatow, Venice lace from Shanghai, embroideries from Shantung, drawn work and embroideries from Peking and many others.

There were many kinds of Swatow drawn works, with table cloths and handkerchiefs as the two principal items. Table cloths are made of white or grey flex cloth or other durable material. Handkerchiefs are made of very fine cloth. The process of making drawn work articles starts with cutting the material into a pre-set size. Designs are drawn on it and threads are then drawn from desired positions to form the lace patterns.

Venice lace made in Shanghai, a popular commodity in foreign markets for years, originated from Shao-shing and Shaoshan, Chekiang, where local girls are specialised in this artistic work. It is a kind of embroidery on fine cloth made into table cloths, bed sheets, tray cloths, etc. National characteristics are remarkably demonstrated in this very fine work.

Shantung embroideries are sewn either on cotton cloth, linen or on silk. They can be obtained in the form of banquet table cloths or dinner table cloths. They are known for their attractive designs and harmonious colours. The best-known Shantung embroideries are from Chefoo, Tsingchow and Tsimo.

Peking drawn work is made on a background of very fine ramie or cotton cloth, which is known for its durability.

Pictures are formed either by multi-coloured threads sewn through the cloth or by stitching pieces of multi-coloured cloth onto the surface. A latest improvement is the sewing of threads on both sides of the cloth instead of on one side. Flowers of fast colours are usually the main features of the design. It is usually made into table cloths, bed sheets, pillow cases, skirts or pyjamas.

旅行社介紹

香港中國旅行社有限公司

香港中國旅行社，創立迄今，歷三十餘年，一向竭誠為各界旅客服務，業務範圍之廣，辦事之快捷妥當，為香港旅行業之冠，早為各界所一致公認。該社業務包括旅行、運輸和倉儲、貿易各方面，往來遍及世界各地，有問必答，有託必辦，給世界各地商人旅客來往中國和僑胞往返祖國帶來極大便利。

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2. 代辦護照簽證、代購來自或前往世界各地的機、船票，遵囑接送機、船；
3. 組織旅行團、遊覽導遊；
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電話：35841—8，電報掛號：“2464”或“TRAVELBANK”

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Established over thirty years, China Travel Service (Hong Kong) Ltd. is well recognized by the public as the leading travel agency. With utmost sincerity the Service render efficient and satisfactory service in solving travel problems and undertaking instructions. They operate business in the capacity of a forwarding agency and trade intermediary, besides that of a travel agency, all in a world—wide scale. They provide great convenience to merchants and traders, and oversea compatriots travelling to and from China.

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To organize and conduct tours.

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TRAVEL AGENCY

How To Attend The Fair And Discuss Business?

How to attend the Fair? This is probably one of the first questions that a businessman who is going to visit the Fair for the first time would ask. As might be seen from the several Fairs held in Canton in the past, the formalities are indeed very simple and convenient.

Overseas Chinese coming back to attend the Fair shall comply with the prevailing regulations and procedure governing their return to China from abroad.

Foreign visitors from a country where the People's Republic of China maintains an office of her diplomatic representative, may apply for Entry Visas with the Fair's invitation cards at the Chinese Embassy, Charge d'Affairs office or Consulate in their locality, and then enter China through Shumchun on the Canton-Kowloon Railway.

Foreign visitors from any country or region where China has no diplomatic representative may approach the China Travel Service (HK) Ltd., Hong Kong, to apply for entry permits on their behalf with the support of the Fair's invitation. On receipt of their Entry permits, the visitors can then enter China through Shumchun.

Any business concern which has not received invitation but wishes to attend the Fair may apply to the Fair direct, giving full particulars including its name, lines of business, postal and cable addresses or contact the Foreign Trade Corporations in China with whom it has business connections. Or, it may either contact the Chinese Commercial Counsellor (Attache or Representative) in its locality, or the following trading agents of the Chinese national foreign trade corporations: China Resources Company, Messrs. Ng Fung Hong, Messrs. Teck Soon Hong Ltd., in Hongkong or Messrs. Nam Kwong Trading Co., in Macao.

During the Fairs held in the past, the China Travel Service (HK) Ltd., Hong Kong was specially requested by the Fair authorities to arrange transport, lodging at Canton and other travelling facilities for the visitors, rendering the best service at a moderate charge. (Visitors from Macao could avail themselves of the service of the Travel Department, The International Hotel, Macao for their travelling arrangements.)

Visitors arriving at Shumchun are usually given priority in passing through the Customs. At Canton, they could contact the Fair's Reception Section at hotels to acquire necessary guidance and badges with which they could enter the Fair Building to conduct business negotiations.

For the guidance of the visitors desiring either to contact or discuss business with the different Joint Trade Delegations, the Fair maintains a Liaison Section, whose staff are always present at the Fair to assist in making appointments with Trade Delegations and to perform other duties in connection with their business transactions. Should a visitor desire to contact a certain party for business in a certain kind of commodity, or to arrange an appointment with a certain Joint Trade Delegation, he may inform either a member of the Liaison Section, the Information Desk, or the Reception Section at the hotel where he is staying, and proper introduction or arrangement will accordingly be made.

At the Fair, discussions with the different Joint Trade Delegations are not confined only to specific problems relating to export and import business, visitors are also welcome to exchange views extensively on any matter of mutual interest and beneficial to the business enhancement on both sides. All transactions are to be done by direct negotiation between sellers and buyers, and all Sales Confirmations, Contracts and Agreements become effective as soon as they are signed by both parties.



Mr. Perry from England signing a contract on egg products with representatives of the China National Food-stuffs Export Corporation.

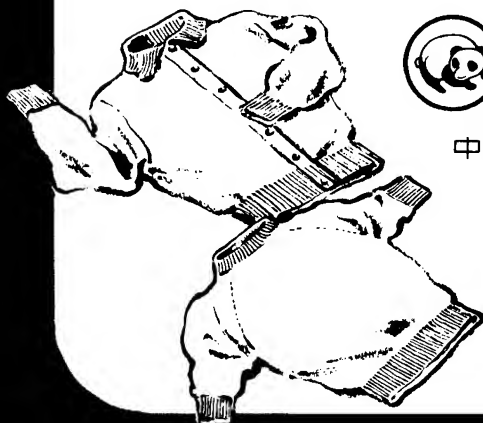
英國商人派瑞爾(Perry)
和中國食品交易團簽蛋
品合同。



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CHINESE NATIONAL IMPORT & EXPORT CORPORATIONS
NAMES, LINES OF BUSINESS, ADDRESSES,
AND CABLE ADDRESSES

China National Sundries Export Corporation

PRINCIPAL EXPORTS & IMPORTS:

Raw Cotton, Cotton Piece-goods and Cotton Yarn, Cotton Knitwears and Manufactured Goods, Ramie and Woollen Goods (Gunny Bags excepted), Glass and Glassware, Sundry Goods for daily use, Paper, Stationery and Educational Supplies, Musical Instruments, Toys, Sports Goods, Glazed Wall Tiles, Plywood, Asphalt Roofing Felt, Asbestos Products, Household Electrical Supplies and Sanitary Wares, etc.

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Cable Address: SUNDRY PEKING

BRANCH OFFICES:

Shanghai Branch: 128, Hu Chiu Road, Shanghai

Cable Address: SUNDRY SHANGHAI

Tientsin Branch: 114, Ta Ku Road, Tientsin

Cable Address: SUNDRY TIENSIN

Canton Branch: 2, Chiaw Kwang Road, Canton

Cable Address: SUNDRY CANTON

Tsingtao Branch: 10, Tientsin Road, Tsingtao

Cable Address: SUNDRY TSINGTAO

Shanghai Stationery & Educational Supplies Import & Export Corporation: 128, Hu Chiu Road, Shanghai

Cable Address: STATIONERY SHANGHAI

Shanghai Toys Import & Export Corporation: 128, Hu Chiu Road, Shanghai

Cable Address: CHINATOYS SHANGHAI

Shanghai Textile Export Corporation: 27, Chung Shan Road E.1. Shanghai

Cable Address: TEXTILE SHANGHAI

Foochow Branch: East Street, Foochow

Cable Address: SUNDRY FOOCHOW

HONGKONG AGENT:

China Resources Company: Bank of China Building, Hongkong

Cable Address: CIRECO HONGKONG

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China National Native Produce Export Corporation

PRINCIPAL EXPORTS & IMPORTS:

Bast Fibre and its Manufactures, Tobacco and its Manufactures, Various kinds of Native Products, Wood and Timber, Nuts, Dried Vegetables and Subsidiary Foodstuffs, Arts and Crafts, Porcelains &

Pottery, Medicines and Patent Medicines, Spices, Essential Oils, etc.

HEAD OFFICE:

Tung An Men Street, Peking

Cable Address: PROCHINA PEKING

BRANCH OFFICES:

Peking Branch: 1, Hsi Chiao Min Hsiang, Peking

Cable Address: PROBRANCH PEKING

Peking Arts & Crafts Co., 1, Hsi Chiao Min Hsiang, Peking

Cable Address: PEKARTCO PEKING

Tientsin Branch: 33, Harbin Road, Ho-Ping Ward, Tientsin

Cable Address: NCNPC TIENSIN

Tientsin Medicine & Drugs Corp. 33, Harbin Road, Ho-Ping Ward, Tientsin

Cable Address: DRUGS TIENSIN

The Tientsin Arts & Crafts Export Corp. 33, Harbin Road, Ho-Ping Ward, Tientsin

Cable Address: ARTS TIENSIN

Tsingtao Branch: 14, Pao-Ting Road, Tsingtao

Cable Address: CNPCO TSINGTAO

Tsingtao Arts & Crafts Export Co.: 14, Paoting Road, Tsingtao

Cable Address: TACEC TSINGTAO

Chefoo Arts & Crafts Export Co.: Ta Ma Road, Chefoo

Cable Address: CACEC CHEFOO

Shanghai Branch: 16, Chung Shan Road, E. I, Shanghai

Cable Address: CHINAPROCO SHANGHAI

Shanghai Arts & Crafts Export Corp.: 18, Dian Chi Lu, Shanghai

Cable Address: ARTSCRAFT SHANGHAI

Shanghai Essential Oils Import & Export Corp.: 16, Chung Shan Road East 1. Shanghai

Cable Address: ESSENOIL SHANGHAI

Fukien Branch: Foreign Trade Building, East St. Foochow

Cable Address: PROFUKIEN FOOCHOW

Amoy Office: 38, Hai Au Road, Amoy

Cable Address: 0960 AMOY

Amoy Feng Cheng Export Co.: 38, Hai Au Road, Amoy

Cable Address: 4613 AMOY

Foochow Arts & Crafts Export Co.: 4, Lou Kyn Road, Foochow

Cable Address: ARTCRAFT FOOCHOW

Canton Branch: 282, Dah Teh Road, Canton

Cable Address: PROCANTON CANTON

Swatow Drawn Work Co.: 1, Po Ai Lee, Swatow

Cable Address: DRACO SWATOW

Swatow Office: 111, Yung Hsing Street, Swatow
 Cable Address: PROSWATOW SWATOW
 Tai Ping Sub-Office: 25, Chieh Fang Road, Tai Ping
 Cable Address: 3333 TAI PING TUNGOON
 Kongmoon Sub-Office: 26, Ti See Road, Kongmoon,
 Canton
 Cable Address: 7531 KONGMOON CANTON
 Tsamkong Office: Foreign Trade Bldg., People Road,
 Tsamkong
 Cable Address: 9960 TSAMKONG
 Pakhoi Sub-Office: 74, Chu Hiu Tung Road, Pakhoi
 Cable Address: 0427 PAKHOI
 Hoihow Sub-Office: Chieh Fang Road, W., Hoihow
 Cable Address: 0427 HOIHOW
 Canton Ceramics Export Co.: 486, Liu Reh Sah
 Road, Canton
 Cable Address: CERAMICO CANTON
 Canton Native Medicine Export Corp.: 502, Yih Teh
 Road, West, Canton
 Cable Address: CNMEC CANTON
 Canton Forestal Produce Export Corp.: 37, Chao Ho
 Road, Shameen, Canton
 Cable Address: CANTON CANTON
 Canton Sundry Foodstuffs Export Corp.: 282, Dah
 Teh Road, Canton
 Cable Address: CSFECO CANTON
 Canton Arts & Crafts Export Corp.: 125, Tai Ping
 Road, Canton
 Cable Address: ARTCANTON CANTON
 Kwangsi Branch: 11, Tsi Nan Road, Nanning
 Cable Address: PRONANNING NANNING
 Wuchow Sub-Office: Shi-Kuo Road, Wuchow
 Cable Address: 0427 WUCHOW
 Hunan Provincial Office: 2, Wu Yih Road, Changsha
 Cable Address: 0427 CHANGSHA
 Wuhan International Trade Corp.: 766, Chung San
 Road, Hankow
 Cable Address: 6562 HANKOW
 Yunnan Provincial Office: 8, Nan Ping Street, Kunming
 Cable Address: 0960 KUNMING

HONGKONG AGENCY:

Teck Soon Hong, Ltd.: 37-39 Connaught Road. W.
 Hongkong
 Cable Address: STILLON HONGKONG

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**China National Animal By-Products
 Export Corporation**

PRINCIPAL EXPORTS & IMPORTS:

Bristles, Horsetails, Hairs, Skins & Hides, Feathers
 & Down, Fancy Feathers, Casings, Wools, Cashmere,
 Carpets, Brushes, Leather Products, Fur Plates, Fur
 Products, Feather Products, Living Animals, etc.

HEAD OFFICE:

48, Tung An Men Street, Peking
 Cable Address: BYPRODUCTS PEKING

BRANCH OFFICES:

Shanghai Branch: 23, Chung Shan Road E.1, Shanghai
 Cable Address: BYPRODUCTS SHANGHAI
 Tientsin Branch: 66, Yen Tai Street, Tientsin
 Cable Address: BYPRODUCTS TIENSIN
 Canton Branch: 486, Road 623, Canton
 Cable Address: BYPRODUCTS CANTON
 Tsingtao Branch: 24, Hupeh Road, Tsingtao
 Cable Address: BYPRODUCTS TSINGTAO

HONGKONG AGENT:

China Resources Company: Bank of China Building,
 Hongkong
 Cable Address: CIRECO HONGKONG

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**China National Foodstuffs Export
 Corporation**

PRINCIPAL EXPORTS & IMPORTS:

Live Stock and Poultry, Frozen Meat and Meat
 Products, Frozen Poultry, Frozen Game, Frozen Edible
 Animal By-products, Aquatic and marine products,
 Eggs and Egg Products, Canned Goods of Fish, Meat,
 Poultry, Fruits and Vegetables, Fresh Fruits and
 Vegetables, Beer, Liquors and Wines, Aerated Water,
 Fruit Juice and Jams, Preserved or Dried Fruits,
 Confections, Biscuits, Sugar, etc.

HEAD OFFICE:

48, Tung An Men Street, Peking
 Cable Address: FOODSTUFFS PEKING

BRANCH OFFICES:

Shanghai Branch: 26, Chung Shan Road E.1, Shanghai
 Cable Address: CHINAFOOCO SHANGHAI
 Tientsin Branch: 134, Chih Feng Road, Hoping Chu,
 Tientsin
 Cable Address: FOODSTUFFS TIENSIN
 Tsingtao Branch: 70, Chung Shan Road, Tsingtao
 Cable Address: FOODSTUFFS TSINGTAO
 Canton Branch: 137, Taiping Road, Canton
 Cable Address: FOODCO CANTON
 Fukien Branch: 94, Tung Chieh Road, Foochow
 Cable Address: 5028 FOOCHOW
 Kwangsi Branch: 11, Tsinan Road, Nanning
 Cable Address: FOODSTUFFS NANNING
 Hupeh Provincial Branch: 87, The Bund, Hankow
 Cable Address: FOODSTUFFS HANKOW
 Hongkong Agency Ng Fung Hong: Bank of China
 Building, Hongkong
 Cable Address: NGFUNG HONGKONG

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***China National Cereals, Oils And
Fats Export Corporation***

PRINCIPAL EXPORTS & IMPORTS:

Cereals (Rice, Wheat, Horse Beans, Broad Beans, Pulses, etc.) Oil Seeds (Soyabeans, Groundnut Kernels, Sesameseed, Linseed, Rapeseed, Copra, etc.) Oils (Wood Oil, Groundnut Oil, Cottonseed Oil, Tea Oil, Coconut Oil, etc.) Salt, etc.

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Cable Address: NATIONOIL PEKING

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Shanghai Branch: Bank of China Building, Shanghai
Cable Address: CHINAFAT SHANGHAI
Tientsin Branch: 80, Chu Fu Road, Tientsin
Cable Address: NOIL TIENTSIN
Canton Branch: 1, Yung Han Road North, Canton
Cable Address: CNCOFC CANTON
Tsingtao Branch: 29, Wu Sung Road, Tsingtao
Cable Address: NACEROIL TSINGTAO

HONGKONG AGENT:

China Resources Company: Bank of China Building,
Hongkong
Cable Address: CIRECO HONGKONG

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China National Tea Export Corporation

EXPORTS & IMPORTS:

Black Tea, Green Tea, Oolong Tea, White Tea, Scented Tea, Compressed Tea, Coffee, Cocoa.

HEAD OFFICE:

Tung An Men Street, Peking
Cable Address: NATIONTEA PEKING

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Cable Address: NATIONTEA SHANGHAI
Kwangtung Branch: 39, Fookhing Road, Shameen, Canton
Cable Address: NATIONTEA CANTON
Fukien Branch: Foreign Trade Building, East Street, Foochow
Cable Address: NATIONTEA FOOCROW
Amoy Office: Foreign Trade Building, Hai Hou Road, Amoy
Cable Address: NATIONTEA AMOY
Swatow Office: 63 Tse Ping Road, Swatow
Cable Address: NATIONTEA SWATOW

HONGKONG AGENT:

China Resources Company: Bank of China Building,

Hongkong

Cable Address: CIRECO HONGKONG

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China National Minerals Corporation

PRINCIPAL EXPORTS & IMPORTS:

Coal, Cement, Pig Iron, Pyrolusite, Pyrolusite in Powder, Tin, Antimony Regulus, Antimony Crude, Antimony White, Antimony Ore, Magnesite, Fluorspar, Bauxite, Clay, Talc, Talc Powder, Graphite, Barite, Alum, Asbestos, Gypsum, China Clay, Feldspar, Calcite, Diatomaceous Earth, Bentonite, Realgar, Orpiment, Arsenic oxide, Limestone, Marble, Vermiculite, Mineral Colours, Ballstone, Quartz, Chrome Ore, Mica, etc.

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Cable Address: CNMCTBO TIENTSIN
Tsingtao Branch: 9, Tang Yi Road, Tsingtao
Cable Address: CNMC TSINGTAO
Shanghai Branch: 16, Chung Shan Road E.1, Shanghai
Cable Address: MINERALS SHANGHAI
Kwangtung Branch: 56, West Bund, Canton
Cable Address: CHIMINCORP CANTON
Kwangsi Branch: 11, Tsinan Road, Nanning, Kwangsi
Cable Address: CNMCKB NANNING
Fukien Branch: Foreign Trade Building, East Street, Foochow
Cable Address: MINERALS FOOCROW

HONGKONG AGENT:

China Resources Company: Bank of China Building,
Hongkong
Cable Address: CIRECO HONGKONG

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China National Silk Corporation

PRINCIPAL EXPORTS & IMPORTS:

Raw Silk Steam Filature, Douppion Silk, Tussah Silk, Spun Silk Yarn and Silk Tops, Silk Waste and Tussah Silk Waste, Pure and Mixed Silk Piece-goods, Tussah Silk Pongees, Fuji Silk, Canton Gauze and Silk Gambiered, Silk Wears, Kerchiefs, Embroideries and other Ready-made Silk Products, Rayon Yarns and other Artificial Fibres, etc.

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Cable Address: CHISICORP SHANGHAI
Tientsin Branch: 60, Tai Erh Chwang Road, Hoshi
Ward, Tientsin
Cable Address: CHISICORP TIENTSIN
Kwangtung Branch: 50, Pearl River Road, Shameen,
Canton
Cable Address: CHISICANT CANTON
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Cable Address: CHSILKCORP TSINGTAO

HONGKONG AGENT:

China Resources Company: Bank of China Building,
Hongkong
Cable Address: CIRECO HONGKONG

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Products.

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Cable Address: NOCIMOR TIENTSIN
Canton Branch: 2, West Bund, Canton
Cable Address: CHIMPORTCO CANTON
Tsingtao Branch: 82, Chung Shan Road, Tsingtao
Cable Address: CNIETB TSINGTAO

HONGKONG AGENT:

China Resources Company: Bank of China Building,
Hongkong
Cable Address: CIRECO HONGKONG

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**China National Instruments Import
Corporation**

PRINCIPAL EXPORTS & IMPORTS:

Various Scientific Instruments, Laboratory Equip-
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Equipment and Supplies, Wireless Equipment and
Supplies, Cinematographical and Photographical

Equipment and Supplies, Cultural and Educational
Instruments, etc.

HEAD OFFICE:

Erh Li Kou, Hsi Chiao, Peking
Cable Address: INSTRIMPOT PEKING

BRANCH OFFICES:

Shanghai Branch: 27, Chung Shan Road E.1, Shanghai
Cable Address: INSTRIMP SHANGHAI
Tientsin Branch: 14, Chang Teh Road, Tientsin
Cable Address: INSTRIMP TIENTSIN
Canton Branch: 2, West Bund, Canton
Cable Address: INSTRIMP CANTON

HONGKONG AGENT:

China Resources Company: Bank of China Building,
Hongkong
Cable Address: CIRECO HONGKONG

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**China National Machinery Import
Corporation**

PRINCIPAL EXPORTS & IMPORTS:

Machine Tools, Power Machinery, Mining and
Metallurgical Machinery, Electric Machinery and
Equipment, Air Compressors, Hoists and Cranes,
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Erh Li Kou, Hsi Chiao, Peking
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BRANCH OFFICES:

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Cable Address: MACHIMPORT SHANGHAI
Tientsin Branch 14, Chang Teh Road, Tientsin
Cable Address: MACHIMPORT TIENTSIN
Canton Branch: 2, West Bund, Canton
Cable Address: MACHINERY CANTON
Tsingtao Branch: 82, Chung Shan Road, Tsingtao
Cable Address: MACHIMPORT TSINGTAO

HONGKONG AGENT:

China Resources Company: Bank of China Building,
Hongkong
Cable Address: CIRECO HONGKONG

★ ★ ★

**China National Technical Import
Corporation**

EXPORTS & IMPORTS:

Whole-plant Projects and Equipment.
Erh Li Kou, Hsi Chiao, Peking
Cable Address: TECHIMPORT PEKING
HONGKONG AGENT:

China Resources Company: Bank of China Building,
Hongkong

Cable Address: CIRECO HONGKONG

★ ★ ★

**China National Transport Machinery
Import Corporation**

PRINCIPAL EXPORTS & IMPORTS:

Transport and Agricultural Machineries (various Motor Vehicles and parts thereof; Locomotives, Ships, Agricultural Machinery and parts thereof), Printing Machines, Machinery for Pharmaceutical, Food, Architectural, Chemical, Knitting, and other Light Industries.

HEAD OFFICE:

Erh Li Kou, Hsi Chiao, Peking

Cable Address: TRANSMACH PEKING

BRANCH OFFICES:

Shanghai Branch: 27, Chung Shan Road, E.1, Shanghai

Cable Address: TRANSMACH SHANGHAI

Tientsin Branch: 14, Chang Teh Road, Tientsin

Cable Address: TRANSMACH TIENSIN

Canton Branch: 2, West Bund, Canton

Cable Address: TRANSMACH CANTON

Tsingtao Branch: 82, Chung Shan Road, Tsingtao

Cable Address: TRANSMACH TSINGTAO

HONGKONG AGENT:

China Resources Company: Bank of China Building,
Hongkong

Cable Address: CIRECO HONGKONG

★ ★ ★

China National Metals Import Corporation

PRINCIPAL EXPORTS & IMPORTS:

Ferrous Alloys, Profiled Steels, Steel Tubes, Cast Iron Pipes, Steel Plates and Sheets, Railway Materials, Non-ferrous Raw Materials and Rolled Materials, Metallic Semi-finished Products, Iron Wire, Wire-nails and Hardware for building.

HEAD OFFICE:

Erh Li Kou, Hsi Chiao, Peking

Cable Address: CHIMETALS PEKING

BRANCH OFFICES:

Shanghai Branch: 27, Chung Shan Road, E.1, Shanghai

Cable Address: CHIMETALS SHANGHAI

Tientsin Branch: 171, Chien Shieh Road, Tientsin

Cable Address: CHIMETALS TIENSIN

Canton Branch: 2, West Bund, Canton

Cable Address: CHIMETALS CANTON

Tsingtao Branch: 82, Chung Shan Road, Tsingtao

Cable Address: CHIMETALS TSINGTAO

HONGKONG AGENT:

China Resources Company: Bank of China Building,
Hongkong

Cable Address: CIRECO HONGKONG

★ ★ ★

**China National Foreign Trade
Transportation Corporation**

MAIN BUSINESS HANDLED:

(1) Arranging customs clearance and deliveries of cargoes imported, exported and/or re-exported by sea, land, air and post. (2) Acting as agents on authorization for arranging shipments of transit cargoes at Chinese Ports and forwarding imported cargoes. (3) Arranging marine and transportation insurance and instituting claims on behalf of cargo owners.

HEAD OFFICE:

Erh Li Kou, Hsi Chiao, Peking

Cable Address: SINOTRANS PEKING

BRANCH OFFICES:

Shanghai Branch: 74, Tien Chih Road, Shanghai

Cable Address: SINOTRANS SHANGHAI

Tientsin Branch: 172, Liaoning Road, Tientsin

Cable Address: SINOTRANS TIENSIN

Tangku Sub-Branch: 44, Hsinkang Road, Tangku,
Hopei

Cable Address: SINOTRANS TANGKU

Chinwangtao Sub-Branch: Kailin Road, Chinwangtao,
Hopei

Cable Address: 6866 CHINWANGTAO

Canton Branch: 2, West Bund, Canton

Cable Address: 5931 CANTON

Whampoa Sub-Branch: Whampoa Port, Canton

Cable Address: SINOTRANS WHAMPOA

Tsamkong Sub-Branch: Tsamkong Port, Kwangtung

Cable Address: 8319 TSAMKONG

Tsingtao Branch: 82, Chung Shan Road, Tsingtao

Cable Address: 6586 TSINGTAO

Dairen Branch: 16, Stalin Road, Dairen

Cable Address: 7120 DAIREN

★ ★ ★

**Sinofracht Ship Chartering & Broking
Corporation**

MAIN BUSINESS HANDLED:

Arranging the chartering of vessels and booking of shipping space required for the carriage of State's import and export cargoes; Chartering vessels and booking shipping space for principals home and abroad as per authorization; Canvassing cargoes for shipowners.

Erh Li Kou, Hsi Chiao, Peking

Cable Address: SINOFRACHT PEKING



ETERNA **GLOBAL** **Duralux**
中國製造 久華

各種棕刷

PURE BRISTLES BRUSHES

純粹猪棕，耐熱耐磨，
品種繁多，經久耐用。

Durable, Heat and Friction Resistant

主要經營範圍
各種皮革製品，刷子，地毯，腸衣，猪棕，馬尾，羊毛，羊絨，兔毛，羽毛，裘皮，皮張等。

BUSINESS LINES
Leather and Fur Manufactures, Brushes, Carpets, Casings, Bristles, Horsetails, Wool and Hair, Feathers and Down, Fur Skins and Hides, etc.



皮革製品

LEATHER GOODS

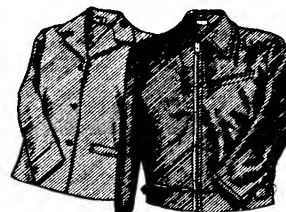
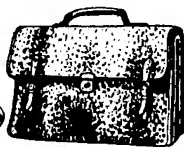
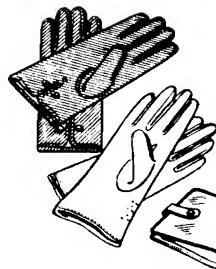
皮質柔軟耐用
式樣新穎美觀

Soft, Stylish and Durable

中字牌



CHUNG BRAND

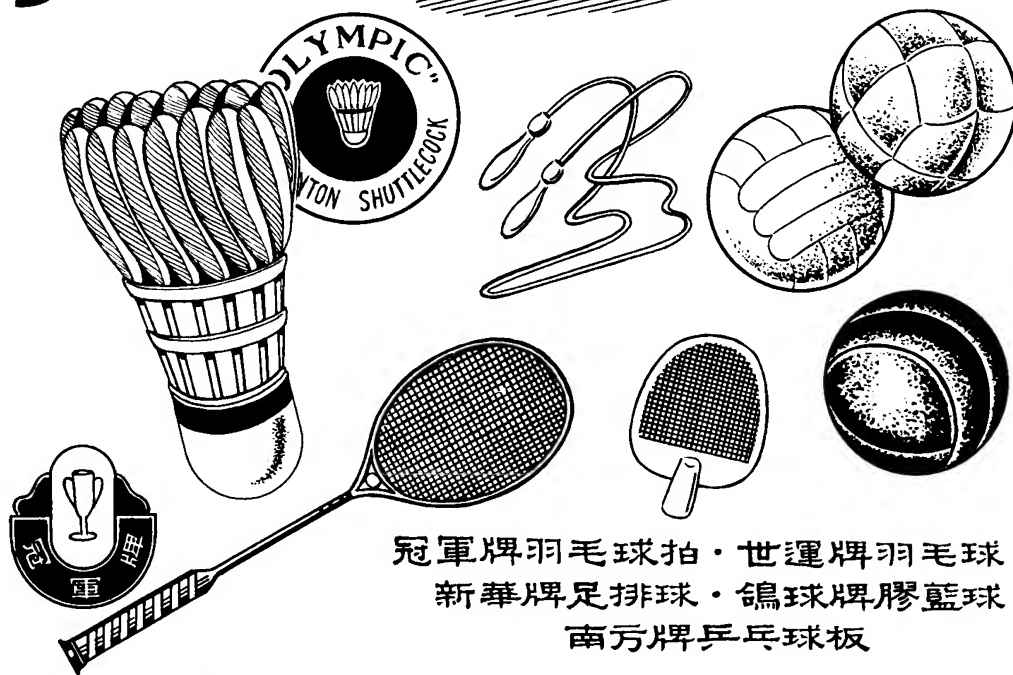


中國畜產出口公司

CHINA NATIONAL ANIMAL BY-PRODUCTS EXPORT CORPORATION
48, TUNG AN MEN STREET, PEKING. CABLE: "BYPRODUCTS" PEKING.
BRANCH OFFICES: TIENTSIN, SHANGHAI, TSINGTAO, CANTON.

香港代理處：華潤公司 地址：中國銀行大廈 電掛："0230"
Hongkong Agent: **CHINA RESOURCES COMPANY**
12 FLOOR, BANK OF CHINA BUILDING, HONGKONG
CABLE ADDRESS: "CIRECO" HONGKONG

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SPORTING GOODS
MADE IN CHINA



品質優良耐用
EXCELLENT & DURABLE

中國雜品出口公司廣州分公司經營出口

CHINA NATIONAL SUNDRIES EXPORT CORPORATION CANTON BRANCH

地址：廣州市僑光路2號華僑大廈

ADDRESS: 2, CHIAW KWANG ROAD, CANTON, CHINA

CABLE ADDRESS: "SUNDRY" CANTON

香港代理處：華潤公司 中國銀行大廈 電話："0230" 經銷處：中孚行 香港文咸西街33號 電話："5914"



金星牌

"582" 金 筆

"572" 鉸金筆



金尖書寫流利·火箭筆卡精巧。

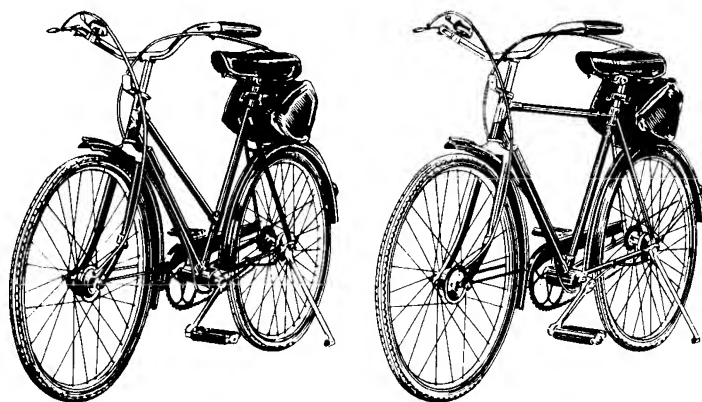
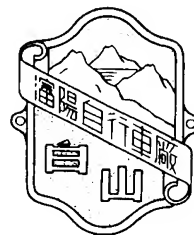
一支"572"鉸金筆·

可抵數支鋼筆用。

白山牌

男女自行車

車件結構堅固·乘騎輕快舒適



中國雜品出口公司天津分公司

地址：天津大沽中路114號 電報掛號："SUNDRY" TIENTSIN



The advertisement is framed by a decorative border of small stars. At the top left is a circular logo containing a stylized 'W' and 'S'. The main title '華生電扇' (Hua Sheng Electric Fan) is written in large, bold Chinese characters, with 'Wahson' written in a cursive script below it. A ceiling fan with three blades is shown hanging from a cord. Below the fan, the text 'WAHSON ELECTRIC FANS' is printed, followed by a list of features: 'Sturdy In Structure', 'Quiet In Operation', 'Smart In Appearance', and 'Economic In Consumption'. To the right of these features, Chinese text describes the fan's qualities: '花樣齊全·堅牢美觀' (Complete variety, sturdy and beautiful), '運轉平穩·風大省電' (Stable operation, strong wind, saves electricity), and '備有12"16"枱式及36"56"吊式' (Available in 12", 16" table styles and 36", 56" hanging styles). Below this, a small illustration shows a living room with a sofa and a window. To the right of the sofa is a table fan with a wire cage and three blades. At the bottom, the company name '中國雜品出口公司上海分公司' (China National Sundries Export Corporation Shanghai Branch) is printed in Chinese, followed by 'CHINA NATIONAL SUNDRIES EXPORT CORPORATION (SHANGHAI BRANCH)' in English, and the address '128 HU CHIU ROAD, SHANGHAI, CHINA. CABLE ADDRESS: "SUNDRY" SHANGHAI'.

華生電扇
Wahson

WAHSON ELECTRIC FANS

Sturdy In Structure
Quiet In Operation
Smart In Appearance
Economic In Consumption

AVAILABLE IN SIZES: 12", 16" for table and
36", 56" for ceiling styles.

花樣齊全·堅牢美觀
運轉平穩·風大省電
備有12"16"枱式及36"56"吊式

中國雜品出口公司上海分公司
CHINA NATIONAL SUNDRIES EXPORT CORPORATION
(SHANGHAI BRANCH)
128 HU CHIU ROAD, SHANGHAI, CHINA. CABLE ADDRESS: "SUNDRY" SHANGHAI



提煉中藥

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牌子老
規模大
品質優良

單味煉劑400餘種足夠中醫師配方使用
古方成藥100餘種乃居出旅行必備良藥

WE CAN SUPPLY YOU WITH
400 KINDS OF CHINESE DRUG PREPARATIONS.....SUFFICIENT
FOR THE PRESCRIPTIONS OF CHINESE PHYSICIANS;
100 KINDS OF PATENT MEDICINESBEING INDIS-
PENSABLE AT HOME AS WELL AS ON TRAVELLING.

科學提煉
含量準確
療效顯著
服用簡便

SCIENTIFICALLY PREPARED
PRECISELY PROPORTIONED
EMINENT VIRTUES
CONVENIENCE FOR DOSING



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MALAYA, NORTH BORNEO, BURMA, THAILAND, CAMBODIA AND
THE SOUTH-EAST ASIA AREAS.

使用提煉中藥節約金錢，時間。



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澳門代理處：南光公司 河邊新街94-98號

廣州藥材出口公司經營出口
EXPORTED BY: CANTON NATIVE MEDICINES EXPORT COMPANY.
星馬婆總代理：星馬藥業公司 星洲漆街21號
柬埔寨經銷處：金邊蠶芝園藥行 安哥街5號

華 僑 投 資 公 司

國 家 經 營 的 僑 資 信 託 企 業

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(1) 股金到社會主義建成後，仍為投資人所有，凡投資滿12年的可以收回股金，以人民幣支付。

(2) 股息定為年息8厘（即百分之八），以人民幣支付。

(3) 所得股息，經過外匯主管機關批准後，可以匯往國外。但是不得超過本年股息的百分之五十。

(4) 投資人如果要求工作，可以根據有關企業的需要和投資人的具體情況，優先錄用。

廣東省為了照顧投資人的實際需要，還規定按月或按季可借支六厘股息。章程函索即寄。

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地址：廣州華僑大廈二樓

電話：31538, 33093

電報掛號：3996（廣州）

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廣州荳蔴紡織廠房鳥瞰圖

樂口福
LACOVO



全能營養
可口飲品

商標 佛手



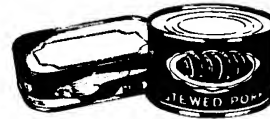
味精
VE-TSIN

質料潔淨
滋養豐富
調和食物
鮮美絕倫

梅林罐頭

Ma Ling
CANNED GOODS

品種繁多·色香味全



熊貓牌
牛油
PANDA BUTTER

高度營養
增進健康



中國食品出口公司
上海分公司

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SHANGHAI BRANCH



26 Chung Shan Road (E. 1.) Shanghai, China.

Cable Address: "FOODSTUFFS" Shanghai

香港代理處：**五豐行**

Hongkong Agent: NG FUNG HONG

Bank of China Building, Hongkong

Cable Address: "NGFUNG" Hongkong

熊貓牌
甜煉乳
PANDA CONDENSED MILK



營養豐富
哺育至上

紹興酒

品質醇厚
香味芬馥



SHAO HSING WINE

上海餅乾
Shanghai Biscuits

鬆脆香甜
美味可口



Shanghai Candies
大花兔糖

大白兔糖

質量高級
品種繁多





廣東名酒，歷史悠久，富有滋補價值。

長春藥酒

潮陽蕭廣豐泰出品

却風濕・壯筋骨

調和氣血・運行四肢

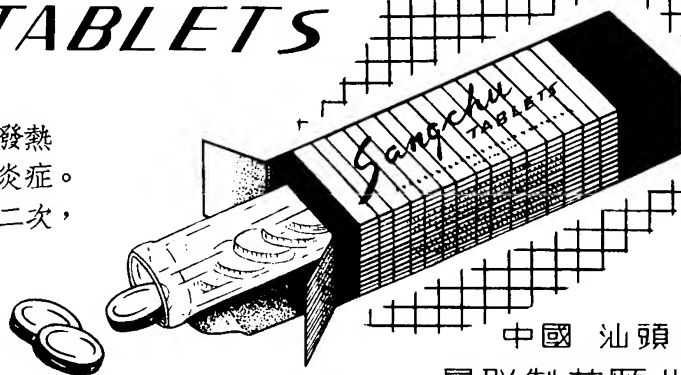
桑菊片

Gangchu

TABLETS

星群

適應範圍：適用於傷風外感，發熱
咳嗽，上呼吸道炎之初期炎症。
服法及服量：每次四片，每日二次，
服後多飲開水。



中國 汕頭
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中國土產出口公司汕頭支公司經營出口

地址：中國汕頭市永興街111號 電報掛號：8061

香港代理處：德信行有限公司 地址：干諾道西37至39號 電話 41231

香 港
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• 辦理一切銀行業務 •

各種存款 押匯開證 全國通匯
★ ★
利息優厚 手續簡便 穩妥便捷

本行為我國特許專營外匯及國外貿易銀行，歷史悠久，分支行處遍設國內外各大城市，歡迎委辦進出口押匯業務，如蒙垂詢，竭誠奉答。

行 址
香港德輔道中2A號
電話 **38031**

BANK OF CHINA
2A DES VOEUX ROAD, C.
HONG KONG

電報掛號
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新華信託儲蓄商業銀行

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九龍深水埗辦事處：九龍彌敦道800號

電報掛號：“SINHUABANK”

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零存整付存款

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區間餘產發迎

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電報掛號：YUEHWA

地址：香港德輔道中 149, 153-159

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Hong Kong.

Tel: 25844 25845 38221

Cable add: YUEHWA

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NANYANG COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD.

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各 種 定 期 活 期 存 款
滙 款 通 達 全 國 各 地

及 一 切 銀 行 業 務

電 報 掛 號

"NANYANGBANK"

總 行

德 輔 道 中 一 號 A

HEAD OFFICE:

1A, DES VOEUX ROAD, C.

西 區 辦 事 處

文 咸 東 街 一 三 五 號

WESTERN BRANCH:

135, BONHAM STRAND, E.

銅 鑼 灣 辦 事 處

軒 尼 詩 道 軒 尼 詩 大 廈

CAUSEWAY BAY BRANCH:

HENNESSY BLDG., HENNESSY RD.

電 話

3 5 5 3 1
(5 線)

華 貿 公 司

HWA MAO TRADING CO.,

地址：香港文咸西街八號 電話：四六四四九 四四一五三八 電報掛號：“Maotraco”或“2344”
8, Bonham Strand West, Hong Kong Tel: 46449 441538 442928 Cable Add. “Maotraco” or “2344”

● 經 銷 國 產 貨 品 ●

糖類：榴花牌粗砂、水仙花牌粗砂、長白山牌幼砂、長白山牌冰糖、廣東機製白糖、廣西機製白糖、廣西赤糖、廣東片糖。

油類：和平牌精煉豬油、漢口長橋牌豬油、工業豬油。

飼料：老人牌粗麥片、幼麥片、苡片、苡絲、苡渣、魚粉、麥糠、米糠、蝦粉。

豆類：綠豆、黃豆及各色豆子。

臘味：臘腸、臘肉、臘鴨及各種副產品。

其他：龍口粉絲、各牌白菜乾、京果雜貨、暨其他各項土產。

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• 48 •

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金城銀行

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	活期存摺	存取靈活	手續簡便。
	零存整付	輕而易舉	積少成多。
	定活兩便	隨時提取	按期計息。
	定期存款	利息優厚	穩妥安全。
放款：	便利工商	融通資金	
押匯：	進出押匯	手續簡捷	
僑匯：	全國各地	均可通匯	

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電話：31277 轉接各部

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香 港 分 行

HONG KONG BRANCH

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利便出入旅客

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Add.: No. 11B Queen's Road C., Hong Kong.
電報掛號：Cable Address 4999
電話：Telephone 33638 27971 33139 33738

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(INCORPORATED IN CHINA)

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Member of the Exchange Banks Association Hong Kong

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民安保險有限公司
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CO., (H.K.) LTD.**
(INCORPORATED IN HONGKONG)

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TRANSACTS ALL KINDS
OF INSURANCE

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中國銀行大廈二層
2nd Floor, Bank of China Building
HONG KONG

中國保險公司
香港分公司
**CHINA INSURANCE
COMPANY LTD.**
HONGKONG BRANCH

經營各種保險業務
TRANSACTS ALL KINDS
OF INSURANCE

香港
中國銀行大廈二層
2nd Floor, Bank of China Building
HONG KONG

太平保險公司
香港分公司
**TAI PING INSURANCE
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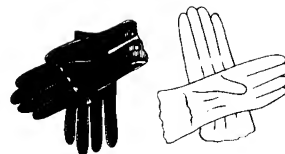
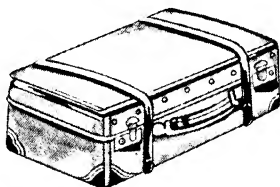
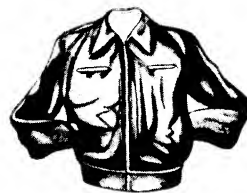
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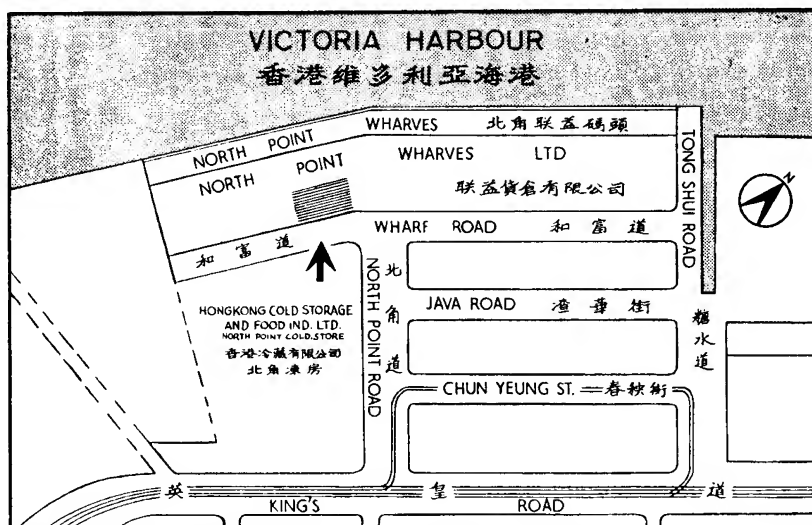
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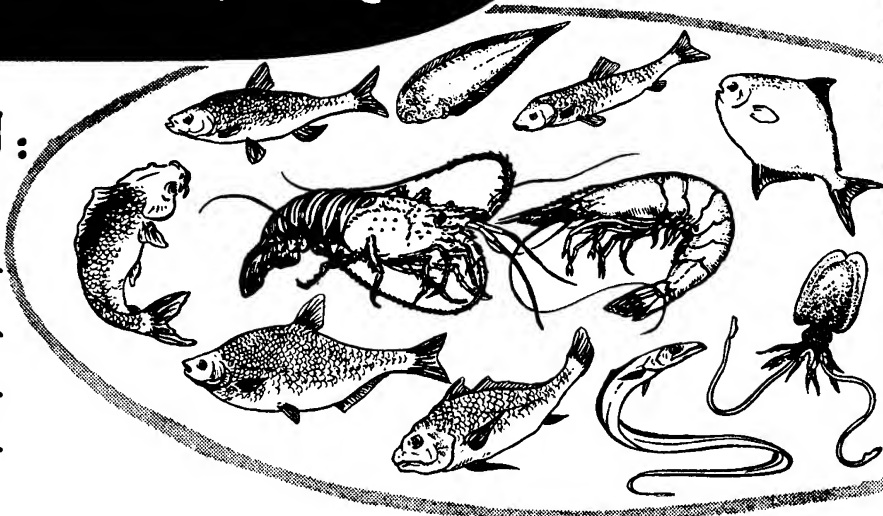
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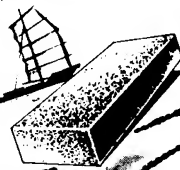


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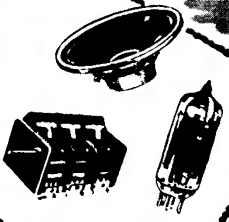


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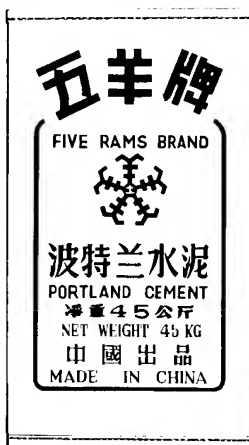
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Sample "FIVE RAMS" Brand Portland Cement 45 Kgs China National Minerals Corporation		Date Received 30.9.59
From Chinese Enterprises Ltd		Date Tested
Job		
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Specific Surface	-	sq. cm./gram
Soundness: Average Expansion in "Le Chatelier" Test	0.3	mm
Setting Time: Average initial setting time	165	minutes
Average final setting time	3.0	hours
Tensile Strength: Average strength, 3 days	408	lbs./sq. in.
Average strength, 7 days	500	lbs./sq. in.
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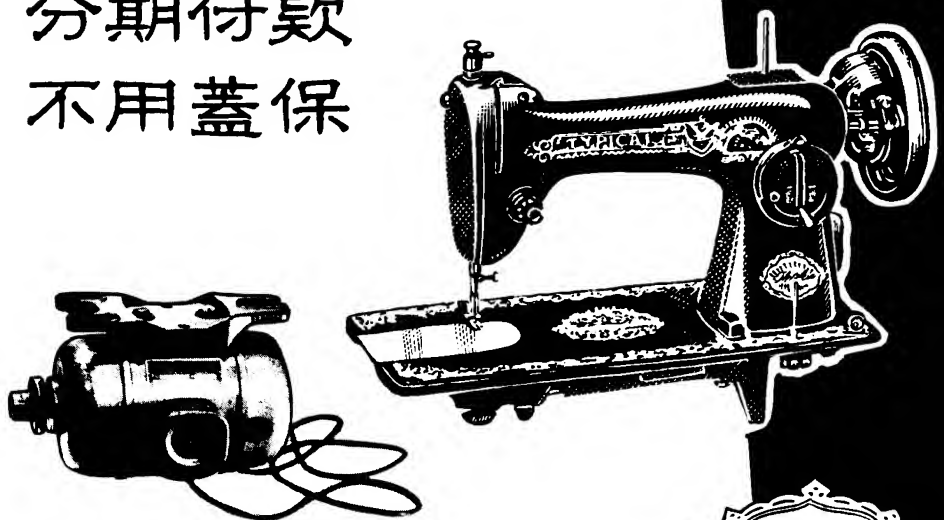
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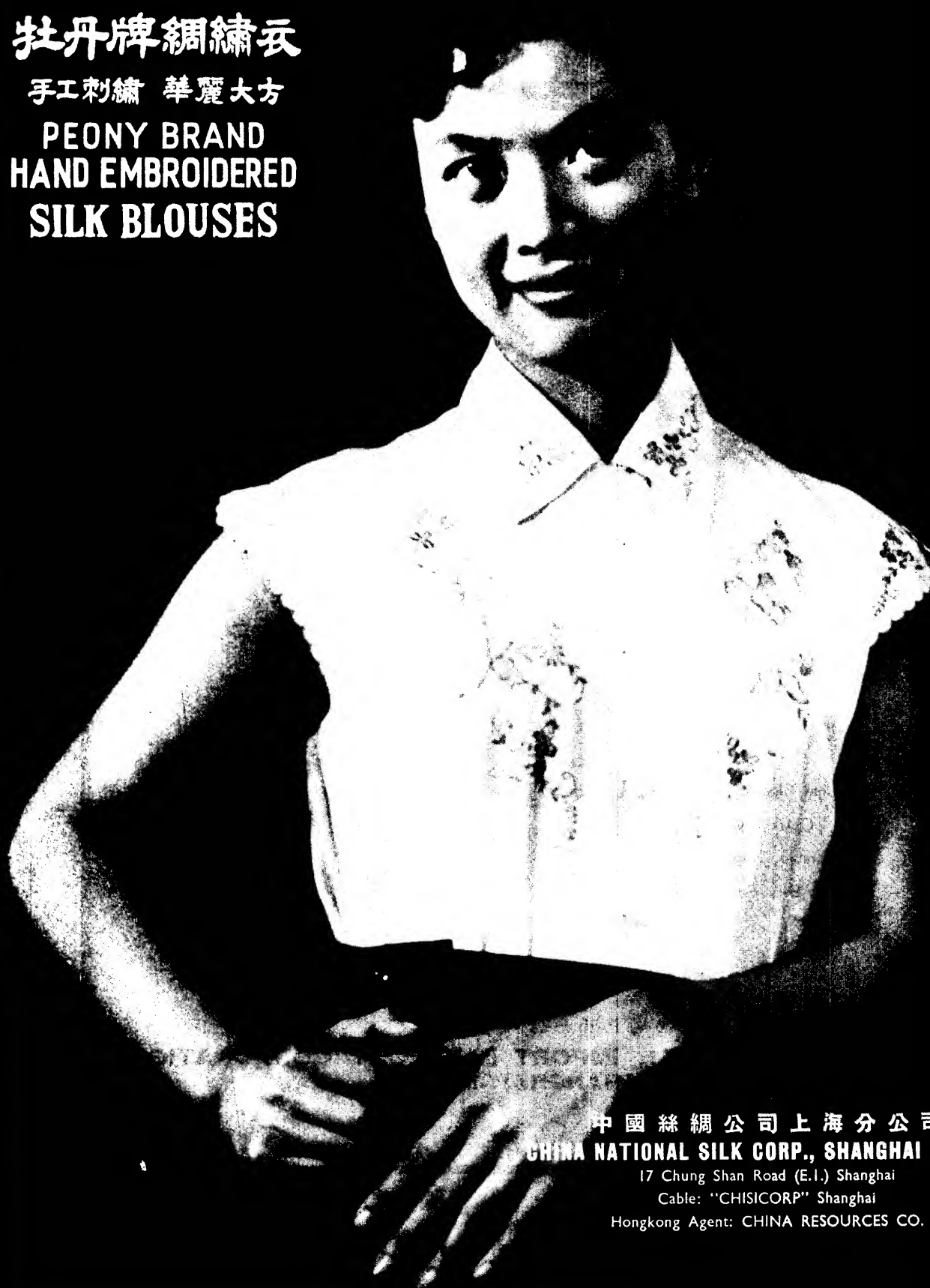
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上海分公司：上海中山東一路十六號
電報掛號：MINERALS SHANGHAI
廣東分公司：廣州西堤大馬路五十六號
電報掛號：CHIMINCORP CANTON
廣西分公司：廣西南寧市濟南路十一號
電報掛號：CNMCKE NANNING
福建分公司：福州東街外貿大樓
電報掛號：MINERALS FOOCHOW

香港代理處

華潤公司：香港中國銀行大廈
電報掛號：CIRECO HONGKONG

中國絲綢公司

主要進出口商品

廠絲，雙宮絲，柞蠶絲，絹絲及棉球，
廢絲及塊手等，純絲及交織細綢，柞絲

綢，絹絲綢，真紗綢，絲製衣料，頭巾
，絲織品及其他輕貨品，人造絲及其他
人造纖維等。

總公司

北京東華門大街
電報掛號：CHISICORP PEKING

分公司

上海分公司：上海中山東一路十七號
電報掛號：CHISICORP SHANGHAI
天津分公司：天津河沿區石記莊路六十號
電報掛號：CHISICORP TIENTSIN
廣東分公司：廣州沙面宋江街五十一號
電報掛號：CHISICANT CANTON
山東分公司：青島中山路七十八號
電報掛號：CHISILKCORP TSINGTAO

香港代理處

華潤公司：香港中國銀行大廈
電報掛號：CIRECO HONGKONG

中國進出口公司

主要進出口商品

化工原料，藥品，醫療器械，肥料，
染料，顏料，油漆，橡膠及橡膠製品，
石油及石油製品。

總公司

北京西郊三里橋
電報掛號：CNIEC PEKING

分公司

上海分公司：上海中山東一路十七號
電報掛號：CHIMEXCORP SHANGHAI
天津分公司：天津建設路一二二號
電報掛號：XOCIMOR TIENTSIN
廣州分公司：廣州西堤大馬路二號
電報掛號：CHIMPORTCO CANTON

青島分公司：青島中山路八十二號
電報掛號：CNIETCB TSINGTAO

香港代理處

華潤公司：香港中國銀行大廈
電報掛號：CIRECO HONGKONG

中國儀器進口公司

主要進出口商品

各種科學儀器，實驗室設備，各種電工
電子儀器，有線電設備及器材，無線電
設備及器材，電影和照相設備及器材，
文教儀器等等。

總公司

北京西郊三里橋
電報掛號：INSTRIMPOR PEKING

分公司

上海分公司：上海中山東一路十七號
電報掛號：INSTRIMP SHANGHAI
天津分公司：天津榮業道十四號
電報掛號：INSTRIMP TIENTSIN
廣州分公司：廣州西堤大馬路二號
電報掛號：INSTRIMP CANTON

香港代理處

華潤公司：香港中國銀行大廈
電報掛號：CIRECO HONGKONG

中國機械進口公司

主要進出口商品

工作母機，動力機械，礦山機械，冶金
機械，電工器材，起重機械，起重
機，挖土機，精密測定工具，金屬切削
工具和其他工具等。

總公司

雲南省公司：昆明南屏街八號
電報掛號：996 KUNMING

香港代理處

德信行有限公司：香港干諾道西卅七十一卅九號
電報掛號：STILLON HONGKONG

中國畜產出口公司

主要出進口商品

豬鬃，馬尾，各種動物毛，皮毛及板毛，羽毛絨，裝飾羽毛，腸衣，羊毛，羊絨，地氈，綢子，皮革製品，毛皮褥子，毛皮製品，羽毛製品，活性膏及其他。

總公司

北京東安門大街四十八號
電報掛號：BYPRODUCTS PEKING

分公司

上海分公司：上海中山東一路廿三號
電報掛號：BYPRODUCTS SHANGHAI
天津分公司：天津烟台道六十六號
電報掛號：BYPRODUCTS TIENTSIN
廣州分公司：廣州六二三路四八六號
電報掛號：BYPRODUCTS CANTON
青島分公司：青島湖北路廿四號
電報掛號：BYPRODUCTS TSINGTAO

香港代理處

華潤公司：香港中國銀行大廈
電報掛號：CIRECO HONGKONG

中國食品出口公司

主要出進口商品

食用活動物，凍肉食及其製品，凍家野禽，凍牲畜副產品，水產產品，蛋類蛋製品，各種鮮果蔬菜，各種魚，肉，家

禽，水果，蔬菜罐頭，各種酒，汽水，果汁，果醬，各種果脯，果乾，糖菓，餅乾，食糖等。

總公司

北京東安門大街四十八號
電報掛號：FOODSTUFFS PEKING

分公司

上海分公司：上海中山東一路廿六號
電報掛號：CHINAFOOCO SHANGHAI
天津分公司：天津和平區榮業道二二四號
電報掛號：FOODSTUFFS TIENTSIN
青島分公司：青島中山路七十號
電報掛號：FOODSTUFFS TSINGTAO
廣州分公司：廣州太平路二二七號
電報掛號：FOODCO CANTON
福建分公司：福州東街路九十四號
電報掛號：5028 FOOCHOW
廣西分公司：廣西梧州府城南路十一號
電報掛號：FOODSTUFFS NANNING
湖北分公司：武漢市沿江大道八十七號
電報掛號：FOODSTUFFS HANKOW

香港代理處

五豐行：香港中國銀行大廈三樓
電報掛號：NGFUNG HONGKONG

中國糧穀油脂出口公司

主要出進口商品

糧穀（大米，小麥，馬料豆，蠶豆，雜豆等），油籽（大豆，花生仁，芝麻，亞麻子，油菜子，椰子乾等），油品（桐油，花生油，椰子油，茶油，椰子油等），食鹽等。

總公司

北京東安門大街
電報掛號：NATIONOIL PEKING

分公司

上海分公司：上海中國銀行大廈
電報掛號：CHINAFAT SHANGHAI
天津分公司：天津曲阜道八十號
電報掛號：NOIL TIENTSIN
廣州分公司：廣州永漢北路一號
電報掛號：CNCOC CANTON
青島分公司：青島吳淞路廿九號
電報掛號：NACEROIL TSINGTAO

香港代理處

華潤公司：香港中國銀行大廈
電報掛號：CIRECO HONGKONG

中國茶葉出口公司

出進口

紅茶，綠茶，烏龍茶，白茶，花雕茶，壓製茶，咖啡，可可。

總公司

北京東安門大街
電報掛號：NATIONTEA PEKING

分公司

上海分公司：上海廣東路七十四號
電報掛號：NATIONTEA SHANGHAI
廣東分公司：廣州沙面復興路三十九號
電報掛號：NATIONTEA CANTON
福建分公司：福州東街外氣大樓
電報掛號：NATIONTEA FOOCHOW
廈門辦事處：廈門港后街外氣大樓
電報掛號：NATIONTEA AMOY
汕頭辦事處：汕頭市至平路六十三號
電報掛號：NATIONTEA SWATOW

香港代理處

華潤公司：香港中國銀行大廈
電報掛號：CIRECO HONGKONG

中國進出口公司名稱，營業範圍，地址，電報掛號

中國雜品出口公司

主要進出口商品

棉花，棉布，棉紗，棉針織品，鹿毛織品（不包括襪袋），玻璃及玻璃器皿，日用百貨，紙張及文教用品，各種樂器，玩具，體育用品，磁磚，膠合板，油毛毯及棉製品，日用電工器材，衛生器具等。

總公司

北京東安門大街
電報掛號：SUNDRY PEKING

分公司

上海分公司：上海陞平路一二八號
電報掛號：SUNDRY SHANGHAI
天津分公司：天津大沽中街一二四號
電報掛號：SUNDRY TIENTSIN
廣州分公司：廣州德興路二號
電報掛號：SUNDRY CANTON
青島分公司：青島天津路十號
電報掛號：SUNDRY TSINGTAO
上海英商怡和洋行出口公司：上海陞平路一二八號
電報掛號：STATIONERY SHANGHAI
上海英商太古洋行出口公司：上海陞平路一二八號
電報掛號：CHINATOYS SHANGHAI
上海英商德記洋行出口公司：上海中山路一四七號
電報掛號：TEXTILE SHANGHAI
福州分公司：福州東大街
電報掛號：SUNDRY FOOCHOW

香港代理處

華潤公司：香港中國銀行大廈
電報掛號：CIRECO HONGKONG

中國土產出口公司

主要進出口商品

礦類，礦製品，茶類，茶製品，各種土產，原木，木材，乾果，乾菜，副食品，工藝品，陶器，雜貨，成藥，香料，芳香油等。

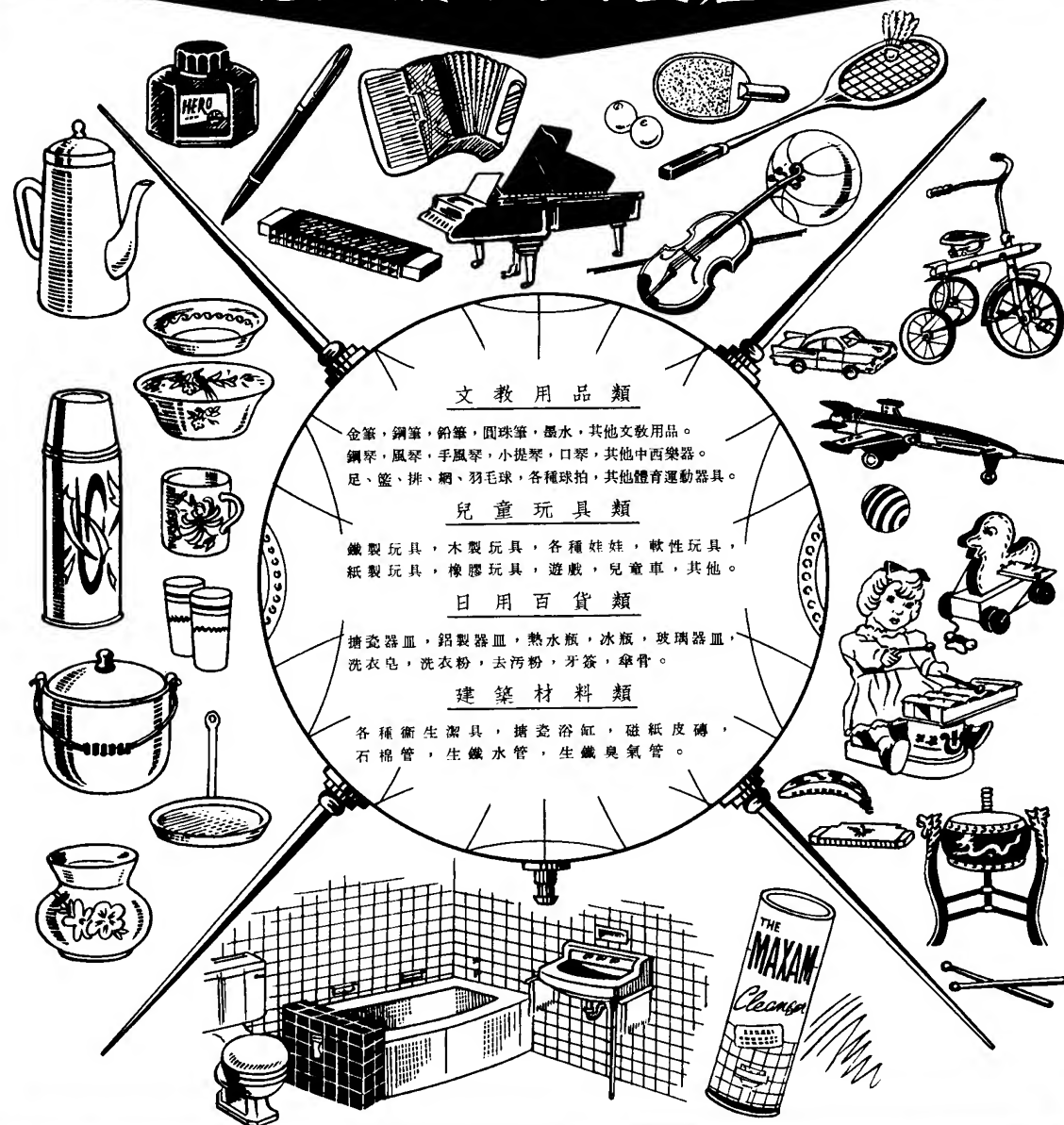
總公司

北京東安門大街
電報掛號：PROCHINA PEKING

分公司

北京分公司：北京西交民巷一號
電報掛號：PROBRANCH PEKING
北京市特種工藝公司：北京西交民巷一號
電報掛號：PEKARTCO PEKING
天津分公司：天津新開道二二三號
電報掛號：NCNPC TIENTSIN
天津藥材公司：天津新開道二二三號
電報掛號：DRUGS TIENTSIN
天津工藝品公司：天津新開道二二三號
電報掛號：ARTS TIENTSIN
青島分公司：青島天津路十四號
電報掛號：CNPCO TSINGTAO
青島工藝品公司：青島天津路十四號
電報掛號：TACEC TSINGTAO
煙台工藝品公司：煙台大馬路
電報掛號：CACCC CHEFOO
上海分公司：上海中山路一四七號
電報掛號：CHINAPROCO SHANGHAI
上海工藝品出口公司：上海陞平路一二八號
電報掛號：ARTSCRAFT SHANGHAI
上海書畫刊印出口公司：上海中山路一四七號
電報掛號：ESSENOL
福州分公司：福州東大街外寶大樓
電報掛號：PROFUCIEN FOOCHOW
廈門分公司：廈門港后街二八號
電報掛號：0960 AMOY

廈門豐成出口公司：廈門港后街二十八號
電報掛號：4613 AMOY
福州工藝品出口公司：福州紫雲街四號
電報掛號：ARTCRAFT FOOCHOW
廣州分公司：廣州大德路一二二號
電報掛號：PROCANTON CANTON
潮汕細紗公司：汕頭柏雅里一號
電報掛號：DRACO SWATOW
汕頭公司：汕頭永興街一一一號
電報掛號：PROSWATOW SWATOW
太平分公司：廣東縣太平鎮解放路十五號
電報掛號：3333 TAI PING TUNGOON
江門分公司：江門柏雅里路十六號
電報掛號：7531 KONGMCAN CANTON
湛江分公司：湛江中區大連外賓大樓
電報掛號：9960 TSAMKONG
北海分公司：北海珠璣街七十四號
電報掛號：0427 PAKHOI
海口分公司：海口中興路四號
電報掛號：0427 HOIHOW
廣州國貨出口公司：廣州大德路一二二號
電報掛號：CERAMICO CANTON
廣東傢俬出口公司：廣州大德路一二二號
電報掛號：CNMEC CANTON
廣州出口出口公司：廣州大德路一二二號
電報掛號：CANTON CANTON
廣州京東出口公司：廣州大德路一二二號
電報掛號：CSFECO CANTON
廣州工藝品出口公司：廣州大德路一二二號
電報掛號：ARTCANTON CANTON
廣西分公司：桂林廣西路十一號
電報掛號：PRONANNING NANNING
梧州分公司：梧州石岐路
電報掛號：0427 WUCHOW
湖南分公司：長沙五一號一號
電報掛號：0427 CHANGSHA
重慶分公司：重慶市中區中二路八號
電報掛號：6562 HANKOW



香港文咸西街三十三号 電話:四四一八三六·四三四三七
電報掛号: **FUCENTRAL 5719**

中國工藝美術品陳列室參觀記

具有悠久出口歷史的中國工藝美術品，素以品種繁多、豐富多彩、風格特殊而馳名於世界，請只要到中國出口商品陳列館去觀看一下，便知道句話不是虛言。

精選工藝品的一部分

在中國出口商品陳列館大樓的三層大樓裏，所陳列着的完全是工藝美術品，而且僅僅是中國工藝品中精選的一部分。但即使是這一部分，便已佔到這三層面積合共三千平方公尺的大廳，也幾乎容納不下。

在六樓中座大樓的門前，擺着一對教人驚異的黑漆、鑲花、中式全身大衣櫃，櫃高約六尺，闊四尺。那漆雕在櫃門上面，像一幅工筆五彩美女圖的畫面，那紋理細緻的紋面平滑如鏡，漆油均勻細膩。這是一件最名貴的美術傢俱。

本來，在黑漆底色的掩護下，許多色澤都容易失去原有的光輝，而漆雕人物，從側面看過去，也會失去了它本來的藝術形象。但藝人們却發揮高度的智慧，用閃着虹彩的貝壳，各種彩色的發亮的玉石、琉璃和鑲成的花卉、樹葉、草兒……，嵌鑲上去。從正面看，在黑漆底色的襯托下，反而顯得更加光彩，因此使到整個如此巨大的畫面，處處生輝。對於人物頭部，藝人們更巧妙地用象牙雕成立體的人物頭面，經過染色和精工描畫，繪出這或少女的美麗形象，然後再嵌鑲上去。嵌鑲的工本極為精巧，教人無法覺察出它的縫隙。這樣，人們不論從正面或側面觀看，都會產生立體雕刻的感覺。據說，這是從前舊時常使用銅像，最近才恢復生產。

各種中國式器

在中座大樓裏，陳列着各種中國名瓷，有久已馳名世界、瓷質幼潔純白、花款雅緻、釉彩晶瑩如玉的景德鎮瓷器；有金碧輝煌、色彩艷麗、瓷質幼膩，深受西歐人士歡迎的殷彩瓷器；有唐山瓷廠新出產的、瓷質幼潔、造型新穎，花色雅致的白上釉的綠花或咖啡色；有享有二千年歷史的、以瓷質堅實、色澤純潔、被外國人士稱為「中國白」的一鵝絨白、的德化三寶；有能負幼潔、兼雅古雅、製作精巧的宣紙陶器……

中國會時被稱為「瓷國」，中國瓷器種類如此之多，實為世界人士所喜愛。十五世紀時，景德鎮製瓷工人便有一器成天下走，由華門前運到各處。一九五八年在太興進以來，各地瓷器更傳名東傳，無論在質量上、品種上、規格上都比前更有顯著的提高。在一九五九年秋季交易會中，許多商客爭購我國今年新出產的茶具、杯碟等物，一發而不可收，爭購不暇。唐山瓷廠製出的咖啡杯、茶碟等，最出現供不應求的現象。

特種工藝美術品

在北翼大樓裏，陳列着各式各樣的特種工藝美術品；有著名的福建脫胎漆器如花瓶；有福建出產的細竹纖器；青田石刻各種藝術用具，有北京出產、釉色晶瑩如五彩寶石的一景泰藍、銅胎嵌瑯器；有北京、廣州等地出產的、馳名世界的象牙雕刻、玉石美術製品，還有金銀鑲嵌寶石各種飾物；有北京、景德鎮、石灣製造的「泥人」、「京劇面譜」、陶瓷雕像……等等。這種種工藝美術品，都以藝術價值很高，而且具有中國民族傳統風格，而受到各國人士的喜愛和歡迎。

潮汕抽紗製品

如來說北翼大樓充滿了藝術氣息的話，那麼，西翼大樓又是另一種情調：那裏陳列着令人讚嘆「人間巧手勝天工」的各種抽紗工藝美術品。

在另一系列的陳列櫃裏，分別陳列着品種繁多、花紋精美的潮汕抽紗、上海萬里斯、山東綉花、北京批、禮花等刺綉製品。

潮汕抽紗製品的品種很多，主要是檯布及手帕兩大類。檯布用上等的白亞麻布、赤亞麻布、玻璃紗、朱赤布等作原料，取其堅韌耐用，久經洗滌，仍能保持鮮艷色彩。手帕是用上等供綉布、竹絲布為原料，取其幼潔耐用，製作一件抽紗品，先將布料剪裁，裁成與製品尺寸相符的材料，然後剛上繡機，按圖把花紋的綉針，針尖，再用幼綫穿實，綉出美麗的花款來。

萬里斯、綉花和批補花

一向在國際市場上暢銷的上海萬里斯，原是浙江紹興、蕭山一帶姑娘們的產品，品種有臥房套、方袍套、午餐套、晚餐套以及大小襟袖銀鏡面等等。它是以綉花綉條、普圖繡繡成的手工藝品，圖案美觀，綉工精緻，並具有我國傳統藝術風格的特點。

山東綉花，是以麻布、棉布、蠶絲綢等為原料，運用多種繡法的刺綉手法而綉成，圖案花樣別緻，色澤調和，美麗大方。品種有宴會台套、餐套等。其中以煙台綉花、青島綉花、即墨綉花、即墨綉花等最為名貴。

批補花是以耐用的夏布、亞麻布、玻璃紗及棉布為原料，經裁剪後，按照圖樣把花或繡花而成。

批花是用特小一×一形綉線，以及配襯一些單邊線，而綉出各種圖案花紋以及風景畫等。最後須打眼嵌去綉線，使表面批花成進餐餐面批花。

補花是用各種色彩的布或紗作成花片，貼在原料料上補成各種批花圖案，綉材以花布為主。這些補上的彩色花片，顏色好，雖然洗滌也不易褪色或脫落。品種有各式椅墊、餐巾、桌布、枕套、圍裙、腳墊等。



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中國名酒



中國出口商品陳列館三樓的「農副產品陳列室」裏，有一個別具特色的陳列商品部份，左邊掛着一個長方形的黑漆金字招牌，上面刻着「中國名酒」四個大字。這個招牌底下，有一個小櫃檯，上面放着幾瓶紹興花雕酒，旁邊則放着一列四個彩繪的紹興花雕酒埕。在色櫃和地台上，有條不紊地擺設着各式各樣的中國名酒。有些酒色碧綠得像翠玉，有些深紅發亮像紅寶石，有些清澈得像水晶那樣晶瑩，有些酒瓶的形狀如白瓷花瓶，有些又像古色古香的中國酒瓶……真是五光十色，琳瑯滿目。即使是個不愛酒的人看見，也要停步欣賞。至於那些酒客們，怕不流涎三尺！

酒，可以說是廣受世界各民族人民歡迎的飲料。古希臘人把酒神誕作為全民族的狂歡節。我們民族對於酒的愛好，也不稍遜於古希臘人。隆重的祭祀、盛大的宴會，固然無酒不成禮，就是朋友小敘，也幾乎非酒不歡，歷代詩人詞客，更為酒寫下了不少美麗的詩篇。

早在四千多年以前，我國已經曉得用糯米來釀酒了。歷代相傳，我國人民積累了豐富的釀酒經驗，掌握了特殊的技術，並利用各地的不同的原料，釀造出許多質地優良風味各具的名酒。

中國名酒出現在國際市場上，一開始便以質量高超，品種繁多而博得人們的喜愛。所以有人用「多姿多彩、皆大歡喜」這八個字來形容它。

的確，中國名酒正是以多姿多彩，別具風味，而使口味不同的酒客們感到「皆大歡喜」的。例如就在這個小小的酒品陳列部份，就有不少受到國內外消費者所歡迎的名酒了。

你如果喜歡帶有菓子香味的酒，那麼，這裏便有二三十種各種菓子或果汁釀造的美酒，準會使你選擇到適合自己口味的為止。單是葡萄酒一項，就有「通化葡萄酒」、「張裕紅葡萄酒」、「白玫瑰葡萄酒」、「張裕乾葡萄酒」等名聞世界的好酒。而這幾種葡萄酒，又各有自己的特殊風味。「通化葡萄酒」，味甜而醇美，男女都適合，被稱為家庭中的甜蜜飲料。「張裕紅葡萄酒」，既有葡萄酒那種甜中含酸的蜜味，

澤微帶金黃，略有甜酸味和二氧化碳那種使人清爽的香味。「美味思」有紅葡萄酒那種酒味，和丁香、豆蔻、西藏紅花那種濃烈的芬香。

最近在國際市場上大露頭角的「蘋果酒」、「香梅酒」、「蘋果白蘭地」，更是世界不可多得的美酒。據製酒專家說，目前世界各國真正用蘋果釀造的蘋果酒不多，而用純蘋果釀酒則更少。「蘋果酒」不但含有蘋果那種濃郁的香甜氣息，而且還有醇香的酒味。如果要飲酒味更濃烈，而又有白蘭地那種特殊香味的蘋果酒，那麼，「蘋果白蘭地」便最適合不過了。這兩種酒的裝璜極為漂亮、名貴，前者酒瓶的形狀像個紅銅的古酒壺，後者簡直像個潔白的瓷花瓶。「香梅酒」是用遼寧省萬寶山特產的香梅釀造的，有人用「紅而發光，甜而發香，微酸爽口」來形容它的好處。飲過這種酒的人，會覺得它的味道酸甜調和，恰到好處。

龍江省一面坡酒廠的「草梅酒」，廣東飲料廠的「原汁荔枝酒」，都是良好的藥酒。此外，還有廈門的荔枝酒、北京的櫻桃酒、福建的紅福蜜酒、以及各地出產的廣柑、馬林蜜、紅棗、丁香葡萄、玫瑰、菊花、桂花、青梅等酒，都是用菓子或果汁釀造，或以香花浸漬而成，各有風味。

浙江紹興的「花雕」，係用上好糯米釀造，是我國傳統的佳釀，酒色金黃，味道濃郁香醇，是米酒中的佳品，被列為中國八大名酒之一。

具有千多年悠久聲譽的山西汾酒，它與陝西「西鳳酒」、貴州「茅台酒」、瀘州「大麴酒」同是高粱酒類，但各有不同風格：山西汾酒香醇濃烈，但沒有劇烈的刺激性；茅台酒芳香撲鼻，醉人心脾，西鳳酒則兼有兩者的好處；大麴酒酒味濃郁而醇香。這幾種酒都會被評定為中國名酒。

提到中國的高粱酒類，不能不談及最近風行國內外的汕頭「高粱紅」，單是從那個朱紅底白描花的瓷瓶看來，就曉得它是一種名貴的酒。它的酒味濃郁而醇香，色澤艷麗，入口香甜，飲後有回香，有些酒客們稱它為酒中「絕品」之一。

又帶有玫瑰花的芳香。「白玫瑰葡萄酒」，既有山東特產「馬乳葡萄」那種特有的奶脂氣味，又有醇香的酒味和玫瑰花的芬芳。張裕的「乾葡萄酒」，含糖份極微（百分之〇點二），有葡萄的香氣，又有香醇的酒味。

此外，青島美口酒廠的「香梅酒」、張裕公司的「美味思」、「金星高月白蘭地」，也是用上好葡萄酒來釀造的。「香梅酒」色

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◀ 經 營 ▶

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• 歡迎選購 •

天霞綢是用上等絲、金線或銀線以及其他人造纖維混合紡成。有些是以色綢作地，襯出金線或銀線的圖案花紋，有些是以金線或銀線作地，而襯出綢花來。

年輕活潑的姑娘，喜歡色彩瑰麗輕盈柔軟的衣料或裙料，那麼，她們一定喜愛藕絲綢。藕絲綢是一種透明、輕盈、柔軟、不皺的薄紗，在粉紅、蘋葉綠等艷麗的底色上，照綴着五彩的尼龍絲碎花。

花綢紗是一種真絲織造的薄紗，底色艷麗，而且上下兩層的顏色不同，經過提花後，上下相連重疊，甚為別緻，所提的花形有自然花卉，也有幾何圖形，小巧玲瓏，文雅大方，有些在底層紗上織上金銀綢橫條，使它在隱約之間閃出光輝。

冰妃紗是素紗上起提花的薄紗，輕薄柔軟，透氣涼爽，花紋、顏色，多種多樣，花色與底色配色調和，非常悅目。

翠玉綢是用廠絲尼龍絲混織成，熱色的綢地與冷色的花紋互相輝映，艷麗動人。

紅仙綢是絹絲人造絲的交織物，質地柔而富彈性，底色鮮艷，花紋綺麗、浮現。彩橫綢是生絲和絹絲交織物，色彩多種，在彩色橫條間織有粗橫條，使綢面玲瓏浮凸，風格新穎別緻。

最後，還得一談人造絲織物和彩色香雲紗，人造絲光澤悅目成本較低，所以由人造絲織造的彩緞、織錦緞、古香緞等，都是光彩耀目，而價格又比真絲織品便宜。香雲紗是廣東的特產，過去只有黑和暗紅兩色，佛山晒真廠在一九五八年內，創製出淺紅、紫、棕、藍等色的香雲紗，這些彩色的香雲紗，既保持了洗濯方便、涼爽的優點，又不似黑和深紅那樣吸熱。



山西竹葉青酒

中國名酒

CHINESE WINE



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中国絲綢

在中國出口商品陳列館的各個陳列室中，「中國絲綢陳列室」也是最能吸引各個商人們的興趣和購買的一個，不管是誰，管他是為了生意經打算，或是為藝術的欣賞着眼，抑或僅僅為了自己的以及妻子、兒女的衣絲綢着，到了這裏，總會被這些「五彩斑斕，體光閃閃」的中國絲綢，像磁石吸鐵一樣吸引著，難怪在一九五九年秋季交易會進行交易的一個星期內裏，絲綢交易區的名額待談室，天天都座無虛席呢。

美麗的中國絲綢，很久以前已經馳名全世界。早在公元一世紀末年，中國的彩綢便已通過撒爾白雲的阿爾泰山，經過波斯商人的手運到歐洲。

到了十四世紀末年，中國的絲綢技術已達到驚人的高度。流傳下來的一部份「明錦」，無論在藝術的優美上和或是技術的繁華上，今天仍是世界第一流的。

新中國成立以來，中國絲綢的產量年年增長。僅上海一地，一九五八年就生產了綢緞四十三百多萬公尺，此外，如一九五九年投入生產的杭州絲綢印染聯合工廠，每年將生產綢緞二千四百萬公尺，廣東佛山紅棉綢緞印染聯合工廠也已投入生產。

在織造、絲織、印染等技術方面，也迅速的提高。例如無錫一絲廠和順德絲廠，就創製成功了世界生產量最高標準的「三級、五級五線」；國營上海綢絲紡織廠製出了「三三」支和「三三」支綢緞（即用真絲短纖維紡成的綢緞）。在一九五八年內，全國各出現地所產綢緞新品種，就達到一千三百多種，新花色樣亦到一千二百多種，但是，儘管絲綢的產量比以前成倍地增加，但增長的速度却遠遠落後於國內廣大人民日益增長的生活需求。因此，我們只能提供一部份來供應世界上愛好中國絲綢的人士的需要。

「中國絲綢陳列室」面積共達一千三百多平方公尺，所展出的絲綢品種有十一大類，一千八百多種，其中有五十多種是最近的新產品。

當我們跨進了該室，一列的琉璃色櫃便像屏風一樣擺在我的面前，在這列色櫃裏，陳列著綉上美麗花式的衣料、衣服和各種床上用品。最受人歡迎的是兩件女裝旗袍衣料：左邊那一件，在閃着虹彩的粉藍色緞子衣料上，右襟下面而向左伸出一株朱錦色的薔瓜菊，兩朵開得異常嬌嫩多姿的菊花，一上一下地站在襟前。另一株紫色的萬壽菊，又從右邊的位置斜斜地垂到左邊的衣襟邊緣；右邊那一件，是閃閃着銀光的白緞衣料，上面綉着一條金龍和一隻彩鳳，那條金龍從左薔瓜的皮至右沿著襟邊緣蜿蜒地飛下，姿態生動活潑，那隻彩鳳，以翠藍色作底色，而用金銀線勾出它的身形，它正向着金龍飛掠上去，兩條長長的紅、白尾巴，從右邊的位置下翼垂到裙邊。在這件衣料的襟頭領上，環綴上一串精緻的紅玫瑰，這更顯出這件衣料的高貴華美。連襟把這精美的中國刺繡，最華麗的中國絲綢，最美麗的花樣結合在一起的衣料，實在美備了。

越過這個色櫃，人們立即陷入五彩繽紛的彩色世界裏；這裏一個陳列台擺着彩色的刺繡綢緞，那裏一個櫃裏放着絲光閃閃的輕紗色料；這裏一個色櫃擺着五六十色的刺繡衣服，那裏一個櫃子又擺着各種各種金光銀光的錦緞……。雖然設計者已煞

費苦心，把這些絲織品按照真絲織物、柞蠶絲綢、新品種、真絲與其他織物、混雜合織物、人造絲織物、絲綢製品……等分類陳列，可是每一個展台、每一個色櫃就僅一個百花爭妍的小花園，教你真是目不暇給，有人用「愛一樣迷人的境地」來形容它，有人用「虹彩一樣的世界」來讚美它，但似乎即使用極富於詩意的句子，也很難形容出人們的感奮。

像這樣繁多的品種，真無法一一寫出，還是略為介紹一下最新品種吧。

在一座圓形梅花樣式的陳列台上，擺着五十多種，共二百多匹的綢緞，其中真絲織物有紫雲緞、紫雲花塔夫綢、銀所綢、鳳緞綢等，在交織品中，有花羅緞、縐中綢、彩紗半綢、月影綢、金龍緞、銀龍緞、花雲緞、柳蔭紗、紫條綢、素條綢等，還有著名的蠟緞緞、古香緞、金銀馬雲綢、天霞緞、兩花錦、藕絲紗、墨玉緞、金銀絲新雅錦、珊瑚綢、羅紋葛、花塔紗、冰妃紗、紫光塔夫綢、藕荷綢、蘭紋錦、華電綢、紅仙綢、金寶綢等豪華衣料。

首先最惹人注意的，就是那在中間擺着的三種古香緞，正中那一幅「春花緞」，質地非常細緻堅實，底色純黑，但極顯豪華，上面織出像天鵝絨閃亮的墨色大字大團花，左邊那幅「金寶地」，閃出一派富麗堂皇的耀目金光，上面織出行列整齊一朵紫紫、紅、紺紅、彩藍相間的牡丹大團花；右邊那幅「銀花緞」，底子是兩藍藍絲、銀絲綾交織而成，時而閃出銀光，時而泛藍彩，上面更織出紫、藍、紅、綠相間，顏色極為鮮艷的團花，非常美麗。

另一種豪華名貴的「蠟緞」也受到人們的極大注意。這裏陳列出兩種款式，一種是青及底，織出暗紅包圍花圖案；另一種是銀及底，織出宮殿、山水、樓閣、人物的五色花樣，極有宋代金碧山水的風派，非常美麗。

蠟緞和古香緞都是用傳統的「三三」高支真絲為經線，「三三」或「三三」綾為緯線交織而成，經緯密度比綾緞密，質地堅實，花色複雜而不繁雜，色彩鮮艷而不刺目，雅容華貴，實有中國民族傳統絲綢的藝術風格，但前者質地更為精緻，後者花樣品種較多，極適宜於縫製禮服和其他衣料，還可作為裝飾織物。

真蠶絲素雅清純的婦女，最愛繡紋錦、縐緞、兩花錦、珊瑚綢、天霞緞等。縐紋錦是生絲與人造絲的交織物，用粗細條縐紋來當間底色，閃出極美的綢光，在縐紋之間，針織有暗花、暗花之間，加掛五彩小花，這種織物層次甚多，花色含蓄，色彩雅潔，風格獨特。

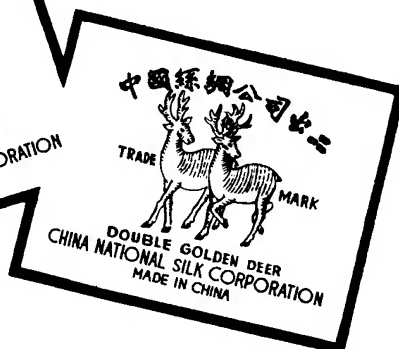
蠶絲縐緞絲、柞蠶絲、人造絲的交織物，綢緞質地柔軟，柞蠶絲富有彈力，人造絲有光澤。因此，這種織物輕柔而有彈性，花紋、色彩也非常淡雅。

兩花錦是一種極柔軟的上等衣料，以天鵝絨其他冷色或底色，而用銀線織出中國古典藝術的雲彩花紋，珊瑚綢是用上等絲織成足龍滾合縐紋，它以珊瑚花紋作底花，而以繁密的花葉來點綴，色彩樸素而雅緻。

安東、河南〔漂白、印花、染色〕
 ANTUNG AND HONAN PONGEES BLEACHED, PRINTED, DYED

柞 蚕 絲 綢

ARE **FABRICS OF TUSSAH SILK**



具有傳統悠久的歷史、品質優良、是我國主要出口商品之一、在國際市場上素負盛譽為各國人民所喜愛。

HAVING A LONG HISTORY AMONG CHINA'S PRINCIPAL EXPORTS, ENJOYING GOOD REPUTATION ON THE INTERNATIONAL MARKET, BEING SUPERIOR IN QUALITY AND HIGHLY ADMIRER BY PEOPLE IN COUNTRIES ALL OVER THE WORLD.

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中國出口商品陳列館的重工業品陳列室，曾經使到前來參加一九五九年秋季交易會的各國商人，留下了一個不可磨滅的深刻印象。它用具體的事實，說明了僅僅誕生了十年的新中國，怎樣從無到有的建立起自己的重工業，並且以世界歷史上前所未有的飛躍速度向前發展。特別是一九五八年大躍進以來的兩年間，更取得了極為輝煌的偉大成就。不僅能夠自行製造飛機、機車、汽車、內燃機、輪船以及煉鋼、發電、製造鋼材和機械等成套設備，而且還可以出口各種機械、鋼材、工作母機、以及紡織、製糖、冶金等成套設備。有許多產品已趕上世界水平，甚至達到世界科學的尖端。

在陳列館地下序幕大廳的兩旁：北翼是一座高達九公尺多，佔地一千五百平方公尺的大廳，這裏陳列着各種機械、機械及各種鋼材、礦產的樣本；西翼是一座佔地一千平方公尺的大廳，內裏陳列着各種巨型的科學、醫療儀器。這個大廳的二樓，陳列着各種小件的精密儀器。在序幕大廳後邊，還有一個佔地五千多平方公尺的廣場，廣場上陳列着各種的交通運輸和農業生產使用的機械。在廣場廡廊的一角，還陳列出耐壓膠管等膠製的工業器材。

路進北翼大廳，那

具擺在大廳中央的120噸鋼錠模型，引起了參觀者的極大注意。這具鋼錠模型高達六點五公尺，幾乎頂到大廳天花板，周圍要三、四個人

才能合抱，是製造遠洋輪船、巨型渦輪機、發電機主軸的必需品。在這具模型的四周，系統地陳列着各種優質合金鋼、型鋼、鋼板、無縫鋼管以及各種有色金屬冶煉品等樣本。大廳的前半部，陳列着八列共四十多部工作母機和機械。大廳的後半部，陳列着紡織、印刷等機械。

在這些工作母機中，屬於新產品的，有可鍛壓巨型鋼材的3521—1型蒸氣、空氣兩用汽錘；有主軸轉數每分鐘二千轉的高速車床；有適合小型工廠以至大型汽車製造廠用的，能製造複雜機件的，有半自動循環動作工作台的X62W型萬能銑床；有適合於需要許多連續工序的零件加工之用的C3621型和C3821型六角車床；有可磨直徑80—120公厘精密花鍵槽的M8012型花鍵磨床；有自定中心，自動循環工作磨削軸承內圓，可磨B—200公厘軸承的M2017型無心內圓磨床，以及自定中心，自動磨外圓、相當精密的M1025型無心外圓磨床；有適合於滾削正齒輪、斜齒輪、和蝸齒輪，而又能高產優質的T—32型滾齒機；有銼齒輪滾刀的C6903型銼齒車床；還有上海機床廠的新產品，齒輪磨床，以及瀋陽第一機床廠的新產品C620—3/1000高精度車

中國冶金機械工業品陳列室

床，瀋陽第二機床廠的產品，適用於鑽孔、絞孔、搪孔和攻螺絲紋等工序的，萬能的N—35型搖臂鑽床等等。

在各種機械中，最惹人注意的，是青島機械廠的新產品，每八小時能自動裝火柴六萬六千二百四十盒的「自動火柴裝盒機」；每分鐘能自動包裝25支裝捲烟83—100包的「自動香烟包裝機」；上海第二針織機製造廠的新產品，每八小時能織棉紗或尼龍襪子60雙的B211型雙梭自動織襪機；以及可印書籍、雜誌用的新式2511型書版輪轉印刷機。此外還有30、55、80匹馬力的柴油機、410—2型船用柴油機、30匹柴油發電機等等。

在西翼大廳裏除陳列着各項醫療儀器外，還陳列有結構複雜、技術性很高的國產成套的自動電話總機和長途電話用的終端載波機等現代化的有線電訊器材。在二樓的中國儀器進口公司的出口商品陳列室裏，我們抱着驚喜自豪的心情來參觀那些從教學用的到尖端科學研究用的各種國產科學儀器。特別引人注意的有可量百萬分之一克重的微量分析天平，供定性定量分析用的光譜儀，供電子研究用的各種精密儀錶和示波器，供放射能研究用的各型蓋

格計數器，此外還陳列出很多國產的應用儀器。例如，可供從漁業航海到工業生產用的各種超音波儀器，基本建設土木工程用的經緯儀，水平儀等等的測量

儀器，有供工業生產用的各種精密儀錶、自動控制器和各種材料試驗分析儀器，從天文氣象儀器到地理的水文探礦儀器。這千萬種儀器商品從生產發展到還可以供應出口的事實，說明了我國生產建設偉大的成就和技術水平的提高。在儀器陳列室同時展出的各種高級消費品，這裏有精緻的國產高級照相機，電視機，在眾多的收音機中特別喜愛一台外型具有美麗的民族色彩的可以兼收調頻超短波廣播、錄音、電唱三用的熊貓牌一五〇一型二十二個真空管的高級收音機。

在廣場上陳列着的各種機械中，有被公認為堅固耐用、負載力強、速度高的五噸解放牌汽車；有收割、脫粒及清選工作同時進行的直流式康拜因聯合收割機；有一二噸三輪柴油壓路機，以及人工降雨機、混凝土拌合機等等。

當然，這些陳列品，還不能代表我國突飛猛進中的工業面貌，但即使是這樣，就已經有力地說明，今天中國已從一個毫無重工業基礎的落後國家，變成一個有鞏固的重工業基礎和有重工業品出口的強大國家了。



中國礦產公司 CHINA NATIONAL MINERALS CORPORATION

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HEAD OFFICE: 3, Pao Chan Sze Street, Peking Cable Address: CHIMINCORP Peking

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軟錳砂	Pyrolusite	輝晶石(或粉)	Barite (or Powder)	石榴子石	Garnet
硬錳砂	Manganese Dioxide Powder	長石(或粉)	Feldspar (or Powder)	球石	Ballstone
錳砂	Manganese Ore	重燒鎂	Dead Burnt Magnesite	方解石	Calcite
煉錫	Antimony Ore	輕燒鎂	Calcined Magnesite	石灰石	Limestone
生錫	Antimony Regulus	矽藻土	Diatomaceous Earth	石灰石粉	Lime Powder
錫白	Crude Antimony	白水泥	White Cement	熟石灰粉	Hydrated Lime Powder
煉錫	Antimony White	雲母碎	Mica Scrap	石粉	Stone Powder
錫	Tin	廢石	Flint Stone	石米	Stone Grains
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葉臘石	Pyrophyllite	信石	Arsenic Lump	水泥	Cement
滑石(或粉)	Talc (or Powder)	信精	Arsenic White Powder	水泥空心磚	Hollow Concrete Blocks
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瓷土	China Clay	熟石膏粉	Plaster of Paris	熟煤	Gas Coke
石墨(或粉)	Graphite (or Powder)	膨潤土	Bentonite	石墨坩堝	Graphite Crucibles
明礬	Alum	色土	Mineral Colours	等等	Etc.

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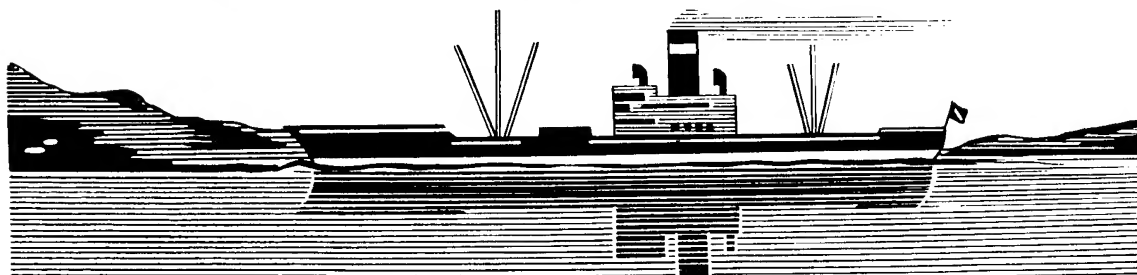
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怎樣參加交易會洽談交易？

怎樣參加交易會呢？這也許是未曾參加過交易會的貿易界朋友們最關心的問題之一。根據以往歷屆交易會的情況來看，參加交易會的手續非常簡單和方便。凡是海外僑胞回國參加交易，均按照平時回國的手續辦理。外籍客商如果是來自中華人民共和國已設有外交代表機構的國家的，可以憑交易會的請帖向中華人民共和國駐當地的大使館、代辦處或領事館辦理入境簽證後，從我國的深圳入境。如果來自中華人民共和國尚未設有外交代表機構的國家或地區的，則憑交易會的請帖委託香港中國旅行社代為申請辦理入境手續後從深圳入境。如果沒有接到請帖，而又願意去參加交易會的，客商們可將他們自己的商號名稱、經營範圍、地址、電報掛號等備函寄廣州交易會或與有業務往來關係的中國對外貿易公司聯系，亦可就近向中華人民共和國駐當地的商務參贊（專員或代表）或香港華潤公司、五豐行、德信行及澳門南光公司等中國對外貿易公司的代理機構聯系接洽有關參加交易會問題。

根據以往歷屆交易會的情況，交易會當局還特別約了香港中國旅行社，本着服務週到，收費從廉的宗旨，為各地客商代辦往返交通，在廣州期間的住宿以及其他一切旅行服務事宜（如來自澳門的客商可委託澳門國際酒店旅行部代為辦理旅行服務事宜）。各地客商在抵達深圳時，可憑交易會的請帖優先辦理有關手續。抵達廣州後便可逕向交易會派駐各旅館的接待組聯系，即發給交易會的入場證件憑以入場與中國各交易團進行交易洽談。

為了便利客商與中國各個交易團聯系和接洽交易，交易會內配備有交易聯絡員，經常駐會，負責聯絡和交易服務工作。如果客商要尋找交易對象或預約接洽時間，只要通知交易聯絡員或會內的詢問處，亦可通知所住的旅館的接待組，他們便會代為傳達安排。

在交易會內，中國的各個交易團不僅洽談出口和進口的具體交易，亦歡迎客商們就雙方均感興趣而又有益於雙方業務發展的有關問題，廣泛地交換意見。所有交易均由買賣雙方直接洽談，成交確證書、合同或協議等經交易雙方同意簽訂後即行生效。

香港交通銀行

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· 辦 理 ·

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交易會巡禮

· 記者 ·

記者以無限興奮的心情，參觀了一九五九年秋季中國出口商品交易會。

走進地下左翼陳列館，首先映入觀衆眼簾的，是一二〇M（公噸）鋼錠模型，擺在展覽品台上，高接天花板，此外，各種機床、工業機械，觸目皆是。

我國的冶金產品，實現高速度發展，初步形成了鋼鐵工業體系，迅速提高了技術水平——這是我國鋼鐵工業十年來所取得的光輝成就。我國鋼產量，每年平均增長的速度是百分之三十一點七。一九五八年鋼產量比一九五七年增長百分之四十九點五，今年又比去年增長百分之五十。目前，我國已能生產五百多種合金鋼、優質鋼和六千多種鋼材。從展品中，可以看到我國近年來生產的四十多種有色金屬，和製造出來的各種特殊性能的合金，包括建築鋼材、焊條和無縫鋼管、薄厚鋼板、優質鋼材、鐵合金、鋼帶、鋼絲、金屬軟管、軸承合金以及各種有色金屬和鋼材等五十多個種類。

在陳列着的各種機械展品中，有C—630—T普通車床，C—3231，C—3231六角車床，J—322滾齒機，X—6231萬能銑床，以及輪轉印刷機（R—12型，單捲筒八版的），對開切紙機（P—35型）等等。其中有一架火柴裝盒機，每天工作八小時計，能自動裝火柴六萬六千二百四十盒。青島出產的捲煙機，每分鐘能捲煙一千支。地下右翼展覽館中，也陳列着許多機器，其中的自動電話交換機，龐大得佔滿館內一角。在館後的廣場上，陳列着許多機械，包括拖拉機、穀物康拜因聯合收割機、人工降雨機、壓路機、混凝土拌合機、以及柴油機和卡車等等。走廊上還擺滿了各種橡膠製品。

這些展品說明：新中國的冶金、機械工業，正在欣欣向榮，一日千里地飛躍發展着。

豐富的上特產品

走上二樓，由左至右，陳設着各種色、香、味兼備的食品，如乾鹹魚、凍對蝦、海蜆皮、山羊肉、各種乾果罐頭、酒類（特別是各種果汁酒）、茶、烟、果汁、糖果、餅乾以及各種調味品和豆類等等，應有盡有，十分豐富。這些產品，向來為海外各地人民所歡迎。尤其是廣大華僑和港澳同胞，吃起這些家鄉土特產來，真是別有一番滋味在心頭呢！

提煉中藥 化工原料

在中藥館裏，中國的參茸補品，久已馳名海外，還有許多我國特有的藥物，經過加工，成為提煉中藥，不但保存着原有藥效，且在飲用攜帶方面，都很方便。

中國疆域遼闊，資源豐富，加上解放後工礦企業以至農林生產的迅速發展，為我國化學工業的發展提供了極多有利的條件。十年來，各種化工原料的產量以十倍以至百倍地迅速增長，大量生產的基本原料在一千五百種左右，品質規格，均符合國際標準。在展覽館的許多顏料、油漆展品中，品質優良，色澤鮮艷，品種繁多，應有盡有。

絲綢錦繡 馳譽全球

蠶絲，是我國有着悠久傳統的出口商品之一，在世界上享有很高的聲譽。解放後，在產品的數量和質量上，都有了很大的增長和提高，品種豐富多彩，花色新鮮美麗，除供應國內廣大人民生活需要之外，還遠銷到海外七十多個國家和地區，受到各地的消費者的稱讚和愛好。

在三樓的展覽館中，陳列着各種精緻的男、女綉衣、圍巾、手帕等等絲綢錦緞製品，使人看了眼花繚亂，美不勝收。尤其是那些美麗的仕女模型，穿上中國絲綢服裝，更顯得高貴大方！其中有兩幅毛主席的沁園春詞刺綉，白底黑字，一墨透紙背，筆法玄妙，有如原作。還有許多巨幅的花鳥刺綉，也是栩栩如生。

柞蠶絲是中國的特產，主要產區為河南、山東、遼寧諸省，由於各地織造方法不同，產品各具特點。我國出品的柞蠶絲綢，質地堅固，耐洗耐磨，且有抗熱、絕緣、耐酸鹼、吸收和發散水份等優良特性，不僅是高貴的服裝料，而且是最好的工業原料。從這些紡織品中，可以看到我國的紡織工業，在一九五八年大躍進中，由於改進和創造了很多最新型的紡織印染機械，通過技術革新，紡織技術水平有了顯著的提高。目前，我國出產的各類紡織的新品種、新花色大量湧現，如國產的優級棉生產的一百五十支紗以上的棉紗，一百五十支紗的高級防縮府綢，防縮卡其，八套色的照相雕刻印花布，精緻的靜電植絨等，並發展了花線、結子線、絨類人造棉膠織品等，還有各種色織布。毛紡方面，如拷花大衣呢、高級華達呢、女色呢等，質量都達到了先進水平。僅一九五八年試製和生產的新品種，就達五千多種。

文化用品 豐富多彩

四樓展覽館陳列着許多名家書畫、書籍、文教用品、中西樂器，以及五光十色的日用雜品。在文房四寶中，有極其名貴的福建宣紙，北京戴月軒出品的湖筆，徽州老胡開文監製的墨，廣東肇慶的端硯和貴州織金紅石硯等。

此外，還有各種皮毛、羽毛製品，以及各種地氈、壁氈等等。其中一張巨大的壁氈，和平頌，配以郭沫若先生的題字，圖案古樸，氣魄十分宏偉。

美妙的藝術世界

如果說，一二三四樓的展品豐富多彩，美不勝收，那末，走上五樓，更會使你如入寶山，走上美妙的藝術世界。這一層樓裏，有使你恢復童心的各種玩具，有鮮艷奪目而實用的日用陶瓷和供欣賞的藝術瓷器；有巧奪大工的來自全國各地的民間工藝品；還有山東、福建、上海和廣東汕頭的抽紗，以及天津的繡花、北京的挑補花等等。這些產品，各具風格，各有千秋，每一件展品，都是人見人愛，並且深深吸引着你，使人流連忘返。



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都感到很大興趣，都希望親眼看看具體事實。因此，他們還利用假日之便，參觀訪問了廣州市的某些工廠和市郊的人民公社。這樣，有些朋友對我國大躍進和人民公社等偉大成就的懷疑也得到解決了。有些參觀過廣州鋼鐵廠的朋友們，對在這麼短促的時間內建成這樣規模的鋼鐵廠而備加讚揚，認為在歐洲非要若干年不可，並認為從這樣的事例中可以看到我國的建設速度確是驚人的。也有不少朋友們參觀了公社以後，對我國人民公社一大二公的特點，無比優越性和旺盛的生命力，以及公社在組織生產、分配和集體福利等方面，都有較為深入的了解。有些朋友們從具體事實中，了解到我國人民公社的好處這麼多以後，還以「人民公社萬歲」來讚美。

嚴秘書長認為：通過具體交易，通過出口商品樣品的陳列，通過參觀訪問和廣泛接觸，許多貿易界朋友們都愈來愈了解到我國是一個愛好和平的國家，我國人民現在所從事的正是和平經濟建設，認識到某些對我國的和平建設事業、大躍進、人民公社等進行惡毒攻擊的人是多麼愚蠢和無知！

嚴秘書長最後說：我國舉辦的交易會也正說明了，在平等互利、互通有無的基礎上，我國對外貿易的大門是向世界上具有同樣願望的任何國家敞開着的，我國人民對和平共處是抱有真誠的願望的。目前，國際局勢正在繼續趨向緩和，為擴大國際間的和平貿易往來提供了更為有利的條件，為了促進國際間的和平貿易和和平共處，我國的出口商品交易會在今後仍將在適宜的時間繼續舉辦，同樣歡迎各地的友好的貿易界朋友們前來參加。

中國中發有限公司

專營國產百貨批發

棉織品類：

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棉毛針織品類：

綫襪，尼龍襪，文化衫，背心，棉毛衫褲，衛生衫褲，童衫，三角褲，各種毛冷，羊毛衫，兔毛衫，羊絨衫，羊毛圍巾，羊毛手套，羊毛襪，羊毛童裝，羊毛毯等。

服裝類：

布襯衫，夏恤，襯褲，睡衫褲，飛機恤，布西裝褲，雨衣，呢西裝褲，晴雨大衣，各種絲綢服裝。

日用百貨類：

蚊香，鬧鐘，微孔膠拖，鏡鎖，小洋刀，打火機等。

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營業部電話：二三〇三二，二七三八二，二七六二四。

會計部電話：二八三二六。

經理室電話：二六三七〇。

交易會秘書長接見本報記者

談去年秋季交易會的成就

一九五九年秋季中國出口商品交易會於一九五九年十一月一日至十一月三十日在我們的廣州市舉行。交易會開幕以後，記者曾走訪交易會的負責人，要求就這次交易會所取得的成就發表談話。

在一個窗明几淨、陳設雅緻的會客室裏，交易會的秘書長——一位熱心於發展國際間正常貿易往來的對外貿易工作者嚴亦竣先生熱情地接見了記者，他說：「總的來說，這次交易會舉行的時間雖然僅為一個月，比以往兩年同期的交易會的舉行時間為短，但所取得的成就却比過去歷屆中國出口商品交易會的成就都大。」這些成就主要表现在如下兩個方面：

第一、做成了大批有利於交易雙方的出口和進口貿易。

在這個為期一個月的一九五九年秋季中國出口商品交易會中，共有世界五大洲的數十個國家和地區的工商貿易界人士約近三、〇〇〇人應邀前來參加交易，中國各個對外貿易公司也和以往一樣，派出了代表並按專業系統組成土產、糧油、絲綢、茶葉、食品、畜產、雜品、礦產、化醫、機械、運輸機械、五金、儀器、技術等十多個交易團駐會，與來自世界各地的貿易界人士當面洽談交易方面的有關問題和進行具體成交。一個月來買賣雙方經過熱烈而友好的洽談以後，達成了大批交易，成交總值達七千三百多萬英鎊，比以往歷次中國出口商品交易會的成交額為大。無論出口或進口成交都比歷屆交易會有很大的增長。

在分析出口成交比往年歷次為大的原因時，嚴秘書長特別指出如下幾點：

(一)繼一九五八年我國工業生產大躍進之後，一九五九年繼續實現了大躍進，這就為我國出口貿易提供了更加雄厚的物質基礎，使我國進一步擴大國際間的商品交換成為可能，特別是工業產品如建築鋼材、機械、紡織、水泥、煤、罐頭、白報紙及其他一些儀器類和日用百貨類的商品，在這次交易會中的出口額都比以往有了不同程度的增加。出口成交的商品品種比最多的一九五八年秋季交易會還要多。其中有不少是由於工業生產大躍進而提供的新的出口商品。

(二)所有出口貿易主要都是採取當面洽談，看樣成交的方式進行，在平等互利的原則下，採用對雙方有利而可行的做法，並充分考慮了雙方的利益。

在進口成交方面，嚴秘書長說：中國出口商品交易會是有賣有買的交易會，也即是既售出我國可供出口的商品，也購買符合我國需要的物資。

在歷屆交易會中，我國各個對外貿易公司都本着平等互利、互通有無的原則，向應邀到會的各地貿易界人士購進了不少物資。

在歷屆交易會中，我國與各國貿易界人士簽訂的進口合同金額都很可觀。一九五八年秋季交易會的進口金額比同年春季交易會增加約達百分之三五，而一九五九年秋季交易會的進口金額又比上一年同期交易會的進口金額增加約達百分之五〇。

交易會秘書長接着補充說：當然，我國進口的物資，必須是符合我國經濟建設或人民生活所需要的，價格上也必須是公平合理的。但是某些國家還不顧全部實際情況上已破了產的所謂「禁運」，而且企圖高價推銷他們售不出去的剩餘產品，這是極為可笑的。這次交易會舉辦期間，英國還公布了一項購買我國商品的限制措施，這些人為的不利於發展正常貿易往來的措施必須徹底消除，國際間的正常貿易才能更大更好地擴展起來。

嚴秘書長繼續說，這次交易會的第二個主要成就，就是我們交結了不少新朋友，對許多老朋友互相間又進一步加深了解，友誼也進一步增長。在這次交易會上，雙方還懇切地交換了有利於雙方業務往來中的意見，有利於進一步發展我國與各國的貿易往來和有利於持久和平的事業。

在談到這項收穫時，嚴秘書長對於能夠認識許多新朋友而十分高興，他說：「在每次交易會期間，我們都認識了不少新朋友，對於老朋友們，能夠經常有機會見面，這應該是最愉快的。我們非常珍視這些友誼，因為它有利於進一步發展我國與各國間的貿易往來和有利於持久和平的事業。」

他還談到：我們與以往一樣，在交易會中集中陳列了我國的主要出口商品，使各地的工商貿易界人士，對我國出口商品有進一步的認識。在這次交易會中，展出了我國建國十年來的主要出口商品樣品達二〇、〇〇〇多種，其中新商品比半年前的春季交易會時又增加了近二、〇〇〇種。展覽面積達二〇、〇〇〇平方公尺以上，比上屆交易會約增達一倍。由於我國近年來工業生產大躍進，可以供出口的出口商品迅速增加，許多出口商品的品種、包裝、花色、品質等也經常照顧到客戶的要求和市場的需要而不斷增多、改進和提高。就這樣集中、系統地把我國的出口商品陳列出來，並經常地補充新品種。因此，不僅是初次參加交易會的新朋友對我國出口商品有機會獲得較全面的了解，就是歷次交易會都來參加的老朋友，每次也有新穎的感覺，認為這樣可以經常及時地了解到我國出口商品發展的面貌，從而有利於擴大業務和經營範圍。

在交易會中，我國各對外貿易公司與各地的貿易界朋友們能有機會進行廣泛的接觸，並就雙方均感興趣和有利於增進彼此業務往來的有關問題，坦率地交換了意見，買賣雙方在平常業務往來中所發生的、以函電難以說清楚的問題，經過當面交換意見，容易取得雙方的諒解，從而得到圓滿的解決。這樣，就有利於增進相互間的了解和友誼，並促進雙方業務的進一步開展。

在這次交易會中，來會的友好不僅對我國出口商品的品質、規格、包裝及經營方式方法等提出了許多有益的參考價值的意見，而且對我國所需要的商品及市場情況，也有了進一步的了解，這樣就為擴大雙方今後的事務往來創造了更大的可能性。嚴秘書長還說，此外，前來參加交易會的朋友們，對於我國的地理和人口社會

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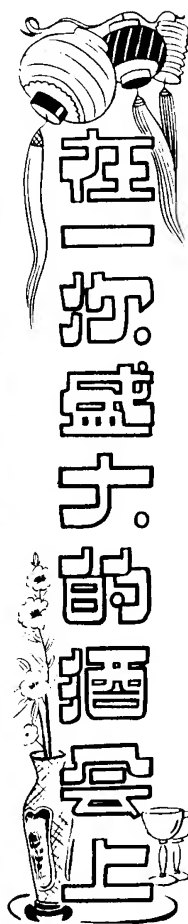
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香港代理處：華潤公司 中國銀行大廈 電話：35181
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——中國出口商品交易會主任委員魏今非在會上談了有關交易會和我國對外貿易的問題——

一九五九年秋季中國出口商品交易會於一九五九年十一月一日在新落成的中國出口商品陳列館開幕。當天上午八時，陳列館的大門敞開，兼程趕來參加交易會的世界各地外籍商人、華僑商人、和港澳工商界人士即絡繹進場，參觀各種出口商品的樣品，並和駐會中國各個交易團的代表開始洽談交易。在各個交易洽談室裏和散座上，交易洽談極為熱烈，充滿了友好融洽的氣氛。

下午六時，在交易會七樓舉行盛大的酒會，慶祝這一屆交易會開幕和陳列館落成。參加酒會的有來自世界上許多國家和地區的貿易界人士和中國各個交易團的代表等一千四百多人。

酒會上，中國出口商品交易會主任委員魏今非首先致詞。他代表交易會向來自各國的來賓、各地僑胞和港澳同胞致以熱烈的歡迎。魏今非主任說：「中華人民共和國自成立到現在已經整整十年了。十年來，我國一貫執行着社會主義的和平外交政策與和平經濟政策。這一政策在我國的憲法中早已明確的規定：『在國際事務中，我國堅定不移的方針是為世界和平和人類進步的崇高目的而努力。』」在上方方針、政策的指導下，我國一貫主張在互相尊重國家主權、平等互利的基礎上與各國建立和發展和平貿易往來，我們這一主張也是符合世界人民的共同願望的，並且愈來愈廣泛地得到世界各國商賈界人士的衷心讚揚。」

在談到交易會在貿易上的作用時，魏今非主任說：「自從一九五七年以來，每年春秋兩季由中國各對外貿易公司在廣州市聯合舉辦的中國出口商品交易會的實踐都證明了，交易會對於發展我國與各國間的正常貿易往來，加深我國人民和各國人民之間的互相了解和友好合作，都起着愈來愈大的促進作用。同時也愈益證明了，舉辦這樣的交易會，不僅符合於我國和平外交政策與和平經濟政策，而且也符合於各國貿易界人士的要求。」

接着，魏今非主任更說：「我國在一九五八年大躍進所取得輝煌成就的基礎上，一九五九年繼續實現更大的躍進。隨着工農業生產的飛躍發展，我國的出口商品不僅品種增多，而且品質、規格日益改善和提高，這就為進一步發展我國的對外貿易提供豐富的物質條件，現在這座比舊陳列館建築面積大二倍的新大樓，就是為適應我國對外貿易日益發展的形勢而興建的。」

「我們的國家正在起着一日千里的變化。比如這座陳列館，在一九五九年春季交易會開幕時剛剛開始建築，而現在已經落成並在今天被用作這次交易會會址了。從這一小小的事實裏，就可以有力地表明了在我國社會主義建設總路線的光輝照耀下，各項建設的速度和取得的偉大成就。因

交易最多的一次交易會

一九五九年秋季中國出口商品交易會，是一九五七年春季以來的第六次交易會，也是規模最大的一次交易會，展出了我國可供出口的商品樣品兩萬多種，其中新產品約達兩千種。這次應邀前來參加交易會的有來自世界各大洲好幾十個國家和地區的貿易界人士約有三千人，成交總值達人民幣五億多元（折合英鎊七千三百萬鎊，約合港幣十一億餘元）。

閉幕之日，交易會舉行了盛大的酒會，慶祝這次交易會所獲得的成就。應邀出席酒會的有留在交易會的各地貿易界人士和中國各個交易團的代表共約一千多人。中國出口商品交易會主任委員魏今非在酒會上致詞，略謂在交易會開幕後的一個半月內，應邀前來參加這次交易會的工商貿易界朋友和我國的聯合交易團簽訂了大批出口和進口的交易合同。他又說：在這次交易會中，我國的出口商品遍銷到五十四個國家和地區。本屆交易會無論出口交易或進口交易都比以往歷屆交易會的成交額為大。在這一個月來，賓主雙方除了進行具體交易外，還就彼此均感興趣和有益於業務開展的問題進行了坦率的交談，這對於今後進一步擴大雙方的業務往來是很有益的。對於這次交易會達成的巨額交易和獲得的巨大成就，魏今非主任認為是由於我國工農業生產大躍進，為我國提供了更多的出口物資的結果；是我國政府一貫遵循和平外交政策和平等互利的對外貿易政策的結果；也是我國人民和前來參加交易會的各地貿易界朋友們以及全世界人民致力於發展國際間正常貿易往來，反對人為的貿易障礙而取得勝利的結果。

酒會在熱烈、友好氣氛中進行，賓主頗頗為交易會的成就、為雙方業務的進一步擴大、和為彼此友誼的增進而乾杯。

此，那些對我國總路綫、大躍進和人民公社進行污蔑和誹謗的先生們，也只能表明他們是多麼愚蠢和無知而已！」

魏今非主任最後說：「來賓們、朋友們，交易會從今天起將舉行一個月，我們希望各地貿易界來賓們和我國各口岸對外貿易公司的代表都本着平等互利、互補互利的原則和實事求是的精神，更多地達成雙方均感滿意的交易。」

中華人民共和國對外貿易部副部長江明、廣州市市長朱光都在會上講了話。

巴西國際貿易促進會主席西爾瓦先生、香港中華總商會會長高卓雄、澳門中華總商會理事長何賢也先後講了話。

酒會自始至終充滿歡欣愉快的氣氛。乾杯之聲不絕於耳。酒會結束後，全體前往東山禮堂參加盛大的文娛晚會，除有精彩的戲劇表演外，還有粵劇名演員馬師曾、紅綫女演出「關漢卿」戲中的「彩蝶雙飛」，博得來賓的熱烈掌聲。



歷屆中國出口商品交易會概況

本報資料室

歷屆中國出口商品交易會都在我國南方的城市——廣州舉行。

中國出口商品交易會一貫遵循我國的平等互利的對外貿易原則，促進我國與各國間的正常貿易往來，加深我國人民與各國人民的互相了解和增進彼此之間的友誼。其主要內容是：

(1) 展覽我國各種出口商品的樣品，供國外和香港、澳門貿易界人士參觀選購，看樣成交；

(2) 在開幕期間，邀請各地的貿易界人士前往當面洽談交易；

(3) 開幕期間，我國的各個對外貿易企業，都派出代表組成交易團駐會與國外和港澳貿易界人士洽談交易；

(4) 有賣有買，即既售出我國可供出口的商品，也購買我國需要的各種物資。

現將歷屆中國出口商品交易會的情況分別簡要介紹如下：

一九五七年春季中國出口商品交易會：這是一九五六年秋季我國所舉辦的中國出口商品展覽會之後的第一次交易會，於一九五七年四月二十五日開幕，五月二十五日閉幕；會期共一個月。展出的商品有二、九〇〇多種。共有十九個國家和地區的一、二〇〇多位貿易界人士參加交易會，簽訂了數千筆交易合同。

一九五七年秋季中國出口商品交易會：開幕日期為一九五七年十月十五日至十一月三十日止，共一個月。展品達一四、〇〇〇多種，參加交易會的人數達一、九〇〇多人，交易總額為第一次交易會的百分之三六三。

一九五八年春季中國出口商品交易會：此次交易會的舉辦期間共一個月，即從一九五八年四月十五日起至五月十五日止。展出的新商品比一九五七年秋季交易會增加二、〇〇〇多種。應邀前往參加交易的各地貿易界人士增至三十六個國家和地區的二、二〇〇多人，成交金額為一九五七年春季交易會成交額的百分之七八九。

一九五八年秋季中國出口商品交易會：於一九五八年十月十五日至十一月三十日止。這次交易會是在我國工農業生產大躍進的形勢下舉辦的，可供出口的商品迅速增加，新商品達數千種，全部展品共達二二、〇〇〇多種。參加交易會的各地貿易界人士約為三、一〇〇人，成交總額比上年同一時期交易會的成交額約多一倍半，比上年春季交易會的成交額也多百分之五左右。

一九五九年春季中國出口商品交易會：亦和以往春季交易會一樣，會期共一個月，由一九五九年四月十五日起至五月十五日止。展出的商品中，新產品約達二、五〇〇種，前往參加交易的有二、五〇〇人左右。這次交易會簽訂了約一、〇〇〇份左右的交易合同，交易金額僅按出口的現貨和近期貨計算，比第一次交易會的出口成交額增加數倍。

一九五九年秋季中國出口商品交易會：從一九五九年十一月一日開幕至十一月三十日止。比以前兩年的秋季交易會的舉辦期間少了半個月，但規模却是最大的一次交易會。展出了可供出口的商品樣品比這一年春季交易會又增加了約二、〇〇〇種。各地應邀前往參加交易會的共有約三、〇〇〇位貿易界人士，在交易會的一個月內，

中國各個對外貿易企業與到會的客商簽訂了大批交易合同，遍及五十四個國家和地區。無論出口或進口交易都比以往歷屆交易會的成交額為大。

此外，為了便於交易洽談，每屆交易會都在會內附設有各種服務部門，如郵電、銀行、保險、航運等服務台，樣品零售部、飲食部，為參加交易者服務。

歷屆中國出口商品交易會，都是以廣州市的中國出口商品陳列館作為會址。中國出口商品陳列館是為適應中國對外貿易不斷發展而於一九五七年春天成立的常設機構。由於去年以來我國工農業生產大躍進，出口商品迅速增加，乃於一九五九年另建新館一幢，建築面積達三四、〇〇〇平方公尺（比舊館約大二倍）。一九五九年秋季中國出口商品交易會，就是在這座新館舉行的。

自從一九五七年以來，中國出口商品交易會和中國出口商品陳列館，已經接待過數以萬計的來自世界五大洲近一〇〇個國家和地區的工商界人士、政府官員、文化、科學、藝術、宗教界人士及各國的社會活動家、知名的和平人士參觀，並且在促進我國與各國間的正常貿易往來，加深我國人民與各國人民的互相了解和增進彼此的友誼方面，作出了愈來愈大的貢獻。

經銷國產成藥

松樹牌：人參精·參茸精·桑椹蜜
大力牌：福爾體
樂仁堂：各種濃縮丸·銀翹解毒片
華陀牌：十全大補酒
白山牌：人參酒
惠符牌：人參精片·鹿茸精片·參茸精片及國
內各大名廠膏·丹·丸·散·片·粉
劑良藥·

華通公司

香港高陞街利源長大樓
電話：四一〇六一
電報掛號：五二〇〇

有人以為我們非同西方國家做生意不可，因而還妄想在同我國的貿易中撈一把，那真是大錯特錯了。

(五)正確掌握公平合理的價格，反對不等價的交換，是我國社會主義對外貿易業務活動中一貫遵循的原則。我們知道，資本主義國家對經濟落後國家的貿易一向實行不等價交換，它們通過各種壟斷方式，任意壓低原料價格，以高價向這些國家推銷它們的剩餘商品；同時，資本主義國際市場價格是受到帝國主義壟斷集團操縱的，並且經常由於資本主義經濟危機的影響和投機性因素引起劇烈的波動，這就使許多出口原料的經濟不發達國家在經濟上遭受損害。我國同社會主義各兄弟國家間的貿易採用比較穩定的價格，可以避免資本主義國際市場價格波動的影響，並有利於我們計劃經濟的安排，其優越性已日益明顯。我們願意在同民族主義國家間的貿易上也逐步地採用比較公平合理的價格，進一步作到對雙方有利。

為進一步發展和平對外貿易而努力

十年來我國對外貿易的成就，生動地顯示了社會主義制度的優越性，充分證明我國社會主義的和平對外貿易與世界各國人民利益和世界和平事業利益的一致性。被中國人民趕走了的帝國主義反動派曾經斷言中國人民不會辦經濟，美帝國主義還脅迫其他國家追隨它對我國實行「禁運」，妄想扼殺我國的經濟，破壞我國的社會主義事業，這些陰謀都已經徹底地破產了。我國的和平對外貿易的巨大成就，是黨和國家的總路線與和平外交政策及和平經濟政策的偉大勝利的一部分，是全國廣大人民在各個生產建設戰線上鼓足幹勁、艱苦奮鬥、積極支持外貿工作的結果。同時，這同蘇聯和其他社會主義兄弟國家對我國的友好合作和積極支援也是分不開的。我們不僅在對外貿易活動上得到蘇聯和其他社會主義國家的友好合作和支援，而且結合我國實際情況，學習了蘇聯和其他兄弟國家的對外貿易先進經驗。今後我們將繼續堅決服從黨的領導，依靠全國人民的大力支持和以蘇聯為首的社會主義各國的支援和幫助，在十年來對外貿易工作成就和取得經驗的基礎上，在正確貫徹執行黨和國家的總路線和各項方針政策的前提下，配合國民經濟大躍進，進一步提高對外貿易工作的水平。我們將繼續積極地為鞏固和增強同以蘇聯為首的社會主義陣營各國的友好團結和互助合作，為發展同民族主義國家和拉丁美洲國家以及一切愛好和平國家的貿易往來而努力，使我國對外貿易更好地為我國社會主義事業服務，並且在世界和平和人類進步事業中繼續發揮其積極作用。

(小標題為編輯所加)



膏 腰 摩

MO YAO KAO

功能：

驅風鎮痛 強身壯腰

祛寒去濕 行氣活血



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應國民經濟發展的要求的。我們不僅保證了國內市場的基本需要，而且保證了國家出口的需要；不僅照顧到我國人民的眼前利益，而且照顧到我國人民的長遠利益。事實上，十年來我國在工農業生產發展的基礎上，國內市場商品的供應是在不斷增長的，人民生活有了很大的改善。例如：一九五七年社會商品零售額比一九五二年增長百分之七十一，糧食的零售量比一九五二年增長百分之二十三，食用植物油零售量比一九五二年增長百分之三十五。帝國主義反動派經常惡意地造謠，污蔑我國實行「飢餓出口」，那是根本經不起事實對證的。

中國對外貿易所遵循的方針政策和原則

十年來，我們在對外貿易工作中，一貫堅決貫徹執行黨和國家的總路線和各項方針政策，在這個方面，我們有以下一些體會：

(一)嚴格地遵循黨和國家的總路線，是我國對外貿易工作沿着正確的軌道前進，有效地為社會主義建設和社會主義改造事業服務的保證。在一九五八年上半年，中國共產黨根據我國社會主義革命和社會主義建設的經驗，提出了鼓足幹勁、力爭上游、多快好省地建設社會主義的總路線。根據社會主義建設總路線，確定了在優先發展重工業的基礎上實行工業和農業並舉、重工業和輕工業並舉、中央工業和地方工業並舉、大型企業和中小型企業並舉、洋法生產和土法生產並舉的方針，實行集中領導、大搞羣衆運動相結合的方針。這一整套方針都是用兩條腿走路的方針，是經過一九五八年工業生產大躍進的偉大實踐所取得的重要經驗總結，是貫徹執行社會主義建設總路線的重要方針。我國對外貿易是我國國民經濟的一個組成部分，是我國社會主義建設的一個重要環節，因此對外貿易工作必須嚴格地遵循黨和國家的總路線，保證上述各項方針的貫徹執行，為實現黨和國家的總任務服務。十年來，我國對外貿易的各項方針、政策和任務，都是以黨和國家的總路線為根本依據的，這樣就保證了我國對外貿易工作始終朝着正確的方向前進，充分發揮出社會主義對外貿易的優越性，密切配合了國家的社會主義和平建設，有效地為我國社會主義事業服務。

(二)在對外貿易中必須堅決貫徹自力更生為主、爭取外援為輔的方針。這個方針是我國社會主義建設的根本方針，其基本精神是，為了在我們這樣一個人口衆多、土地遼闊、經濟落後而資源潛力又很豐富的國家裏，逐步地建成一個具有現代工業、現代農業和現代科學文化的偉大的社會主義國家，必須主要依靠本國的人力、物力和財力，充分發揮全國人民的智慧和力量，克勤克儉，艱苦奮鬥；同時，在以自力更生為主的前提下，根據需要和可能，爭取從兄弟國家取得適當的援助。這種援助，是我國的社會主義建設事業能夠以比較高的速度向前發展的重要的有利條件。在這一方針指導下，積極作好爭取外援的工作，支援我國的社會主義建設，是我們對外貿易的主要任務。按照這一方針，我們在對外貿易工作中貫徹執行實事求是、量力而行的原則，不是單憑自己的主觀願望辦事。我們願意通過貿易，促進彼此的自力更生，求得社會主義兄弟國家間共同的經濟高漲，也有助於促進民族主義國家和其他愛好和平國家的經濟繁榮和人民幸福。

(三)貫徹執行社會主義的和平外交政策與和平經濟政策，是我國對外貿易堅定不移的準則。我國憲法明確規定：「在國際事務中，我國堅定不移的方針是為世界和

平和人類進步的崇高目的而努力。」本着這個方針，我們首先一貫積極地鞏固和增強同爭取世界持久和平的堅強堡壘——以蘇聯為首的社會主義陣營各國的友好團結和互助合作。社會主義陣營各國都是在馬克思、列寧主義思想指導下，共同向着社會主義和共產主義的偉大目標前進。同這些社會主義兄弟國家的貿易現在是、將來也永遠是我國對外貿易的最主要的組成部分和最可靠的基礎。我們也積極地實事求是地爭取同民族主義國家發展平等互利的貿易關係，並且願意在平等互利的基礎上同其他國家進行貿易往來，而不問其社會制度如何。我們不怕同資本主義進行和平競賽，并且深信在和平競賽中我們必將得到最後的勝利，因為我們的社會主義制度是無比優越的，我國的國民經濟是有計劃地發展的，根本沒有生產過剩的危機和對外擴張的要求。這就決定了：我國對外貿易同帝國主義國家的那種損人利己的侵略性對外貿易有着本質的區別。我們在對外貿易中絕不會進行擴張，佔領別人的市場。我們願意開展正常的和平貿易往來，絕不去損害別人的利益，但是我們也決不能允許別人損害我國的利益。我們要明確地指出：我國的對外貿易是在和平外交政策指導下進行的，因此，不論對任何國家的貿易往來，只有在友好的政治氣氛下，才有可能得到正常的發展。某些西方國家在政治上或經濟上對我國採取歧視的態度，而又想同我們發展貿易，這種想法顯然是不現實的。

(四)實行平等互利、互通有無、易貨平衡的政策，是我們進行對外貿易活動的基本原則。我們在國際貿易活動中，一向貫徹執行這個政策。我國對社會主義各兄弟國家的貿易是這方面的範例。我們按照上述政策對許多亞非民族主義國家積極地開展易貨貿易往來，也已經收到了良好的效果，有利於彼此經濟發展與和平共處。由於帝國主義壟斷和佔領國外市場與原料產地，造成一些民族主義國家經濟不發達和匯兌支付困難，這對於歷史上有過同樣遭遇的我國來說，體會是很深的。我們也深切了解到，按照平等互利、互通有無、易貨平衡的原則，發展我們彼此間適合雙方需要的貿易往來，是有助於各自獨立經濟的發展的，也是有利於雙方對外支付的。對於西方國家，我們也願意按照以上原則來進行貿易，作到有進有出，基本上達到進出平衡。但是，某些西方國家却還在一意孤行地對我國實行貿易歧視，限制我國商品對它們的出口，這就必然導致我國與他們減少從這些國家的進口，其結果只是使他們的國外市場更加縮小，商品銷售日益困難，而對我們卻不會有什麼損害。事實已經證明：對我國的「禁運」、限制和其他貿易歧視政策，並沒有能夠阻礙我國工農業生產的發展，相反地，還促進我們自力更生來更快地建設自己的國家。

中華人民共和國歷年進出口貿易額的構成情況表

年 度	進 口 貿易 額 構成 (以進口總額為100)		出 口 貿易 額 構成 (以出口總額為100)		
	生產資料	消費資料	工業產品	農林產品	礦產品
1950年	87.2	12.8	9.3	33.2	57.5
1952年	90.6	9.4	17.9	22.8	59.3
1957年	92.7	7.3	28.4	31.5	40.1
1958年	93.7	6.3	27.5	37.0	35.5

香港大公報資料室

中華人民共和國歷年進出口貿易額增長情況表

年 度	進出口貿易額 (人民幣億元)	指 數 (%) 以1950年為100
1950年	41.5	100.0
1952年	64.6	155.5
1957年	104.5	251.5
1958年	128.7	309.8

香港大公報資料室

國從各兄弟國家進口的物資，完全是我國經濟建設和人民生活所必需的物資，其中絕大部分是我國進行工業生產建設、發展科學技術研究事業和改進交通運輸所必需的機器設備和各種重要器材和原料。幾年來，蘇聯和東歐兄弟國家爲了幫助我國建設許多重大項目而供應的成套設備，是我國進口中最主要的物資。我國還從社會主義各兄弟國家進口了一些生活必需品如砂糖、紙張、藥品、石油等，也都是我國國內市場所需要的。

我國在出口物資方面，也盡可能滿足各兄弟國家的需要。我國對兄弟國家出口的物品主要是它們所需要的礦產品、畜產品、農副產品及其加工品以及食品、日用必需品和手工藝品等，近年來增加了一部分工業品出口。對亞洲和東歐某些兄弟國家還出口了一些輕工業設備。這些物資的出口，對各兄弟國家發展國民經濟和供應人民生活需要，也有一定程度的幫助。

除了貿易以外，我國同各兄弟國家還在經濟援助、貸款、科學技術和交通運輸等方面進行了廣泛而密切的合作。

中國發展了和亞非國家的貿易

十年來我國同亞非國家和地區的貿易也有很大的發展。到目前爲止，我國已經先後同錫蘭、印度尼西亞、緬甸、印度、柬埔寨、阿富汗、也門、突尼斯、摩洛哥、伊拉克等國家簽訂了政府間貿易協定。一九五八年我國對亞非民族主義國家的貿易額比一九五零年增長一點八倍。我們除了供應亞非民族主義國家所需要的一部分人民生活必需品外，還在對方願意和我方力所能及的範圍內，供應它們發展民族工業所必需的一些機器和成套設備。我們曾根據柬埔寨、尼泊爾、也門、印度尼西亞、錫蘭等國家的要求，對這些國家提供不附帶任何政治條件的經濟、技術援助。由於我國經濟力量還很薄弱，科學技術水平還不高，因此，我們所能提供的經濟和技術援助還很有限；但是通過這些友好合作，表明了我們積極幫助亞非國家發展獨立經濟的真誠願望。事實證明：我國對亞非國家的貿易，是有利於雙方在自力更生的基礎上發展獨立經濟，有利於增進相互之間的友好關係的。十年來我國對亞非國家貿易的迅速發展，表明我國所執行的平等互利、互通有無的對外貿易政策，在亞非國家和地區已經發生良好的影響，并且日益受到亞非國家政府和人民的重視和歡迎。

同西方國家和拉丁美洲國家的貿易往來有所開展

我們在積極發展對社會主義國家和亞非國家貿易的同時，還一貫按照平等互利的原則，同西

方國家建立和發展貿易關係。但是某些西方國家自一九五零年以來就追隨美國主義對我國實行「禁運」，在「禁運」明顯地遭到失敗之後，又不斷實行各種歧視措施，來限制我國對這些國家的輸出。事實證明，這種貿易歧視措施是根本阻礙不了我國經濟建設的勝利進行和對外貿易的發展的，它已經遭到愛好和平的國家和廣大人民日益強烈的反對，就是在西方國家內部也愈來愈不得人心。在我國的平等互利的和平對外貿易政策的影響下，加上西方國家廣大人民和工商界人士的努力，近年來我國同西方國家的貿易仍然有所發展，到目前爲止，我國已先後同芬蘭、瑞典、丹麥、挪威等國家簽訂了政府間貿易協定；中國國際貿易促進委員會和我國國營外貿專業公司也曾先後同英國、法國、西德、荷蘭、瑞士、奧地利、比利時、意大利等國家的工商企業或團體簽訂過民間貿易協議或合同。

十年來，我國對拉丁美洲國家的貿易關係也有一定程度的恢復和發展。我國同拉丁美洲一些國家的民間團體和工商界人士的友好接觸也日益增多。我國同拉丁美洲各國的貿易，是具有發展可能。近年來，拉丁美洲廣大人民和工商界人士要求同我國建立和發展貿易關係的呼聲日益增高，我們對這種願望一貫給以積極支持和熱烈歡迎，我們願意和拉丁美洲各國人民共同爲發展相互之間的平等互利的貿易關係而努力。

中國對外貿易服務於農業生產和社會主義建設事業

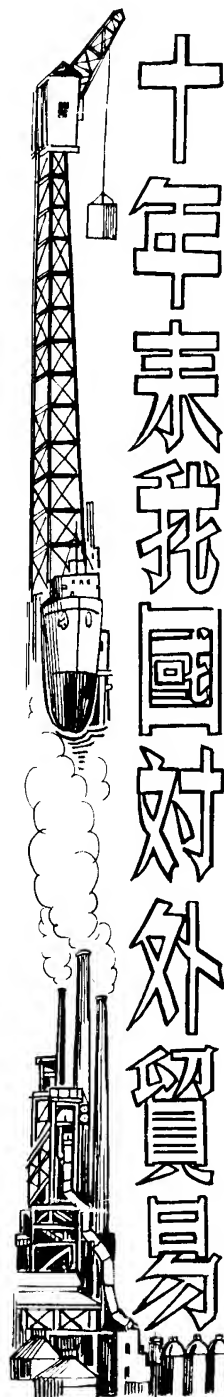
我國對外貿易是我國國民經濟的一個組成部分。建國以來，我國對外貿易堅決遵循黨和國家的總路線和各項經濟政策，有計劃地組織內外物資交流，爲我國農業生產和社會主義建設事業服務。

在我國國民經濟迅速恢復和發展的基礎上，我國對外貿易的進出口總額有了相當的增長，一九五八年進出口總額比一九五零年約增長了一倍。對外收支一直是平衡的，根本改變了舊中國時代長期嚴重逆差的情況。在我國歷年進出口總額中，生產資料一直佔着絕大的比重。這些物資的進口，有力地支援了我國農業生產的恢復和發展，支援了一九五八年我國國民經濟的大躍進，加速了我國社會主義工業化的勝利進行。這裏特別要指出的是，各兄弟國家尤其是蘇聯對我國所提供的巨大的無私的援助，對於加速我國社會主義建設，奠定社會主義工業化的初步基礎，起了十分重要的作用。

隨着我國農業生產的發展，十年來我國出口商品的結構也有了顯著的變化。在我國出口商品中，過去絕大部分是農副產品及其加工品；隨着我國工業水平的提高，近年來，工業產品的出口逐漸增多。現在，除農副產品及其加工品外，某些過去我國不能生產或者主要依靠進口來供應國內需要的物資，如某些機器設備和一般機床，若干化工原料以及自行車、縫衣機等，不僅不需要再進口，而且還可以出口一部分供應國外需要了。

建國以來，我們在出口物資的安排上，一貫地貫徹執行統籌兼顧和適當安排的原則，使內外銷保持適當的比例，一方面能夠保證主要產品對國內市場的供應，另一方面又能按照需要和可能組織出口，以便換回必要的進口物資。我國歷年出口總值在我國農業總產值中所佔的比重，一般都是在百分之四左右。所有出口的主要商品佔當年全國產量的比重都是比較恰當的。我們在出口物資的計劃和工作安排上基本上是適

十年來我國對外貿易



建立了獨立自主的、社會主義性質的對外貿易

中華人民共和國已經成立了十年。這十年，是中國人民沿着繁榮富強的社會主義道路大踏步前進的十年。十年來，中國人民在中國共產黨的正確領導下，發揮出沖天的革命干劲和無窮的集體智慧，勝利地進行社會主義革命和社會主義建設，在各個戰線上都取得了輝煌的成就，特別是在一九五八年以來，在鼓足幹勁、力爭上游、多快好省地建設社會主義的總路綫光輝照耀下，實現了國民經濟大躍進，使我國的社會生活和國民經濟的面貌發生了歷史性的深刻變化。

十年來，在我國社會主義革命和社會主義建設取得偉大勝利的基礎上，隨着我國國民經濟的不斷高漲和對外關係的廣泛開展，我國對外貿易也取得了巨大的成就。從建國的時候起，我們在徹底摧毀帝國主義在我國的種種特權的同時，收回了我國海關管理的自主權，將中國大門的鑰匙掌握在中國人民自己的手裏。我們已經徹底擺脫了舊中國對外貿易對帝國主義的依附，建立了獨立自主的、社會主義性質的對外貿易。我國的對外貿易不再是外國帝國主義對中國人民進行剝削和掠奪的工具，而是由我國工人階級領導的人民民主政權所掌握的、為我國廣大人民的利益和社會主義建設事業服務的工具。

在建國開始時，社會主義性質的國營對外貿易在我國對外貿易領域中，就已處於領導地位，不久就在經營比重上佔着絕對優勢。隨着我國社會主義革命的勝利進行，我國私營進出口商業在一九五六年實行了全行業公私合營，基本上完成了社會主義改造。

為了確保我國人民民主政權對對外貿易的絕對領導，鞏固我國對外貿易的獨立自主，保證我國對外貿易在正確貫徹執行黨的方針政策下自計劃地發展，在對外貿易方面一貫執行國家管制和保護貿易政策。在一九四九年九月制定的中國人民政治協商會議共同綱領中，就明確規定：「實行對外貿易管制，並採用保護貿易政策」。這個政策，反映了站立起來了的中國人民鞏固國家獨立自主地位的堅強意志。根據這個政策，我國政府在對外貿易方面實行了進出口商品分類管理、進出口許可證制度、保護關稅、查禁走私、外匯管理、進出口商品品質的檢驗和管制、私營進出口商登記管理、和外商管理等一系列的措施。我國實行對外貿易管制政策的結果證明：這項政策是完全正確的、必要的。我們所採取的各項對外貿易管理措施，有效地抵制了帝國主義的經濟侵略，保護了我國農業生產的發展，保證了我國對外貿易活動完全按照我國既定的方針政策和計劃來進行，而且便於國家對私營進出口商進行利用、限制和改造。在我國對各兄弟國家的貿易中，這些措施起了有計劃地加強彼此經濟合作的作用。

中華人民共和國對外貿易部部長 葉季壯

在平等互利的基礎上同世界各國發展貿易關係

建國以來，我國在對外貿易中一貫堅持執行在平等互利的基礎上同世界各國建立和發展通商貿易關係的政策。由於我們一貫積極地貫徹執行了上述政策，十年來我國對外貿易關係有了很大的發展。到目前為止，我國已經同九十三個國家和地區有着貿易關係，並且同其中二十七個國家簽訂了政府間貿易條約或協定。

中國同社會主義各國的貿易關係蓬勃發展

我國同社會主義各兄弟國家的貿易關係，是新型的社會主義國際關係的一個重要方面，是社會主義各兄弟國家間實行經濟合作和互相支援的重要形式。建國十年來，我國一貫按照積極協作、平等互利、實事求是的方針，以愛國主義和國際主義相結合的精神，根據實際需要與可能，有計劃地發展我國同社會主義各兄弟國家的貿易關係，進行緊密的互助合作和相互支援。在貿易往來中，彼此都盡可能地滿足對方的需要，把幫助其他兄弟國家作為自己應盡的義務。為了有計劃地發展相互之間的貿易關係，自一九五零年以來，我國同社會主義各兄弟國家每年都簽訂了貿易協定，或者按照已經簽訂的貿易協定簽訂商品交換議定書；並且同蘇聯簽訂了中蘇通商航海條約，同社會主義陣營許多兄弟國家分別簽訂了或者正在商談簽訂長期貿易協定。我國同社會主義各兄弟國家的貿易是我國對外貿易發展的最鞏固、最可靠的基礎，是我國對外貿易中的主要部分。隨着社會主義各國經濟的迅速發展和相互間的團結合作的日益鞏固和加強，我國同各兄弟國家的貿易關係不斷蓬勃地發展着。一九五八年我國同社會主義各兄弟國家的貿易額比一九五零年增長了五倍多。十年來，對社會主義國家的貿易額在我國對外貿易總額中約佔百分之七十五。通過對外貿易，我國同社會主義各兄弟國家特別是從蘇聯得到了巨大的支援。我

我們在對外關係中一貫執行着堅定的和平政策，主張一切國家間的和平共處和友好合作。

在平等互利和互相尊重國家主權的基礎上，建立與發展同世界各國的經濟聯系和貿易往來。

編者的話

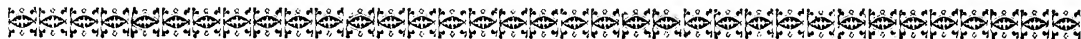
中國出口商品交易會是以發展我國與各國間的正常貿易往來、促進交易雙方的互相了解和增進友誼爲目的的一種國際貿易活動方式。由於交易會在這些方面起着愈來愈大的促進作用，近年來，它的一切活動也就日益引起了海外貿易界人士的注意。我們經常聽到這樣的反映：希望能夠獲得一份較全面地介紹我國交易會的材料。提出這種意見的人，不僅有香港、澳門的工商界同胞和僑居各地的華僑同胞，而且還有外國的貿易界朋友。雖然每次交易會在籌備和開幕期間，本報都經常地報道有關我國交易會的各種活動情況，但這些報道都較爲零星并散刊於不同時期的日報中，有時要集中起來系統地查閱較爲不便，特別是不懂中文的外國朋友們，仍然不能滿足他們在這方面的要求，因此，我們認爲就很有編印這本交易會專刊的必要，并採用中、英兩種文字對照出版，以便中外讀者的閱讀。

這本專刊所介紹的內容係以一九五九年秋季中國出口商品交易會的情況爲主，對於以往歷屆交易會的情況，以及有關我國建國十年來的對外貿易的一些重要文章，也在這裏加以介紹、刊登，這樣讀者們不僅對我國交易會有所了解，而且對我國對外貿易的政策和發展，也可知道一個梗概。

我們出版這樣的刊物的經驗不多，這本專刊的內容、編排及其他方面是否都符合讀者們的要求，希望讀者們多提意見，我們很樂意能夠更多更好地爲讀者們服務。

◀◀ 廣 告 索 引 ▶▶

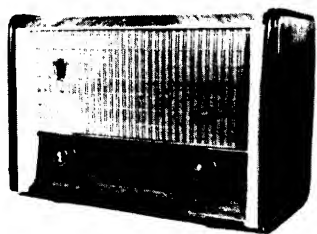
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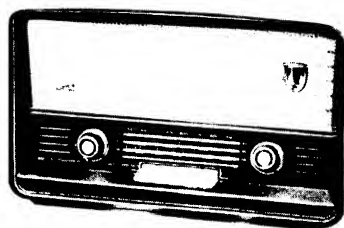
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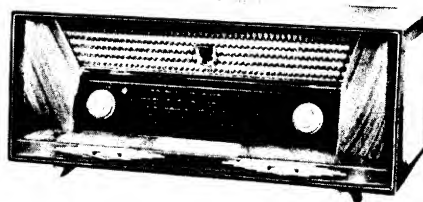




熊猫牌
Panda



牡丹牌
Peony



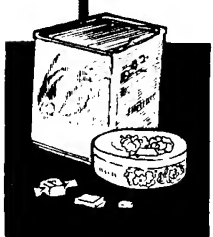
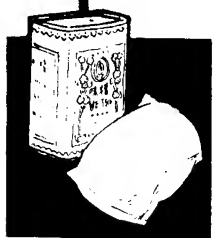
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凍肉及肉製品:

牛肉, 羊肉, 豬肉, 兔, 雞, 鴨, 鵝,
野禽, 火腿, 咸肉, 香腸等。

蛋及乳製品:

雞蛋, 鴨蛋, 咸蛋, 皮蛋, 蛋製品,
熊貓煉奶, 熊貓奶油, 長城奶粉,
樂口福。

凍及乾鹹水海產品:

魚, 蝦, 蟹, 魷魚, 墨魚, 海蜇皮,
蠔, 魚粉, 乾咸魚, 海藻等。

鮮乾製菓:

柑桔橙, 柚子, 蘋果, 葡萄, 香蕉,
菠蘿, 蜜瓜, 梨子, 荔枝, 龍眼, 桃,
杏, 李等。

鮮乾製菜:

馬鈴薯, 生薑, 荸薺, 洋蔥, 蒜頭,
竹筍, 番茄, 椰菜, 紹菜等。

飲料:

中國名酒——茅台酒, 汾酒, 竹葉青
酒, 高粱酒, 五加皮, 玫瑰露, 大麴
酒, 紹興酒, 葡萄酒, 青島啤酒, 五
星啤酒, 上海啤酒, 五羊啤酒, 五羊
汽水等。

其他食品:

糖, 糖菓, 餅乾, 豬油, 味素, 發酵粉,
醬油, 蠔油, 糖薑等。

Canned food:

Maling Brand, Great Wall Brand, Flying
Wheel Brand, Pearl River Brand, Heaven
Temple Brand, Narcissus Brand, Mount
Elephant Brand.

Frozen meat and meat product:

Beef, Mutton, Pork, Rabbit, Chicken,
Duck, Goose, Game, Ham, Bacon,
Bausages, etc.

Egg and dairy product:

Shell egg, Egg product, Condensed
milk, Milk powder, Butter, Lacovo.

Frozen dried or salted marine product:

Fish, Shrimp, Lobster, Crab, Cuttlefish,
Squid, Jelly fish, Oyster, Fish meal, Dried
& Salted Fish, Seaweed, etc.

Fresh and dried fruit:

Mandarine orange, Pomelo, Apple, Pear,
Grape, Banana, Pineapple, Chestnut,
Honeydew melon, Lychee, Lunggan,
Abricot, Plum, Prune, etc.

Fresh and dried vegetable:

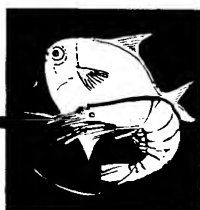
Potato, Ginger, Water chestnut, Tomato,
Onion, Garlic, Cauliflower, etc.

Beverage:

Chinese wine, Tsingtao Beer, Five Star
Beer, Shanghai Beer, Five Goats Beer,
etc.

Other foodstuffs:

Sugar, Confectionery, Biscuit, Lard,
Gourmet powder, Baking powder, Soy,
Oyster sauce, Ginger in syrup, etc.



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Shanghai Arts & Crafts Export Corp.:

18, Dian Chi Lu, Shanghai

Cable “ARTSCRAFT” Shanghai

Foochow Arts & Crafts Export Corp.:

4, Lou Kyn Road, Foochow

Cable “ARTCRAFT” Foochow

The Tientsin Arts & Crafts Export Corp.:

33, Harbin Road, Ho-Ping Ward, Tientsin

Cable “ARTS” Tientsin

Canton Arts & Crafts Export Corp.:

125, Tai Ping Road, Canton

Cable “ARTCANTON” Canton

Canton Ceramics Export Co.:

109, Tien Cheng Road, Canton

Cable “CERAMICO” Canton

Tientsin Medicine & Drugs Corp.:

33, Harbin Road, Ho-Ping Ward, Tientsin

Cable “DRUGS” Tientsin

Canton Native Medicine Export Co.:

502, Yih Teh Road, West, Canton

Cable “CNMEC” Canton

Canton Forestal Produce Export Corp.:

37, Chao Ho Road, Shameen, Canton

Cable “CANTON” Canton

Canton Sundry Foodstuffs Export Corp.:

282, Dah Teh Road, Canton

Cable “CSFECO” Canton

Commodities for export:

麻及麻製品，菸及菸製品，漁網，松香，松節油，五倍子，生漆及各種土產，乾菓，乾菜，澱粉，山貨，香料，香精油，香膏，動植物藥材，成藥，花邊抽絲品，珠寶首飾，工藝品，瓷器及陶器等。

Bast Fibre and its manufactures; Tobacco and its manufactures; Fishing nets; Rosin, turpentine, Gallnuts, Raw Lacquer and various kinds of native produce; Dried Nuts and Dried Vegetables; Starches; Forestal Products; Spices, Essential Oils and Aromatic Chemicals; Vegetable & Animal medicinal Substances; Patent medicine; Embroideries and Drawn works; Jewels & Jewelleries; Arts & Handicrafts; Porcelain and Earthen Wares etc.

中國出口商品交易会



FOREIGN TRADE OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA



1960 No. 1

1960

VERTICAL FOUR STROKE

MODELS 3110-50, 4110-50



中 国 机 械 进 口 公 司

CHINA NATIONAL MACHINERY IMPORT CORPORATION
(IMPORT-EXPORT)

Erlikou, Hsichiao, Peking, China

Cable Address: MACHIMPORT Peking

March 1960

No. 1

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Front cover:

The new building for the Chinese Export Commodities Fair, Canton. It was used for the first time for the Fair's autumn event in 1959.

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When the whole or part of any text or picture in this
magazine is used, please state source.

THE Chinese people, together with the peace-loving people of the whole world, are greeting with happiness and confidence the year of 1960, the first year of the 20th Century's sixth decade — a year full of bright and hopeful prospects.

On the basis of the big leap in 1958, the Chinese people in 1959, made another great leap forward in the national economy, triumphantly overfulfilled the Second Five-Year Plan three years ahead of schedule. In all branches and in all areas socialist construction made great advances. The total value of industrial output far surpassed the target of 25.6% over 1958 as put forward by the Eighth Plenary Session of the Eighth Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and went as high as 39.3%. Steel (not including indigenous steel) overfulfilled the planned target of 12 million tons and reached 13.35 million tons. Coal output at 347.8 million tons also notably exceeded the planned target of 335 million tons. Many industrial products showed great increases in variety and outstanding improvements in quality. In agriculture, 1959 saw the most serious natural calamities of drought and water-logging in decades, and affected areas reached more than 600 million *mu*, over one-third of the total cultivated land. But we still scored outstanding achievements. Total value of agricultural production increased by 16.7% over the 1958 bumper harvest, in which food grains yielded 540,100 *jin* and cotton 48.2 million *dan*. Agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, side-occupations and fishery made an all-round and co-ordinated development. Without exception, other produce such as oil-bearing crops, bast fibre, tea, tobacco, sugar-bearing crops, silk, fruits, vegetables, medicinal herbs, etc. all showed considerable increases. The tremendous progress in industrial and agricultural production further increased the people's purchasing power and there appeared new and brisk activities in the domestic market.

The brilliant success must be attributed to the three treasures which the 650 million Chinese people, under

the brilliant leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and Chairman Mao Tse-tung, have discovered in socialist construction. They are the general line for building socialism; the tempo of development of the big leap forward; the organizational form of people's communes. Now the people of the entire nation are confidently marching forward towards their fully recognized destination, by following the road and adopting the methods that are clearly known to them.

Our foreign trade is a component part of our national economy and serves production and construction in industry and agriculture. The big leap in industrial and agricultural production will inevitably promote the expansion of foreign trade. In 1959 our foreign trade made new progress compared with 1958. We have established trade relations with 93 countries and regions, and with 27 countries we have concluded inter-governmental trade treaties or agreements.

Trade is the main form of economic co-operation and mutual assistance between China and the other fraternal socialist countries. It also constitutes the major portion and the reliable basis of China's foreign trade. Last year was marked by continual rapid advances in the economies of countries of the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union. An unprecedented prosperity emerged in the economy of the whole socialist camp. In 1959, following the consistent policies of energetic co-ordination, equality and mutual benefit, factuality and practicability, China developed foreign trade with the fraternal socialist countries in a planned way. This was done in the spirit of combining patriotism and proletarian internationalism and on the basis of mutual needs and actual possibilities. This helped strengthen mutual economic assistance and co-operation and promote a common economic upsurge.

China has always conducted her trade with the Afro-Asian countries and regions under the policy of equality and mutual benefit and exchange of needed goods. The spirit of friendly co-operation and mutual

assistance prevails in such trade. Last year saw further consolidation and expansion in trade of this category. This kind of economic and trade development among Afro-Asian countries is in complete conformity with the Five Principles of Peaceful Co-existence and the Bandung spirit. It is in the interest of the Afro-Asian countries to develop their independent national economies. It is conducive to furthering the friendly co-operation among them and is in the interests of world peace. Therefore, the trade relations of equality and mutual benefit and friendly co-operation have daily met with appreciation and been welcome by the Afro-Asian countries and peoples.

Our trade and contacts with Latin American countries are also being gradually developed. A number of industrialists and businessmen from these countries visited China and held talks with our specialized foreign trade corporations. At the end of 1959, China's national specialized trade corporations signed a contract with Cuba to buy 50,000 tons of sugar.

The trade between China and Western countries showed an increase in 1959 in spite of trade discriminations adopted by some of them, as a result of the thorough implementation of our policy of equality and mutual benefit.

Apart from trade agreements, our specialized corporations of foreign trade concluded quite a number of contracts with factories and businessmen of different countries in 1959. The Chinese Export Commodities Fair held every spring and autumn in Canton has proved to be an effective method for expanding foreign trade. The value of transactions at the 1959 Autumn Fair alone reached 73 million pounds sterling.

The continued big leap forward in 1959 laid the foundation of high-speed and proportionate development of our national economy initiated in 1958. The Chinese people, starting from a great victory, are now

striving with full confidence for a continued leap forward in the national economy in 1960.

The greater achievements to be made in the national economy will certainly provide more favourable conditions for the growth of foreign trade. To meet the needs of large-scale and high-speed production and construction in industry and agriculture, imports of various industrial equipment and materials will rise in both variety and quantity. With the gradual increase in the standards of living and the purchasing power of the Chinese people, imports of certain materials for light industry will show corresponding increases. On the other hand, the rapid progress of our industry and agriculture will give an abundant source of products for export with more varieties, larger amounts and better quality.

The year of 1960 will see continued, high-speed development in economic construction in the socialist countries; the Afro-Asian countries will gain further progress and prosperity in securing their independent economies; the voice of the industrial and commercial circles in Latin America demanding trade relations and trade with our country will become stronger and stronger; the demands of people in foreign trade in the Western countries for expansion of trade relations with China and their opposition to the so called "embargo" policy imposed against China by U.S. imperialists, will grow louder and louder.

Under the favourable international and domestic circumstances, we greet the year 1960. In this year our foreign trade, in step with the speedy economic development, will serve more satisfactorily the nation's socialist construction, and play its active role in promoting world peace and man's progress.

*Editorial Board,
"Foreign Trade of
the People's Republic of China"*

Press Communique on the Growth of China's National Economy in 1959

January 22, 1960

China's Brilliant Achievements in National Economy

**Total Value of 1959 Industrial and Agricultural Output :
31.1% over 1958; 94.4% over 1957**

Steel: 13.35 million tons

Coal: 347.80 million tons

Food Grains: 540,100 million jin

Cotton: 48.20 million dan

Following is the full text of the press communique on the growth of China's National Economy in 1959 published in "Remin Ribao" on January 23, 1960—ED.

THE 1959 plan for the development of the national economy was overfulfilled because the people of the whole nation firmly upheld the general line for building socialism, the big leap forward and the people's communes and launched a vigorous mass campaign to increase production and practise economy. The great call of the Eighth Plenary Session of the Eighth Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party to fight against right deviation and go all out to fulfil the major targets of the Second Five-Year Plan three years ahead of schedule, was successfully realized.

According to preliminary figures compiled by the State Statistical Bureau, the gross value of the 1959 output of industry and agriculture was 241,300 million yuan, an increase of 31.1 per cent over 1958. Of this, the gross value of industrial output was 163,000 million yuan, an increase of 39.3 per cent; that of agricultural output, 78,300 million yuan, an increase of 16.7 per cent. Breakdown figures of the principal industrial and agricultural items follow: steel (excluding that produced by indigenous methods)—13.35 million tons an increase of 67 per cent over 1958; pig iron (excluding that produced by indigenous methods)—20.5 million tons, an increase of 115 per cent; coal—347.8 million tons, an increase of 29 per cent; electricity—41,500 million kwh., an increase of 51 per cent; crude oil—3.7 million tons, an increase of 63.4 per cent; cement—12.27 million tons, an increase of 32 per cent; timber—41.2 million cubic

metres, an increase of 18 per cent; chemical fertilizers—1,333,000 tons, an increase of 64.4 per cent; metal-cutting machine tools—70,000, an increase of 40 per cent; paper—2.13 million tons (of which machine-made paper was 1.7 million tons), an increase of 31 per cent; sugar—1.13 million tons, an increase of 26 per cent; salt—11.04 million tons, an increase of 6 per cent; cotton yarn—8.25 million bales, an increase of 35 per cent; cotton cloth—7,500 million metres, an increase of 32 per cent; grain—540,100 million jin, an increase of 8 per cent; cotton—48.2 million dan, an increase of 14.76 per cent.

Budgetary outlay for investment in capital construction totalled 26,700 million yuan, an increase of 24.5 per cent over 1958. 1,341 above-norm* construction projects were undertaken, of which 671 were fully or partially completed and went into operation during the year; below-norm projects undertaken at or above the county level numbered 73,000 of which 54,000 were completed during the year. In addition, great numbers of small construction projects were undertaken by people's communes.

The total volume of goods handled by various means of transport amounted to 2,212 million tons, an increase of 67 per cent over 1958. Of this, railway freight reached 542 million tons, an increase of 42 per cent.

Retail sales amounted to 63,800 million yuan, an increase of 16.4 per cent over 1958. The total value of stocks of goods in various commercial departments at the end of the year exceeded that at the end of 1958 by 26 per cent. Market was brisk and commodity prices were stable. The

supply of a small number of commodities in the market was tight during the first half of 1959 owing to rapidly increased purchasing power, but this situation ended quite some time ago.

The big expansion of industrial and agricultural production brought about a 21.6 per cent increase in national income in 1959 compared with 1958. The 1959 revenue of the state reached 54,000 million yuan, an increase of 29 per cent over 1958.

All this shows that the adjusted targets of the 1959 plan which were adopted by the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress last August were exceeded by a wide margin. On the basis of the 1958 big leap forward, the Chinese people attained a better, all-round big leap forward of the national economy in 1959.

The continuous big leap forward in 1958 and 1959 made for the successful fulfilment three years ahead of schedule of the Second Five-Year Plan for the Development of the National Economy (1958-62) proposed by the First Session of the Eighth National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party in September 1956 and endorsed by the State Council in February 1957.

The Second Five-Year Plan provided that in 1962 the gross value of industrial and agricultural output should increase by around 75 per cent over 1957. In 1959, it was already 94.4 per cent above 1957. The gross value of industrial output was to have increased by around 100 per cent. In 1959, it was already 131.5 per cent above 1957. The gross value of agricultural output was to have increased by around 35 per cent. In 1959, it was already 45.8 per cent above 1957. The national income was to have risen by around 50 per cent. In 1959, it was already 62.86 per cent above 1957.

Breakdown figures in the output of the major items of heavy industry, light industry and agriculture are listed in the following table:

	1962 Targets of Second Five-Year Plan	Production in 1959
1. Heavy industry		
Steel	10.5 million-12 million tons	13,350,000 tons
Coal	190 million-210 million tons	347,800,000 tons
Electricity	40,000 million-43,000 million kwh.	41,500 million kwh.
Crude oil	5 million-6 million tons	3,700,000 tons
Aluminium ingots	100,000-120,000 tons	70,400 tons
Chemical fertilizer	3 million-3,200,000 tons	1,333,000 tons
Metallurgical equipment	30,000-40,000 tons	205,000 tons
Power-generating equipment	1,400,000-1,500,000 kw.	2,150,000 kw.

Metal-cutting machine tools	60,000-65,000 units	70,000 units
Timber	31 million-34 million cubic metres	41,200,000 cubic metres
Cement	12,500,000-14,500,000 tons	12,270,000 tons

2. Light industry

Cotton yarn	8 million-9 million bales	8,250,000 bales
Cotton cloth	7,290 million-8,060 million metres	7,500 million metres
Salt	10 million-11 million tons	11,040,000 tons
Edible vegetable oils	3,100,000-3,200,000 tons	1,460,000 tons
Sugar	2,400,000-2,500,000 tons	1,130,000 tons
Machine-made paper	1,500,000-1,600,000 tons	1,700,000 tons

3. Agriculture

Grain	around 500,000 million jin	540,100 million jin
Cotton	around 48 million dan	48,200,000 dan
Soya beans	around 25,000 million jin	23,000 million jin
Pigs	around 250 million head	180 million head
Cattle	around 90 million head	65,430,000 head
Horses	around 11 million head	7,600,000 head
Sheep	around 170 million head	112,530,000 head

The above table shows that the 1962 targets of the Second Five-Year Plan were reached or exceeded in 1959 in the case of such major industrial and agricultural items as steel, coal, electricity, metallurgical equipment, power-generating equipment, metal-cutting machine tools, timber, cotton yarn, cotton cloth, salt, machine-made paper, grain and cotton, and that only those for 11 items—crude oil, aluminium ingots, chemical fertilizer, cement, edible vegetable oils, sugar, soya beans, pigs, cattle, horses and sheep—were not yet reached. The 1959 output of products that have decisive importance for the development of the national economy surpassed the original 1962 targets by a wide margin. For instance, steel output exceeded the target by 1.35-2.85 million tons, coal by 137.8-157.8 million tons, metallurgical equipment by 165,000-175,000 tons, power-generating equipment by 650,000-750,000 kilowatts, metal-cutting machine tools by 5,000-10,000 units and grain by 40,000 million jin.

All-round, proportionate leap forward at high speed

In 1959, the national economy made an even better, all-round big leap forward as a result of the thorough implementation of the policy of simultaneous development of in-

dustry and agriculture and of heavy and light industry while giving priority to heavy industry. A high-speed, proportionate advance was registered in all departments of the national economy during the year. The rate of development of heavy and light industry and agriculture was all very high. These facts demonstrate powerfully that the proportions between these departments and within each are harmonious.

Compared with 1958, industrial production increased by 39.3 per cent and agriculture by 16.7 per cent last year. The increase in the rate of agricultural growth was relatively greater (the ratio between the rates of industrial and agricultural growth was 4 to 1 during the First Five-Year Plan period, 2.65 to 1 in 1958 and 2.35 to 1 in 1959).

In industry, production in heavy industry went up by 43.3 per cent and in light industry by 31 per cent in 1959 compared with the preceding year. The increase in the rate of growth of light industry was relatively greater too (the ratio between the rates of growth of the heavy and light industries was 1.98 to 1 during the First Five-Year Plan period, 3.06 to 1 in 1958 and 1.27 to 1 in 1959).

Certain weaker links in the national economy had an even more rapid development. In the field of transport, for instance, the volume of freight carried by modern means of transport increased 59 per cent and that by simple, local means of transport increased by 74 per cent. Both exceeded the rate of growth of industry and agriculture. This improved the condition where transport had lagged behind the needs of the development of production. In the field of the power industry, electric output in 1959 reached 41,500 million kwh., an increase of 51 per cent compared with 1958. The output of power-generating equipment totalled 2.15 million kilowatts, or 2.69 times the 1958 figure. Both surpassed the rate of growth of the industry as a whole. This improved the power supply situation.

Rapid growth of small and medium-sized enterprises; widespread flourishing of technical renovations

During the great leap forward of 1959, while the big and modern enterprises run by the Central authorities showed a tremendous advance, so also did locally run, medium and small enterprises and those using simple local methods. The gross value of the output of local industry in 1959 was 39.7 per cent more than in 1958. The overwhelming majority of the small enterprises using indigenous methods, which were built in 1958, expanded their production and improved their technique after a check-up.

In 1959, the small and medium-sized enterprises produced 11.05 million tons of pig iron, or more than half of the national total (20.5 million tons, excluding pig iron produced by indigenous methods). The figure was 1.52 million tons more than China's total output of pig iron produced with modern equipment in 1958 (9.53 million tons). Of the 13.35 million tons of steel produced in China in 1959, the output of small and medium-sized converters accounted for more than one-third, i.e., 4.72 million tons.

The widespread development of small and medium-sized enterprises greatly accelerated the advance of industry, improved the geographical distribution of industries, trained large numbers of skilled workers and managerial cadres and brought about an even closer integration of industry and agriculture.

In 1959, factory and office workers in all spheres continued to develop the communist style of work, combining a down-to-earth spirit with daring in thinking, speaking and action, and displayed energy, perseverance and ingenuity in work. They engaged in mass campaigns for technical innovations and the technical revolution on an even wider scale, bringing not only greater and faster but also better and more economical results both in production and construction. Labour productivity of workers who took direct part in production in industrial departments increased by 15.5 per cent. Tens of thousands of new products were successfully trial produced. The quality of products showed a general improvement. The quality of iron produced by small blast furnaces approximated to that by big blast furnaces. At the same time, a reduction of costs was registered by all departments. Industrial departments cut costs by 6 per cent, enterprises under the Ministry of Building, by 13.5 per cent and the transport and communications departments, by 14.6 per cent. The cost of commodity circulation was also lowered.

Great development of culture and education; rise of people's living standard

Simultaneous with the big economic growth, education, science and culture developed greatly.

Full-time institutions of higher learning admitted 270,000 new students in 1959. Total enrolment reached 810,000, an increase of 23 per cent over 1958 and approached the original 1962 target of 850,000 stipulated in the Second Five-Year Plan. Total enrolment in all types of secondary schools reached 12,900,000 and that of primary schools 90 million. Total enrolment in spare-time secondary schools and colleges reached 10 million, an increase of 94 per cent over 1958.

There was a big expansion in scientific research institutes, both independent ones and those belonging to institutions of higher learning, economic departments and enterprises.

Press, broadcasting, films, the theatre and other cultural undertakings all expanded rapidly. Considerable achievements were made in the fields of sports and public health.

The living standards of the people were raised on the basis of the continued big leap forward of industry and agriculture and increased labour productivity.

The average wages of factory and office workers (not including new factory and office workers) rose by around 5 per cent compared with the previous year. State outlay for labour insurance funds, medical expenses, welfare funds

and collective amenities for factory and office workers went up by more than 16 per cent.

The average income of members of rural people's communes was around 10 per cent higher than in 1958.

Among the consumer goods provided to the people by the state through the commercial departments, grain increased by 6.5 per cent, cotton piece-goods 23 per cent, knitted goods 38.7 per cent, machine-made paper 13.7 per cent and cigarettes 15.9 per cent. The supply of the overwhelming majority of other daily necessities also increased to varying degrees. Only supplies of meat and eggs will need some time to achieve a relatively big increase.

The people's communes play a tremendous role in the big leap forward

The people's communes played a tremendous role in the continued big leap forward of the national economy in 1959.

1959 witnessed the gravest natural calamities China encountered in decades. A total of 650 million *mu*, or 30 per cent of the total sown area in the country, was affected. A dry spell lasted for three to four months last summer in greater parts of eight provinces, causing serious drought on nearly 400 million *mu* of farmland.

However, agricultural production still made a big leap forward because the people's communes, displaying their advantages in being large in scale and having a high degree of collectivism, effectively organized the members to wage a heroic struggle against the natural calamities and put into effect the Eight-Point Charter for Agriculture.

Apart from the good harvests of grain and cotton, the output of soya beans, vegetables, groundnuts, sugar cane, sugar beet, fruit, cured tobacco and tea also increased to varying degrees. Forestry, animal husbandry, side-occupations and fishery all made progress.

An additional 280 million *mu* of land were afforested in 1959. The total number of pigs in the sty reached 180 million at the end of 1959, 20 million more than in 1958. The number of big livestock reached 85.38 million, which was also higher than in 1958. Poultry-breeding also registered a big expansion. The campaign to collect wild vegetation—the "small autumn harvest"—was highly successful. The output value of rural side-occupations was more than double that of 1958. The total output of aquatic products was 23.6 per cent higher than in 1958.

Large-scale water conservancy work was continued in 1959 through the organized efforts of the people's communes. The total earth and stone work completed in the period between October 1958 and September 1959 amounted to 13,000 million cubic metres. An additional 70 million *mu* of land were brought under irrigation and large numbers of existing irrigation systems were improved. Water conservancy work on a still larger scale is being carried out as from October 1959.

The superiority of the people's communes also manifests itself in the big expansion of industry in the rural areas. The gross output value of commune-run industry rose by 70 per cent in 1959 compared with 1958.

The big growth of commune-run industry made for the improvement of farm implements and means of rural transport, the expansion of facilities for the initial processing of agricultural and subsidiary rural products, the raising of labour productivity in agriculture, the increase of accumulation by the communes and the income of their members.

The people's communes also account for the vigorous growth of cultural, educational and public health undertakings in the countryside. By the end of 1959, commune-run agricultural and ordinary middle schools numbered 25,000 and commune-run primary schools 270,000. There were nearly one million cultural centres, libraries and clubs run by communes. The number of commune-run hospitals and clinics exceeded 200,000.

Community dining-rooms run by the communes totalled 3,900,000 and nurseries and kindergartens totalled 3,690,000.

After the 1959 check-up, the people's communes have set out along the road of consolidation and healthy development.

Striving to outstrip Britain in major industrial products within 10 years and to realize the National Programme for Agricultural Development (1956-1957) far ahead of schedule

The continued big leap forward in 1959 has consolidated the leap forward state of our national economy, characterized by both high speed and proportionate development, which began to appear in 1958. Owing to the rapid growth of production and the continued improvement in livelihood, the political consciousness of the people of all nationalities in the country has risen higher than ever, their unity has become stronger than ever and they are happy and full of drive.

The great achievements of 1959 powerfully testify to the absolute correctness of the general line for building socialism, the big leap forward rate of development and the people's commune form of organization, all of which were proposed by the Chinese Communist Party and Comrade Mao Tse-tung.

On the basis of the great triumph of 1959, the workers, peasants and revolutionary intellectuals throughout the country are confidently striving for a continued leap forward in the national economy in 1960, for catching up with the level of Britain, within ten years, in the output of major industrial items and for the realization far ahead of schedule of the National Programme for Agricultural Development (1956-67).

* The norm of investment in capital construction for heavy industry ranges from 5 million to 10 million yuan and that for light industry from 3 million to 5 million yuan.—Ed.

The National Exhibition of Industry and Communications of China (1949-1959)

A Mirror of the Great Leap Forward

By Shih Giang

THE many thousands of visitors to the National Exhibition of Industry and Communications of China (1949-1959), in Peking, have been deeply impressed by this concentrated demonstration of the splendid achievements made by the Chinese people during the past decade. The exhibition gives conclusive evidence of the great leap forward of 1953 and 1959.

As compared with 1949, by 1953 steel output (not including indigenous steel) had increased about 50-fold, metal cutting machine tools 31.6-fold and coal, petroleum, chemical fertilizer, cement and other major industrial products several fold. In the field of light industry, output of cotton yarn, paper, sugar and salt in 1953 was several times higher than in 1949. In the ten years, freight volume expanded 10-fold. Railways and highways built and put into operation during the same period increased 10,000 km and 400,000 odd km respectively. The average rate of increase in industry during the First Five-Year Plan period (1953-1957), was 13 per cent, which is indeed a rare record. On this augmented base, China made the tremendous increase of 66.2 per cent in 1953. This flying speed of development as shown by the exhibition made a great impression on many of our foreign friends. In the album prepared by the exhibition for visitors' opinions James G. Endicott of Canada wrote: "I am both delighted and amazed to see the extraordinary progress displayed in this

Exhibition. The liberated Chinese people have become a mighty force for peace and progress in human welfare". Remarks written by Marie Rose Oliver of Argentina read: "This wonderful exhibition of the results of the first two years of China's leap forward, gives me hope that someday our Latin American countries will be able to join you. Here we have seen our future". Wu Ching Tung of Burma wrote: "I am amazed on seeing the splendid achievements made by China in the last ten years. . . . I am very glad to see the machinery which we need is obtainable from China. Exchange of commodities is beneficial to both countries". Patrick K. K. Quaindoo and his companions from Ghana wrote in the album: "We are very impressed by the great strides made in the technological and industrial fields during the last ten years. This exhibition is an inspiration to all countries that are striving to be economically independent".

In the Room of Metallurgy visitors usually stop in front of the large graphs showing the tremendous development of the metallurgical industry of China in a short period of ten years particularly since the great leap forward in 1953. Before Liberation China had only 19 iron and steel works including the Aushan Iron and Steel Works, and most of these were in the coastal regions. In the vast expanse of the hinterland, there were only a few small works in Tayeh, Chung-

The main hall of the Exhibition Building in which products of the machine-building industry are on display.



king and Kunming. Today all the provinces and autonomous regions, except Tibet, are producing iron and steel. The exhibits tell the visitors most impressively how China's backwardness of "poverty and blankness" is being gradually overcome.

Among the semi-finished products on display a model steel ingot weighing 120 tons attracts great attention. Its large size indicates that China's metallurgical industry has attained a technical level high enough to make large workpieces for building heavy-type machinery. Next to the steel ingot are a large assortment of iron and steel products, including bridge crane rails weighing 120 kg per metre, I-beams 550 mm high, steel plates 120 mm thick, seamless tubes as thin as needles, steel strips 0.01 mm thick, etc. Before Liberation, China could only produce a limited variety of steel. Thanks to the unremitting effort of the Party, the Government and the people, particularly during the great leap forward of 1958 and 1959, China can now produce more than 500 kinds of steel and over 6,000 types of steel products. Here, the visitors can also see the spectacular achievements in China's aluminium industry, as shown by an aluminium ingot 1.5 m wide 300 mm thick, 6 m high, and a display of over a hundred aluminium alloys.

In this room there are models of aluminium plants and the Anshan, Paotow and Wuhan iron and steel mills. Also on display are pictures and models of the small, medium-sized blast furnaces and converters, and indigenous iron smelting furnaces erected in 1958. They vividly illustrate how China's metallurgical industry under the brilliant leadership of the Communist Party, is forging ahead with flying speed by implementing the policy of "Walking on two legs", and how, as it advances, it pushes the growth of the entire national economy.

Products of the machine-building industry are displayed in the main hall, showing the tremendous advance China has made in this industry in the past decade. Today the country can produce many types of precision machine tools and instruments, aircraft, motor cars, tractors, and also the big jig boring machines, automatic six-spindle lathes, etc. which are still included in the "embargo" list by the imperialists. In the main hall there is a gigantic heavy-duty vertical

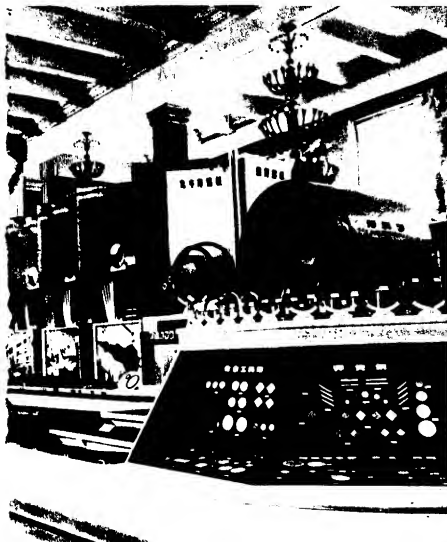
turning and boring mill capable of processing a workpiece 3.4 m in diameter. Another exhibit is a boring machine operated by strong current through the brass "cutting tool". The visitors can also see a supersonic machine tool on demonstration, processing not only metal, but also non-metallic materials such as glass, marble, etc.

On the left side of the main hall, heavy machinery is on display. Visitors may examine the rotor and main shaft of a 72,500 kw hydraulic turbine and a quarter of its generator stator, the rotor of a 50,000 kw steam turbine and that of the hydrogen-cooled generator which is directly coupled to it. Along the walls of both sides of the main hall are numerous precision instruments and products of the radio manufacturing industry. There is the 100,000 power electronic microscope, the one millionth gram sensitivity balance, the 250 kw high-power transmitting tube.

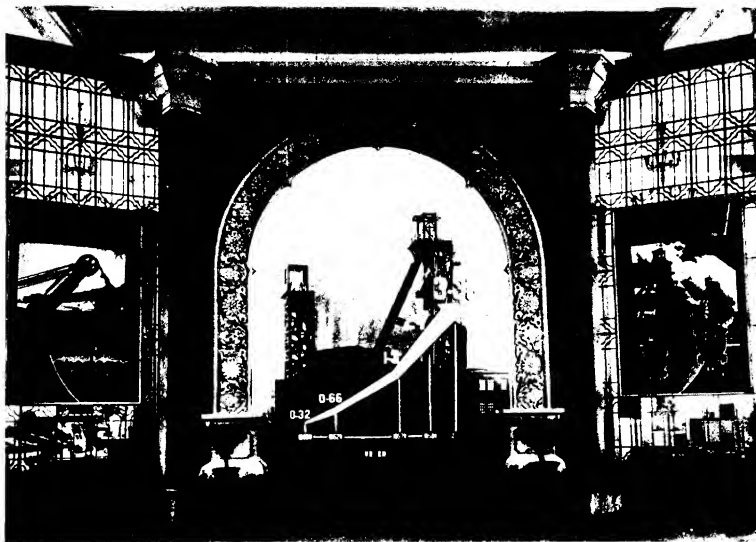
Complete sets of equipment for 220 kv high voltage power transmission and distribution are displayed in the yards outside the Exhibition Hall. In addition, there are heavy-duty equipment and machinery, including an 83-ton mainbase for a steel-rolling machine, large rollers 1,150 mm in diameter and a converter capable of producing 40 tons of copper in a single run. There are also helicopters, motor trucks, motor cars, tractors, etc.

The east wing of the Exhibition Hall houses the Room of Coal. A large map on the wall shows the contrast between the geographical distribution of China's coal mines today and yesterday. Now that large and small mines are in operation all over the country, the irrational distribution of the coal mining industry inherited from old China has been swept away. In this room, a huge block of coal marked with a red arrow attracts many visitors' attention. It points out that the coal output in 1949 was only some 32 million odd tons, while in 1957 it was 130 million tons and in 1958, the great leap forward year, 270 million tons; that China's total coal output in the past ten years has surpassed that of the 70 years before Liberation, placing China third among the coal producing countries in the world. There are also on exhibition models and pictures of the Tanchiachuang Colliery in Kailan which uses the most advanced hydraulic mining methods and the famous

A part of the Room of Metallurgical Industry



The huge graph in the Room of Coal Industry



Fuhsin Haichow Open Cut Mines which illustrates the friendship between China and the Soviet Union.

In the southern part of the east wing more than two hundred varieties of petroleum products are exhibited. Petroleum, the lifeblood of modern industry was very scarce in old China. In the past ten years, China's petroleum industry has enjoyed rapid growth. For instance, output of crude oil in 1958 was 19 times as much as 1948, and that of synthetic oil and petroleum made considerable advance in the great leap forward of 1958. Displayed outside in the yard are various kinds of machinery for the petroleum industry and geographical prospecting instruments including radioactive logging instruments. Particularly noticeable is a 41-metre high derrick combined with a drilling machine and a complete set of power generating equipment. They stand as a symbol of the fast growing petroleum industry in China.

At the southern end of the east wing, samples of minerals are exhibited. China is abundant in mineral resources. In old China only 13 kinds of minerals had been discovered and deposits were limited in quantity. Today 88 kinds of minerals have been discovered and their deposits have been verified to be enormous. Here, samples of wolfram, tin, molybdenum, antimony, iron, manganese, aluminium, lead, copper, mercury, coal, etc., are displayed. Of these minerals, China's deposits rank among the highest in the world.

In the Room of Atomic Energy two plastic models catch the visitors' eye, the experimental atomic reactor of heavy-water type and the cyclotron, both being the fruits of the fraternal help of the Soviet Union. They not only meet the needs of the research work in atomic science, but have produced more than 30 types of radioisotopes. Here, China's achievements in the peaceful use of atomic energy in the last few years are shown with illustrative diagrams and models as well as actual objects. Today radioisotopes are used in geological work and in the petroleum, coal, machine-building, metallurgical and chemical industries. They are also used in the medical field in diagnosing and treating certain diseases. In agriculture, radioisotopes are widely used in studying the growth of plants and the effects of fertilizers.

The flying development of China's chemical industry in the past decade is shown by exhibits in another part of the Exhibition Hall. These include the new dyestuffs with active radical, various kinds of plastics for domestic and industrial purposes, chemical fertilizers, insecticides, etc. Output of chemical fertilizer has in the years increased by 30 times. Insecticides are now produced in large quantities. Also, there are models, graphs and actual objects, demonstrating China's achievements in the power industry. The total amount of electricity generated in 1949 was only about 4,310 million KWH, but in 1958, it attained 27,530 million KWH, an increase of more than 6-fold.

On the balconies of the main hall are an array of rich fabrics of magnificent colour and design and a display of innumerable products of light industry. In the limelight are many of China's world famous silks such as brocades and satins, knitted goods and cotton prints and many household appliances. Arrows on a graph indicate the speedy development in the output of some major products of light industry since Liberation. Taking 1949 as 100, output of paper in 1958 was 714.9 per cent, cotton yarn 338.3 per cent, bicycles 8,340 per cent, sugar 451.9 per cent, edible oil 281.7 per cent and salt 348.4 per cent. All these achievements reflect the Government's deep concern of the people's livelihood.

The exhibition, in another section, tells of the development of China's railways before and after Liberation and her plans for the future. Before Liberation China had only a little over 20,000 km of railway, only half of which were in actual use. After Liberation old lines were restored and new ones built. The story of China's railway construction in the past decade is one which shows the undaunted spirit of the Chinese railway workers. "Make high mountains bow their heads and rivers give way"—that is their determination. They have linked with rails the distant parts of the country, thus greatly accelerating the swift development of the national economy. The manufacture of locomotives and rolling stock is also making rapid progress. Before Liberation China's railway workshops were only able to do repairs and assembling. Now, many types of freight and passenger cars are manufactured in quantity. A model of the electrified Paochi-Fengshan Line is on display. This section is the northern part of the Paochi (Shensi Province)-Chengtu (Szechuan Province) Line, transversing a mountainous terrain which requires the best railway engineering and the workers' highest prowess. The completion of this section is an indication of the high technical level of Chinese railway engineering.

Further on are exhibits showing the achievements in civil aviation, road transport and water transport. Civil aviation, though a young enterprise in China, has made significant progress. A map shows that in 1958 the number of aeroplanes for civil service was 4.3 times that of 1950, while the total turnover of freight service increased 16.3 times. A network of air service with Peking as its centre, is spreading over the country. Apart from its transport service, civil aviation undertakes many other tasks, such as aerial forest-patrolling, sowing, exterminating insects, aerial prospecting for mineral resources, aerial surveying, etc. In respect to road transportation, its growth has been swift too. At the end of 1949 only 81,000 km of road were open to traffic, but in 1958 the total length increased to 400,000 km. Among the exhibits there is a model of the Kangting (Szechuan)-Lhasa (Tibet) Highway. This road is built across "the roof of the world" and is 12,000 km long. Since its construction, it has brought prosperity and happiness to the minority peoples living in the regions along the road. Models of ships are also exhibited here. These ships are designed and made in China, including ocean-going freighters of 10,000 tons cargo capacity and big horsepower diesel-propelled tow-boats. With the development of the ship-building industry the turnover of freight by water transportation has increased by leaps and bounds.

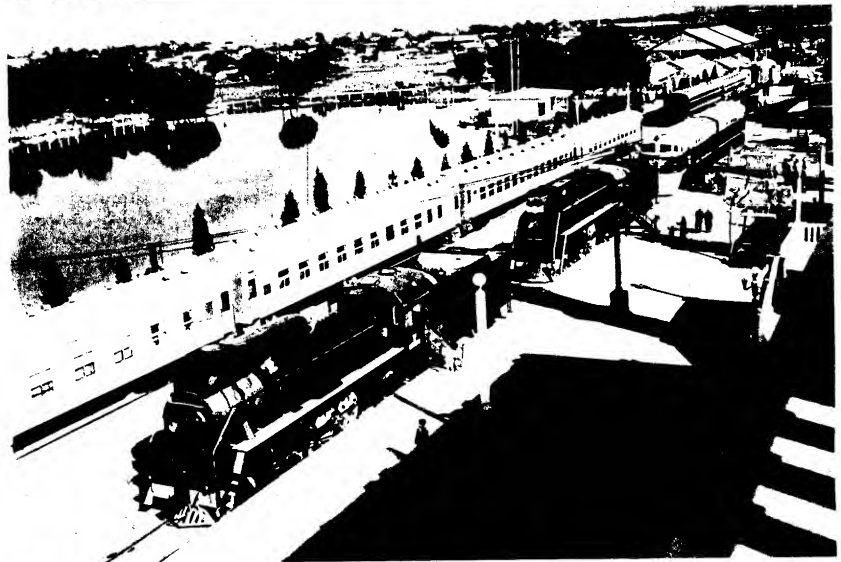
Undoubtedly, the National Exhibition of Industry and Communications of China (1949 — 1958) mirrors the splendid achievements made in the past ten years. It is a milestone of China's development in industry and communications and writes a glorious page in her history. On the long road of the development of industry and communications, People's China has victoriously finished its initial journey and is now forging ahead in continuous leap forward to meet the coming splendid years for ever greater victory.

(This article was written by our correspondent in December, 1959. Latest figures for actual production as provided by the Exhibition covered only those of 1958. For 1959 figures please refer to "Press Communiqué on the Growth of China's National Economy in 1959", page 4, the same issue. — Ed.)

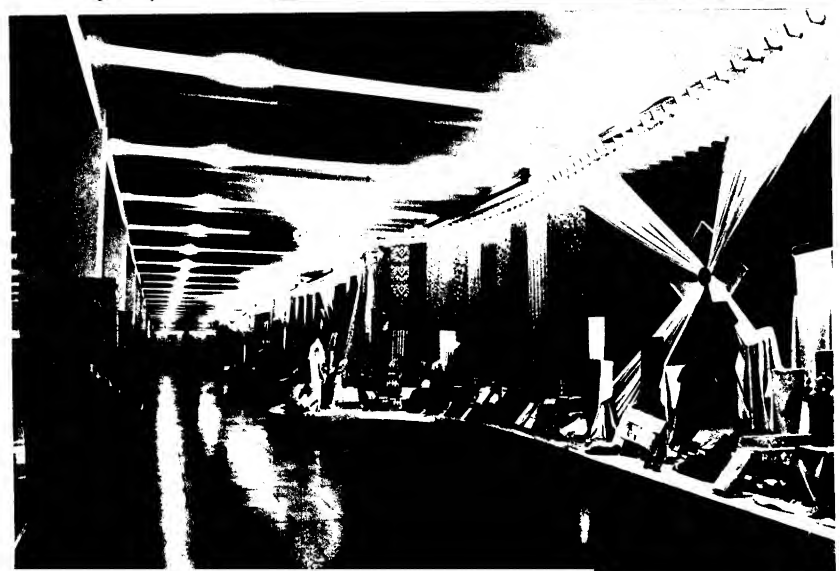
*Model of the heavy-water-type
atomic reactor for experimental
use*



*Steam and electric locomotives,
passenger and freight cars*



*Lovely cotton, woolen, silk and
ramie textiles*



The Chinese Export Commodities Autumn Fair, 1959

By Liang Hsu-feng

The largest ever held

THE Chinese Export Commodities Autumn Fair of 1959 was held in Canton from November 1st to November 30th. Since 1957 it was the 7th and also the largest one. About twenty trading teams dealing in native produce, foodstuffs, sundry goods, cereals and oils, animal by-products, tea, silk, minerals, metals, instruments, chemicals, medicines, machinery and vehicles organized under the joint auspices of various Chinese foreign trade enterprises, enthusiastically catered for more than 2,000 business men coming from many countries and regions of the five continents. Great numbers of export and import transactions were concluded, and the amount of trade both for export and import outstripped any previous fair.

This Chinese Export Commodities Autumn Fair was held in the New Chinese Exports Exhibition Centre, the construction of which was completed in a little over eight months. The Building occupies a total floor space of 34,000 square metres, twice that of the old Chinese Exports Exhibition Hall. The export commodities exhibition halls occupy the ground to the 6th floors. The 7th floor is reserved mainly for trade negotiations.

Besides the main trade negotiation hall, there are many smaller trading rooms. In addition, there are banking, insurance, post and telegraph and transportation desks, long-distance telephone booths, a sample sales office and a bar for the convenience of the negotiators.

20,000 exhibits and 2,000 new products

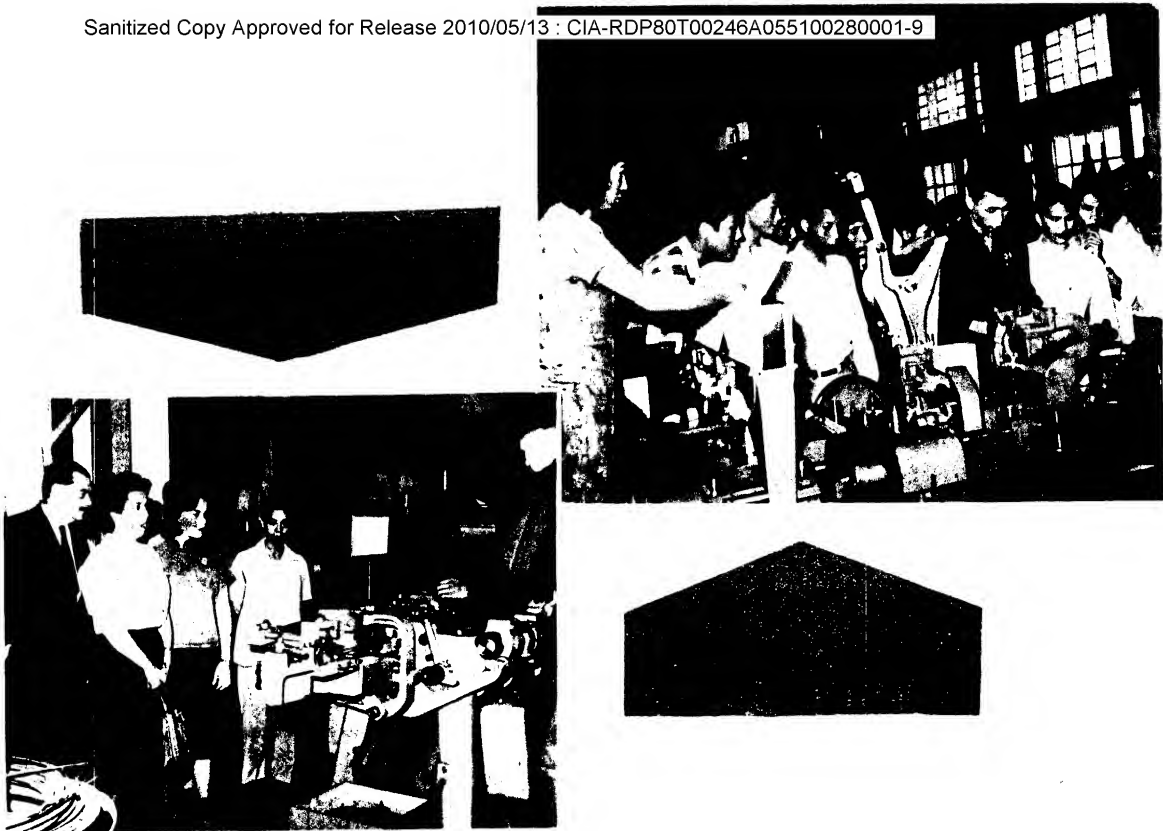
To expedite trade negotiations and sample examination, more than 20,000 exhibits are displayed in eleven spacious halls. The exhibits include metals, machinery, medical apparatus, scientific instruments, electric appliances, raw chemical materials, minerals, silk, knitted cotton goods, articles of daily necessity, animal by-products, foodstuffs, native produce and handicrafts. About 2,000 new products are added to those exhibited in the spring fair six months earlier, and the exhibiting floor space measures over 20,000 square meters, twice that of the last fair.

The Hall of Industry exhibits all types of steels, steel tubes, alloy wires, metal tubings, belts, cables, piles and other metallurgical products as well as a variety of light industrial equipment and machinery. These attract much public attention. Heavy industry ma-

Kiang Ming, Vice Minister of Foreign Trade of China, made the opening address at the party.

Cocktail party for the opening of the 1959 Chinese Export Commodities Autumn Fair. Over 1,400 foreign, overseas Chinese merchants and representatives of Chinese trade groups attended the party.





chinery have many new products, like the gigantic 30-ton steam and pneumatic hammer for forging and pressing, the high-speed lathe, whose main axle has a speed of 2,000 revolutions per minute, a grinding machine capable of grinding splines, 30—120 mm in diameters and the centreless internal grinding machine capable of working automatically in cyclical operation. In the agricultural and light industry machinery departments are displayed a high-efficiency, direct current cereal combine for harvesting, thrashing and cleaning, an automatic combined rice refining machine, a new-type rotary press, capable of printing 8,500 to 34,000 copies of magazines or books in one hour, a double shuttle automatic hosiery knitting machine, a woollen loom, complete sets of equipment for cigarette and match-making, spinning and weaving. These exhibits indicate that China's metallurgical and machine-building industries are making big strides at a speed unprecedented in history.

Products of the leap forward

Every type of product from the huge heavy-type machine tool and full sets of spinning and weaving and printing machines down to precision instruments and electric appliances displayed at the fair are of the most up-to-date and advanced standard. Among the wireless appliances exhibited is a floor model "Panda" Brand 15-tube radio console, equipped with sound recorder, record player and receiver. It has four loud speakers, four speeds, automatic start and stop, mounted movable magnetic antenna, static shields and other up-to-date equipment which reduces disturbance and ensuring excellent listening-in. Also on display are various types of electronic tubes, some measuring over

a foot in height, some smaller than a peanut, semiconductor tubes, wave detecting tubes, double sound loud-speakers and other modern products. Industrial, scientific and medical instruments, the supply of which depended on import ten years ago, are now not only in the main manufactured in China but also are products of the highest precision and technique. These include various types of high multiple microscopes, high-grade analytic balances, single circuit terminal microwave carrier sets, coordinators, universal operation tables, telecardiographs and active dyestuffs. Among the light industry exhibits there are included many new products, such as plastics, organic glass, steel glass and many brands of light bicycles, jet gas lamps and new types of fountain-pens. In the Hall of Chemical Industry a large banner stretched across the room announces that China is now capable of producing about 1,500 kinds of basic materials for the chemical industry in great quantity.

Foodstuffs, native produce and silks

The Foodstuff and Native Produce Hall has numerous colourful exhibitions. The well-known golden Mantsang soya beans, the groundnuts and soya beans of Shantung, all kinds of seed meats, fats and vegetable oils, the Lungkou vermicelli, walnuts, lotus seeds, almonds, ramies, raw lacquer, rosin and countless varieties of native produce. Processed foods in the form of canned goods, biscuits and candies are tastefully displayed. Some fifty kinds of new canned foods introduced by the Ma Ling, Chukiang (Pearl River) and other canneries prove to be excellent in quality and well received by customers. A large map of the world shows the regions where our canned goods are mar-



keted and illustrates that China's new born canned food industry has already found a good market in many countries and regions throughout the world.

Among the Chinese traditional exports such as silks, teas, porcelains, handicrafts and animal by-products, there are new additions and improvements in regard to quality, design and packing.

In the field of porcelain ware, other than the Chingtechen products, there are the new coffee sets and dining sets produced by the Tangshan and Liling porcelain factories.

In 1958, over 13,000 varieties of new silk fabrics were created throughout the country. Exhibited at the fair are the Ching Ying silk, the Tsai Huang silk, the Tzu Yang silk and other new patterns—about sixty all told. They are highly appreciated by the visitors, and the trade negotiations room of the silk team each day is overflowing with customers. The number of contracts signed with old customers from Hongkong, Australia and other places surpasses the figures of former fairs.

Cloisonne, jade, silverware, ivory sculptures and pottery handicraft products have on display many new masterpieces made by artists from various parts of the country as gifts in celebration of the 10th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic.

Business booms — amount of trade tops all previous fairs

The richness of the goods for export exhibited at this fair reflects the great achievements scored by the industrious and intelligent people of China under the brilliant light of the general line for building socialism and illustrates that the material basis of China's export trade becomes stronger day by day. It also arouses and attracts the great interest of the commercial circles of foreign countries. During the 30-day session of the fair, the Exhibition Hall is permeated with a friendly atmosphere. Most of the guests are old customers who have attended the previous fairs, while some are new friends, who are attending for the first time. The trading teams organized by the various foreign trade enterprises conclude a legion of business contracts with our customers, through direct negotiations and sample examination. The spirit of friendly negotiation is highly appreciated by the customers. As a result, numerous old customers increase the varieties and amounts of merchandise ordered, while a large number of new customers conclude big contracts. The aggregate business done is over 500 million yuan (equivalent to over 73 million pounds sterling). Both in export and import, the volume of business concluded is larger than any previous fair, while the varieties of export commodities contracted for are also larger. These include our traditional export items such as agricultural and auxiliary agricultural products, native specialties, handicraft works and various light and heavy industrial products, which have been exported only in recent years, especially industrial products such as construction steel, spinning and weaving machines, machinery, cement, coal, newsprint, instruments as well as canned foods and articles for daily use.

① A display of silk fabrics with great variety of beautiful designs

② Attractive Chinese canned goods

③ A Lebanese merchant admiring the exquisite design of the "Ode to Peace" carpet

④ A French merchant negotiating a bristle contract



The marketing areas of China's export commodities have, at this fair, been extended to over fifty countries and regions of the five continents. Besides concluding these export sales, the trade negotiation teams have also imported from commercial circles of different countries steels, raw chemicals and other goods that are required by our country; the value of such imports shows an increase of 50 per cent as compared with the 1958 autumn fair.

During this session of the fair, besides the business transactions, our representatives of various foreign trade enterprises have frank and detailed talks with foreign merchants concerning certain business problems which can not be clearly elucidated through correspondence. In addition, they exchange general views on questions of common interest for expanding trading intercourse for mutual benefit, so as to improve the mutual understanding between the two contracting parties and

establish a firm foundation for the further expansion of business.

The 1959 Chinese Export Commodities Autumn Fair has played an influential role in enhancing the development of normal commercial intercourse between China and foreign countries, and has helped to improve the mutual understanding and friendship. Meanwhile, the tremendous success of this fair demonstrates that the great leap forward in China's industry and agriculture has served to furnish a stronger potentiality both in export and import. It also shows the result of the consistent implementation of our government's foreign trade policy of equality and mutual benefit and also the result of the victory scored by foreign businessmen who attend the fair on invitation as well as the people of the world in opposing man-made obstacles against international trade.

Progress of Arts and Crafts in China

Notes on the National Arts and Crafts Exhibition

By Wen Hsuan

THE arts and crafts of China have been famous all over the world for hundreds of years. Even as far back as the neolithic age, coloured pottery crafts already reached a high degree of delicacy. Lacquerware of the Warring States, porcelains and tapestries of the Sung Dynasty, and cloisonne of the Ming Dynasty are some of the well-known Chinese handicraft works. In the old social order, however, arts and crafts were not always looked upon with favour by the reactionary ruling classes. Many professions and trades were wantonly destroyed, artisans forced to change their occupations and production forced to a standstill. Fine craftsmanship began to sink into oblivion, and this legacy of national culture was being cast into shade.

The great victory of the people's revolution has opened a new broad path for the development of the arts and crafts industry. Under the care and regard of the government, arts and crafts have received protection, development and elevation. Some of the disappearing crafts have been rediscovered and rehabilitated, and the existing ones have gained new life and vigour. Highly skilful and experienced old artisans and young inventive craftsmen are cooperating closely with arts and crafts workers in their endeavour to make good the Party's policy of "letting a hundred flowers blossom and evolving the new out of the old". Making use of the inheritance of our fine arts and crafts tradition as a basis, they weed out the dregs and absorb the essence. The special characteristics of different nationalities are brought into full play. The

arts and crafts workers being an integral part of the broad masses have a profound understanding of the people's life. By the utilization of different kinds of material, be it a bundle of grass or a piece of stone or paper, they are capable of creating beautiful, lively and realistic art forms of the things they have witnessed and experienced. The people's art has come back to the people and is advancing in the direction of practicability, economy and beauty. It serves to beautify and enrich the material and cultural life of the Chinese people.

The National Arts and Crafts Exhibition held in Peking in October, 1959, was a grand review of the arts and crafts of the different nationalities throughout China. The exhibits were divided into eleven categories: pottery and porcelain wares, embroideries, laces, brocades and dyed textiles, carpets, sculpture, metal craft work, lacquerware, toys, braided articles and other handicraft works. Among the 3,500-odd exhibits there were highly artistic decorative works as well as cheap but handsome articles for daily use, each having its own style and characteristics, forming "a galaxy of innumerable gems" which dazzled the eyes of the visitors. In sculpture there were exhibits in ivory, jade, stone, bamboo, wood, brick, coconut shell, rock-coal, clay, plaster and dough. Although the materials and working processes and the forms produced are different, they all express real feeling and are imbued with liveliness.



Jade earrings



A piece of Soochow embroidery perfectly finished on both sides



Coral and turquoise earrings

An ivory earring





China ware with blue designs

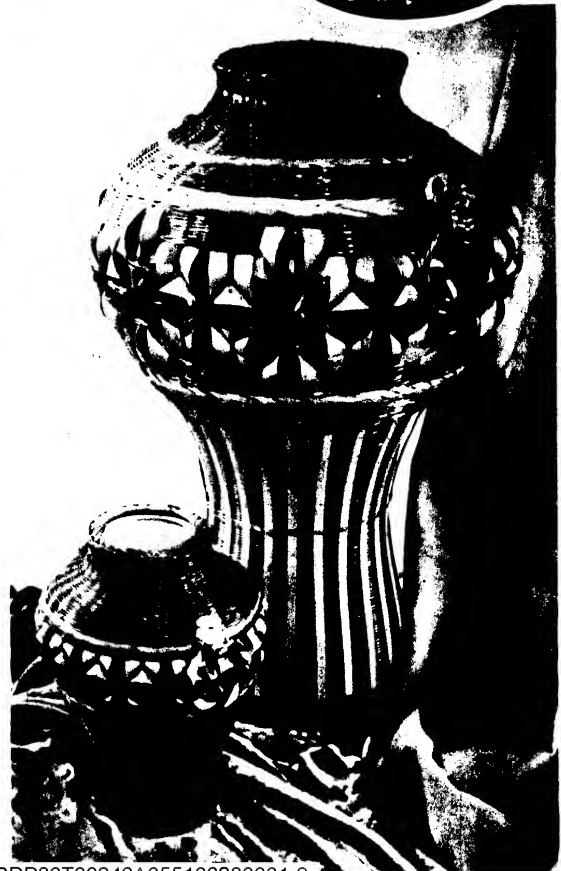
Fukien lacquerware



Potteryware



Bambooware



The "Flower Basket", a beautiful ivory carving, had as its theme, "letting a hundred flowers blossom". It was carved with such dexterous skill that the features of fresh flowers were fully brought out in a simple and natural manner. Another piece of ivory sculpture, "In celebration of the 10th National Anniversary" depicted vividly the scene of the Chinese people parading at the magnificent Tien An Men Square, holding red flags high in the air to offer their fervent congratulations and respect to their great leaders. The whole picture was a scene of animation and vivacity, worked out compactly and harmoniously in two pieces of ivory measuring no more than one square foot.

A piece of white jade was made into an exquisite incense burner, through the adroit carving and polishing by the artisan. The forceful delineation brought out the characteristic lustre and gloss of the jade. The finely executed floral designs displayed ability and skill in integrating the beauty of nature and the art of the craftsman.

Common materials, such as wood, stone, bamboo and clay were used to produce fine works. Boxwood and Chingtien stone carvings, Tientsin dough and Kiangsu clay modelling, these art works have their respective characteristics created by artisans according to the nature of the materials. Clay is available everywhere over the country, and in the hands of the artisans it may be made into lovely ornaments and toys. The artistic value will not diminish because the material is common and the article small. On the contrary they serve as ornaments to enhance our interest in the materials around us.

Lacquerware, with its beautiful colours and gloss and handsome shapes made a lovely display, such as the carved lacquer, "bodiless" lacquer, polished lacquer and inlaid lacquer from Peking, Fukien, Szechuan, Kweichow, Tienshui and Yangchow. All these types of lacquerware are noted for their freshness in colour, handiness and durability, and are articles both for decoration and for general daily use.

To braid baskets, crates, boxes, mats and other daily necessities, by utilizing the flexibility and elasticity of bamboo slips and grass stalks is a most popular handicraft among the Chinese people. The delicate braiding, the clear-cut form and vivid designs are full of the folk tastes of simplicity.

Chinese art has its profound foundation in the masses, for the people's life is the fountain of all kinds of art. The true feeling of the people towards their happy life may be observed from the designs in the embroidery, and brocade works. Flowers, plants, birds, animals, human beings and other natural phenomena are reflected in a life-like manner in the works of art through the adroit hands of the embroiderers. The extensive scope of their subject matter, the richness of content and the realistic presentation give these embroidered handicraft items a feeling of intimacy with life.

Chinese folk pottery wares have not only practical value but also high artistic merit. They are simple

and elegant, preserving the features of our national tradition. The well-known red clay pottery ware of Hsing, with a fine and glossy ground and unique appearance, has a strong folk air. Shihwan pottery of Kwangtung is noted for its artistically modelled human figures as well as other objects of artistic and practical value.

The world renowned Chinese porcelains were represented at the Exhibition by some novel products. The light blue and shaded blue porcelains of Chingtechen were serene and elegant. The multi-coloured porcelains of Liling, so bright and beautiful, have not only preserved their original excellent quality, but also have produced new styles, the shapes and designs of which meet with the demands of the people today. A gratifying event to note was the restoration of several famous kilns, the production in which had been suspended for many years, such as the Ju Kiln in Honan, the Lungchuan Kiln in Chekiang and the Tzuchou Kiln in Hopei. They were represented at the Exhibition by new products and new designs. The restoration of these historically famous kilns to production will no doubt add practical and beautiful articles to enrich the life of the people.

The beautiful and highly prized carpets, the exquisitely embroidered costumes, the handsome laces, the gleaming glassware, the graceful and gorgeous cloisonne and other ornamental works of characteristic features, such as iron grille work, pile flowers, silk flowers, paper flowers, paper-cuts, new year woodcuts, artistic fans, silk parasols, internal painted snuff-bottles, the gold, silver, pearl, jewel and other ornaments are without exception the ingenious and creative masterpieces of the Chinese working people. The galaxy of exhibits constituted a beautiful and vivid picture to illustrate the growing vitality, as well as the happy and peaceful life of our people, both materially or spiritually, which is ascending steadily, like the rising sun.

To enhance the cultural exchange between China and the countries of the world and to meet the demands of art lovers abroad, the export of arts and crafts works is placed under the management of several specialized corporations, namely: The Peking Arts and Crafts Company, the Shanghai Arts and Crafts Export Corporation, the Tientsin Arts and Crafts Export Corporation, the Canton Arts and Crafts Export Corporation, the Canton Ceramics Export Company, the Tsingtao Arts and Crafts Export Company, the Foochow Arts and Crafts Export Corporation, the Swatow Drawn Work Company and the Chefoo Arts and Crafts Export Company. In the last few years these corporations have established close contacts with the industrial and commercial circles of the world, and the exported arts and crafts works have won high acclaims. At present these corporations maintained close co-operation with various production departments in order to supply better arts and crafts works in larger quantity and better quality to consumers both at home and abroad.

Bumper Harvests in Agriculture



By Yu Ping

THE National Agricultural Exhibition Centre built in the distinctive Chinese style of architecture was completed in 1959 on the eve of the tenth anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China. The Centre, which covers an area of 28,000 square metres, is now exhibiting tens of thousands of agricultural products which illustrate the outstanding achievements scored by the Chinese on the agricultural front under the leadership of the Communist Party and the Government.

The square in front of the Main Hall with the bright five-starred flags fluttering above it has two group statues. One contains figures representing the worker, the peasant, the trader, the intellectual and the soldier, grouped about a young girl on the horseback playing the cymbals. The other contains figures representing agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, side-occupations and fishery, grouped about a young male on the horseback beating a drum. These two statues express the people's great enthusiasm towards the people's communes. The magnificent and imposing main hall of the Exhibition Centre is crowned by an angular tower of green glass. The visitor, on entering, is attracted by the statues in the centre of "Chairman Mao with the Peasants". The peasants, beaming with joy, seem to report that they have reaped a bountiful harvest and improved their livelihood since the establishment of the people's communes. On a big relief set in the marble wall, a rising sun shines brightly down upon a country scene where men and women,

young and old, are singing and dancing to express their joy at the bumper harvest.

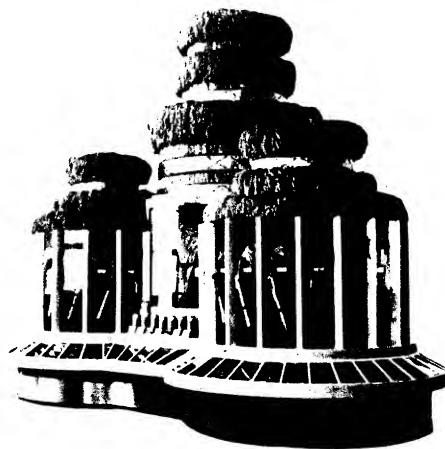
Far-reaching, momentous changes

In the various halls of the Exhibition Centre many wall charts and graphs show that China's agriculture is advancing at a surprising speed. During the brief span of ten years the yields of crops have increased several times or even scores of times, a rate unprecedented in history. From 1949 to 1958, the total value of agricultural products increased 2.3 times, with the rice output increasing 2.34 times, and wheat 2.1 times. The cultivation of cotton in China has a history of more than 1,000 years, but its output in the peak year before Liberation never exceeded 17 million *dan*. During the nine years from Liberation to 1958, the annual cotton output increased to 4.7 times that of 1949. Industrial crops have also rapidly increased. Chinese tea, soya beans and groundnuts which have long won fame on the international market, and other industrial crops such as jute, flax, hemp, rape seed, sugar-cane and tobacco have increased their yield several fold. Animal husbandry also has shown great increase. Big livestock such as cattle, horses and donkeys have increased 1.41 times over 1949 by 1958. Apart from supplying meat to the people, they furnish the countryside with animal power and manure.

In the short span of ten years, tremendous progress has also been made in capital construction in agriculture. Many sketches, charts and models displayed in



A peacock with fully spread tail, made of ears of different grains



Grains collected from a bumper harvest

the Water Conservancy Hall illustrate the great number of large, medium and small-scale modern reservoirs built in the country between 1949 and 1958. These have enabled an expansion of the irrigated area from 240 million *mu* in 1949 to 1,000 million *mu*. More than 200 million *mu* of low-land liable to water-logging have been improved. The amount of hydro-electricity has shown an increase of over 20 times, providing the rural areas with motive power and illumination. The Forestry Hall presents the conditions of afforestation of the country. Sketches and charts displayed here point out that the area afforested for the protection of farmland in the past ten years is equivalent to 90 times that of the total area afforested in over 20 years from 1910 to 1935. Of the total of newly afforested areas, over 110 million *mu* are planted with shelter belts. As a result, the disasters of wind and sand storms have been lessened and agricultural production enhanced.

The beacon light of the people's communes

Petitions submitted by peasants in demand for the establishment of people's communes are displayed in the People's Commune Department of the Exhibition Centre. These petitions fully express the will and aspiration of the peasants for the quick establishment of the people's communes in order to get rid of the aspects of "poverty and blankness" left by old China.

This new social organization, the people's commune, in which an all-round development of farming, forestry, animal husbandry, side-occupations and fishery is made possible and industry, agriculture, trade, education and military affairs are combined, and government administration and commune management are merged, has greatly promoted the development of the productive forces of

agriculture. At the Exhibition Centre are displayed reports from people's communes in various places about their bumper harvests reaped in the development of farming, forestry, animal husbandry, side-occupations and fishery and the setting up of industries in the rural areas. People's communes have set up various kinds of factories, including iron smelters, farm tool factories, machinery plants, chemical plants, flour mills, sugar refineries, breweries, textile mills, etc. In the Hall of the Industries of People's Communes are exhibited a great number of commune-made simple lathes, agricultural machinery, tele-communication equipment, plastic products, synthetic fibre, leather, foodstuffs, raw materials for chemical industry, building materials as well as handicrafts such as embroidered articles and other branches of arts and crafts which are highly appreciated by the people attending the exhibition. The welfare undertakings such as nurseries and community dining-rooms set up by the people's communes are also illustrated to show how the labour power of the broad masses of the women in the rural areas has been greatly emancipated and how this has promoted agricultural production.

Fruits of technical innovations in agriculture

In the various halls of the Exhibition Centre, visitors may have a glimpse of the fruits of technical innovation in the field of agriculture during the great leap forward. Rice is a crop chiefly grown in the plains of South China. But with the spirit of daring to think and to act, peasants have extended the planting area from the South up to the Moho valley in Heilungkiang at 53° north latitude and from the plains up to the Pamirs, the roof of the world. Thanks to the thorough imple-

mentation of the "eight-point charter", the high-yield plots of over 1,000 *jin* per *mu* now cover tens of thousands and even hundreds of thousands of *mu*. In the Hall of Agricultural Produce, there is the "wheat king" two metres high, with 374 ears, the "cotton king" with over 2,200 cotton bolls, and the "rapeseed king" with over 7,000 pods, which, as estimated, will produce 89 *jin* of oil. All of these exhibits radiate the brilliant rays of the great leap forward.

The rich and boundiful motherland

Our country has vast territory. The southern part is in the subtropical regions, and the northern part reaches the temperate and frigid zones. Rivers and mountains traverse the length and breadth of the great plains and the coast line extends over 12,000 km. This vast territory is rich in agricultural produce, livestock and marine products. Therefore, it can be truly called a beautiful country with bountiful resources.

The agricultural crops which grow in our country boast a great variety. In the Hall of Agricultural Produce, various kinds of fine strain crops are displayed. Many of these fine strains were cultivated or discovered after Liberation. In the Hall of Special Products of Horticulture are exhibited over 500 kinds of fresh fruits and melons, including bananas, apples from the Northeast, lichees from Kwangtung, melons from Hami in the Northwest and mandarins from Huanyen in Chekiang. These are well-known on the world market. Here also are exhibited samples of over 500 kinds of medicinal herbs some of which, such as ginseng and deer's antlers of Kirin, are rare and valuable medicines. The quantities of fruits, medicinal herbs and drugs supplied by our country to the world markets are in-

creasing year by year.

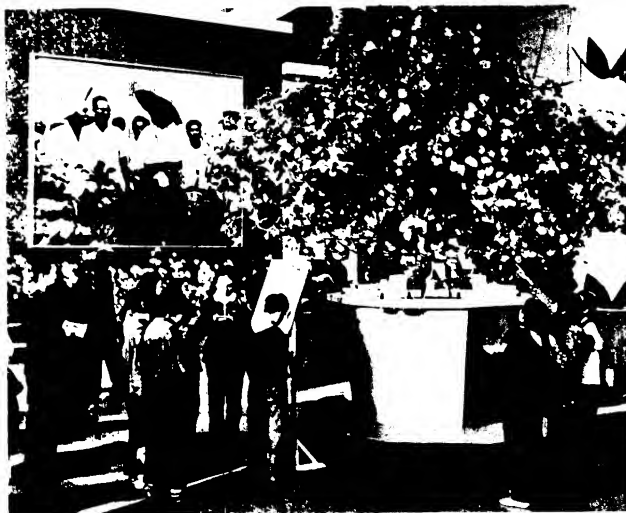
China is rich in forests and timber. In the north are the temperate-frigid forests of I-chun, Heilungkiang; in the south, the subtropical jungles of Hainan Island; in the west, the Abe-Marcon forest area in Szechuan; in the east, the underwater forests. The pictures in the Hall of Forest Industry give an introduction of many unknown primitive forests and rare species of trees discovered in our country during these ten years. As an example, the lycopodium cernuum which is extinct in most part of the world was discovered here a few years ago. In the Hall of Animal By-products, visitors may see a great variety of livestock and poultry of fine species and many kinds of costly furs such as mink, golden monkey and silver fox.

In the Hall of Marine Products are displayed various kinds of fish, among which the prawns, sea breams and long-tailed anchovies are of international repute. Here, there are also pearl shells, hippocampus, seaweed, laver and other kinds of sea plants.

Visitors to this Agricultural Exhibition Centre have a more profound appreciation of the great achievements on the agricultural front gained by our country in these ten years. With the leadership of the Communist Party, the excellent organizational form of the people's communes and the bountiful natural resources, the Chinese peasants are sure of a continued leap forward and will make greater achievement in agricultural production.

(This article was written by our correspondent in December, 1959. Latest figures for actual production as provided by the Exhibition covered only those of 1958. For 1959 figures please refer to "Press Communiqué on the Growth Of China's National Economy in 1959", page 4, the same issue. — Ed.)

The "King of Cotton Plant" with more than 2,200 bolls



A part of the Hall of Animal Husbandry



Economic and Trade Agreements Signed in 1959

Sino-Iraqi Trade and Payments Agreement

ON January 3rd, the Government of China and the Government of the Republic of Iraq signed at Bagdad a trade and payments agreement. According to the provisions in this agreement, China will export to Iraq steel, aluminium sheet, machines and parts thereof, telecommunications equipment, electrical equipment, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, dyestuffs, paints, bicycles, sewing machines, pottery, paper, tea, raw silk, silks, woollen textiles and fabrics and complete sets of plant equipment for light industry. Iraq will export to China dates, hides and skins, wool, cotton, casings, oil seeds, vegetable oils and others. It is stipulated in the agreement that both sides will treat each other as most favoured nation in customs and customs procedures and that payments for the value of the goods will be effected through accounts to be kept in dinars.

Sino-Albanian Long-Term Trade Agreement (1961-1965)

On January 16, the Government of China and the Government of the People's Republic of Albania signed at Peking a trade agreement for the expansion of exchange of goods for the period 1961 to 1965. The agreement stipulates that in the period from 1961 to 1965, China will supply Albania with such commodities as vegetable oil, rice, paper, rubber, tyres, silk piece goods and steels. Albania will supply China with such commodities as crude oil, petroleum, fuel oil and chrome ore.

Sino-Albanian Loan Agreement

On January 16, the Governments of China and the People's Republic of Albania signed at Peking an agreement of loan provided by China to Albania. Under the provisions of this agreement, China will grant a loan of 55 million roubles to Albania in the period from 1961 to 1965. Albania will use the funds to purchase from China equipment for cotton mill, a flux mill and a glass factory, machinery, tyres, paint, paper and other items. The loan shall be repaid in kind in ten years starting from 1961.

Sino-Albanian Protocol for the Exchange of Goods and Payments for 1959

On January 16, the Government of China and the Government of the People's Republic of Albania signed at Peking a protocol for the exchange of goods and payments for 1959. Under the provision of this protocol, the chief commodities supplied by China to Albania will be pure tin, paints, lead oxide, glass, cotton yarn and tea. Albania will supply China with such commodities as crude oil, gasoline, copper and chrome ore.

Sino-Yemeni Protocols on Aid by China to Yemen for the Construction of a Highway and a Textile Mill

On January 23, the Government of China and the Government of the Kingdom of Yemen signed at Tai'izz protocols on the aid by China to Yemen for the building of a highway linking San'a with Hodeida and a combined cotton textile, printing and dyeing mill.

Under the provision of these protocols, China will help Yemen build a highway linking San'a with Hodeida and will despatch a necessary number of experts and technicians to Yemen to render technical aid on such work as exploration, survey, designing and construction of this line. For the construction of the textile mill, China will also give the necessary technical aid, apart from the supply of the complete principal equipment ranging from cotton ginning to spinning, weaving, printing and dyeing as well as auxiliary equipment including a power station for the mill.

Sino-Mongolian Commodity Exchange Protocol for 1959

On February 5, the Government of China and the Government of the People's Republic of Mongolia signed a

protocol at Ulan Bator for the exchange of commodities in 1959. Under the provision of this protocol, China will supply Mongolia with silks, raw materials for the chemical industry, building materials and articles for daily use. Mongolia will supply China with horses, animal skins and hides, camel hair, antlers and casings.

Sino-German Goods Exchange and Payments Agreement for 1959

On February 5, the Government of China and the Government of the German Democratic Republic signed at Peking an agreement on exchange of goods and payments for 1959. In accordance with the provisions in this agreement, China will supply G.D.R. with such commodities as rice, vegetable oil, silks, tea, food and light industrial products. The G.D.R. will supply China with such commodities as complete plant equipment, machine tools, forging equipment, rolling stock, electric equipment, precision optical instruments, chemicals, etc.

Sino-Soviet Economic Cooperation Agreement

On February 7, the Government of China and the Government of Soviet Union signed at Moscow the Sino-Soviet Economic Cooperation Agreement, marking a step further for the expansion of cooperation. Under the Agreement, the U.S.S.R. between 1959-1967, will assist China in building 78 electric power stations and large-size industrial enterprises in the fields of metallurgy, chemicals, coal, petroleum, machine building, electric motor engineering, radio engineering, building materials, etc. Assistance from the Soviet Union is rendered, with the help of her newest scientific and technological achievements, in research, designing, supply of equipment, instruments and certain specified materials; in the sending of a required number of Soviet experts to China to help in building, installation, adjustment and operation; in the admission of Chinese experts and working-men into Soviet factories for technical practice and production.

The value of equipment, designing service and other forms of technical assistance as provided by the Soviet Union in accordance with the Agreement will total about 5,000 million roubles which will be repaid by China with goods under the existing Sino-Soviet Trade Agreement.

Sino-Vietnamese Economic and Technical Aid Agreements

On February 18, the Government of China and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam signed at Peking an agreement concerning economic and technical aid to Vietnam by China. Other documents signed included the protocol on economic and technical aid to Vietnam by China, the protocol on the extension of technical aid to Vietnam by China, the exchange of notes on the aid of 100 million yuan to Vietnam gratis and the protocol on the aid to Vietnam by China in 1959.

In accordance with the provisions laid down in the agreement of economic and technical aid and the exchange of notes on the voluntary aid, China will grant a long term loan of 300 million yuan and 100 million yuan without compensation to help Vietnam build 49 industrial and communications enterprises, including new iron and steel plants, coal mines, shipyards, nitrogen fertilizer plants, electric power stations, railways, textile mills, and expand a paper mill. China will supply Vietnam with designing materials and complete sets of plant-equipment and will send a required number of experts and technicians to help in the construction, installation of equipment and operation of these new projects as required by the Government of Vietnam. In the meantime, China will accept a necessary number of Vietnamese trainees to study production in China.

**Sino-Vietnamese Agreement on Mutual Supply of
Commodities and Payments for 1959**

On February 18, the Government of China and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam signed at Peking an agreement on mutual supply of commodities and payments for 1959. According to this agreement, China will supply Vietnam with steels, refractory materials, locomotives, machinery, raw chemicals, medicines, cotton, consumer goods and Vietnam will supply China with coal, apatite, cement, chromite, white cotton cloth, timber, tea, coffee, cardamoms and other goods.

Sino-Vietnamese Long Term Trade Agreement (1960-1962)

On February 18, the Government of China and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam signed at Peking a long term trade agreement for the period from 1960 to 1962. The agreement stipulates that during the period from 1960 to 1962 China will supply Vietnam with cotton, steels, iron pyrites, paper for cement bags, bitumin, etc. and Vietnam will supply China with anthracite, cement, phosphorite, chromite, timber, jute, cardamoms, etc.

Sino-Soviet Commodity Exchange Agreement for 1959

On February 26, the Government of China and the Government of the Soviet Union signed at Moscow a protocol for the exchange of commodities in 1959. According to this agreement the volume of goods to be exchanged this year will show a marked increase over 1958.

**Sino-Polish Goods Exchange and Payments Agreement
for 1959**

On March 6, the Government of China and the Government of the People's Republic of Poland signed at Warsaw a goods exchange and payments agreement for 1959. Under this agreement, China will supply Poland with rice, soya beans, wheat, oil, iron ore, hog bristle, casings, wool, goat skin, canned goods, raw silk, silks, black tea, cotton, cotton knitwear, rubber, tyres, etc. Poland will supply China with complete sets of equipment, various types of lathes, farming machinery, steels, instruments and chemical products.

**Sino-Czechoslovak Goods Exchange and Payments
Agreement for 1959**

On March 12, the Government of China and the Government of the Republic of Czechoslovakia signed at Prague a goods exchange and payments agreement for 1959. According to this agreement, China will supply Czechoslovakia with such commodities as rice, cotton, fodder, molybdenum ore, mercury, wheat, cast iron, iron ore, soya beans, fats, oil, furs, silks, foodstuffs, tea and tobacco. Czechoslovakia will supply China with complete sets of equipment, heavy lathes, press equipment, Diesel engines, electric motors, blowing machines, tractors, instruments and raw materials for the chemical industry, etc.

**Sino-Hungarian Goods Exchange and Payments Agreement
for 1959**

On March 17, the Government of China and the Government of the People's Republic of Hungary signed at Budapest a goods exchange and payments agreement. In accordance with this agreement, China will supply Hungary with such commodities as minerals, animal by-products, foodstuffs, silks, tyres and paper. Hungary will supply China with such commodities as power-generating station equipment, vehicles, tractors, Diesel locomotives, steel, instruments, equipment for telecommunications and pharmaceuticals.

Sino-Yugoslav Protocol for Exchange of Goods (1959)

On March 18, the Government of China and the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia signed at Peking a protocol for exchange of goods for 1959. In accordance with this protocol, China will supply Yugoslavia with such goods as soyabeans, Tung oil, minerals, native pro-

duce, silks, etc., and Yugoslavia will supply China with rolled aluminium sections, steel pipes, wood pulp, cable, chemicals, etc.,

**Sino-Rumanian Goods Exchange and Payments Protocol
for 1959**

On March 22, the Government of China and the Government of the People's Republic of Rumania signed at Peking a protocol on goods exchange and payments for 1959. Under this protocol, China will supply Rumania with mineral ores, soya beans, animal by-products, tea silk fabrics and various daily necessities and Rumania will supply China with drilling equipment, blowers, power station equipment, cement plant equipment, tractors, oil tank cars and petroleum products.

Sino-Czechoslovak Long Term Trade Agreement (1960-1962)

On April 11, the Government of China and the Government of the Republic of Czechoslovakia signed at Prague a long term trade agreement covering the period from 1960 to 1962. According to this agreement, China will supply Czechoslovakia with minerals, cotton, foodstuffs and fodder, and Czechoslovakia will supply China with complete sets of equipment for power stations and the chemical and metallurgical industries, electric motors, electric locomotives and various types of heavy lathes.

Sino-Finnish Trade Agreement (1958-1959)

On May 15, the Government of China and the Government of the Republic of Finland signed at Helsinki a trade agreement for 1958-1959. It was stipulated in this agreement that each party to the agreement will export goods to the value of 43 million roubles. China will export to Finland such commodities as soya beans, oil seeds, oil, tin, Tung oil, apples, canned foods, silks, cotton textiles, cultural and sports goods, animal by-products, native products, tea, etc. Finland will export to China, equipment for paper manufacture, excavators, tractors, motors, copper, paper pulp, paper, paper for condensers and synthetic fibres.

Sino-Ceylonese Goods Exchange Protocol

On June 13, the Government of China and the Government of Ceylon signed at Colombo a protocol on goods exchange between these two countries. The protocol envisages the export to Ceylon by China to the total value of 124,600,000 rupees and the export to China by Ceylon up to an equal value.

Sino-Tunisian Trade Agreement Extended for One Year

By the exchange of notes between the two contracting parties, the extension for one year of the Sino-Tunisian Trade Agreement signed on September 25, 1958, was agreed upon.

Sino-Moroccan Trade Agreement

On September 30, the Government of China and the Government of the Kingdom of Morocco signed at Peking a trade agreement. Under this agreement, China will export to Morocco such commodities as tea, cotton cloth, synthetic fibre articles and silks. Morocco will export to China such commodities as phosphorite, peroxyphosphate, canned sardines and vehicles.

Sino-Finnish Trade Agreement for 1959-1960

On December 16, the Government of China and the Government of the Republic of Finland signed at Peking a trade agreement for 1959-1960.

Under this Agreement, China will export to Finland, to a value of 50 million roubles, soyabeans, fodder, oil seeds, egg and egg-products, apples, cotton yarns, black tea, animal by-products, native produce, arts and crafts, cultural and sports goods, etc. In return, Finland will export to China, in equal value, paper pulp, paper, synthetic fibre, copper, semi-finished copper products, cable, wire, electric tools, ships, equipment for paper mill, tractors, excavators, etc.

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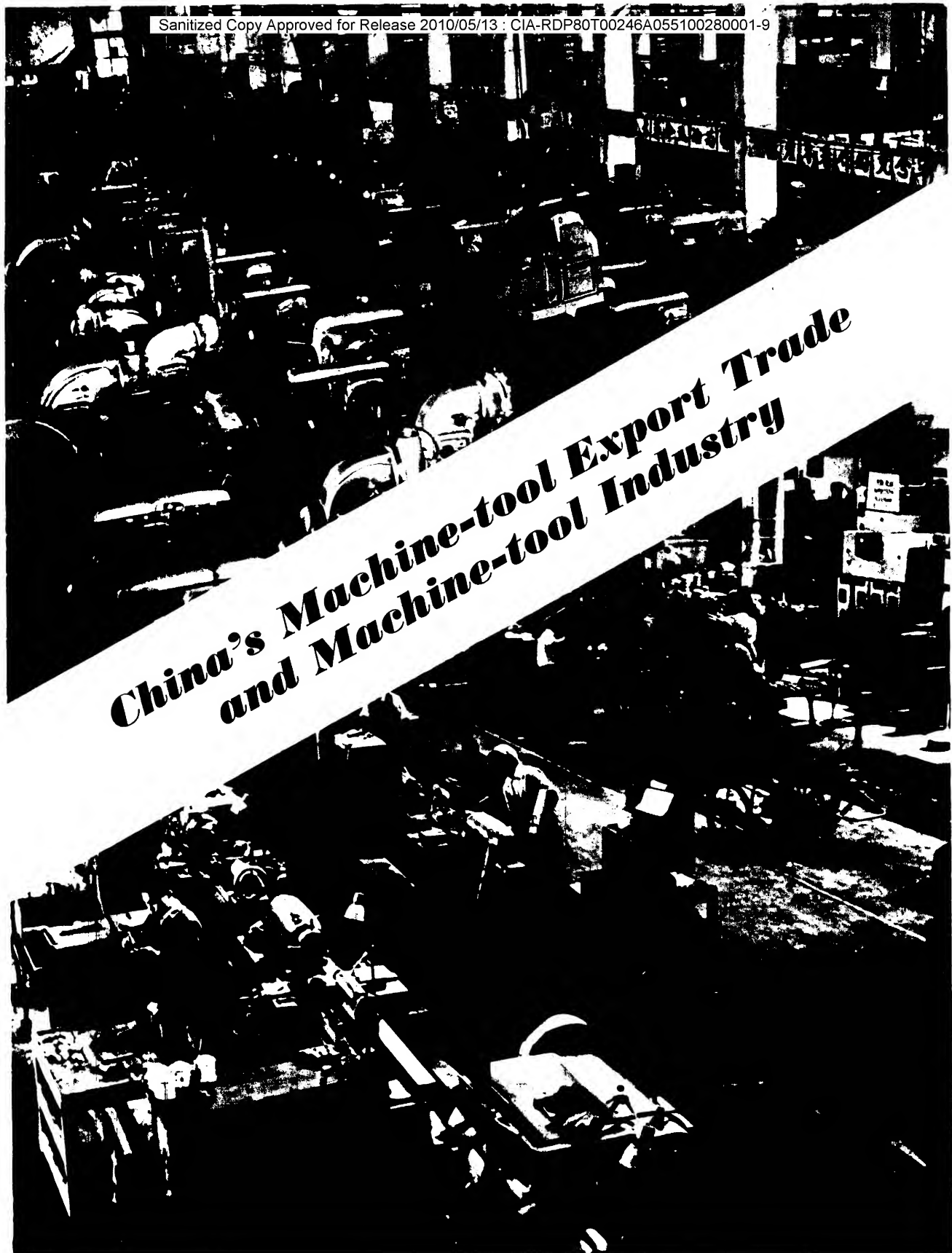
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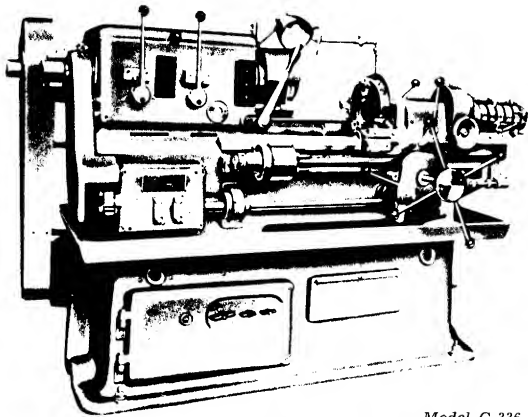
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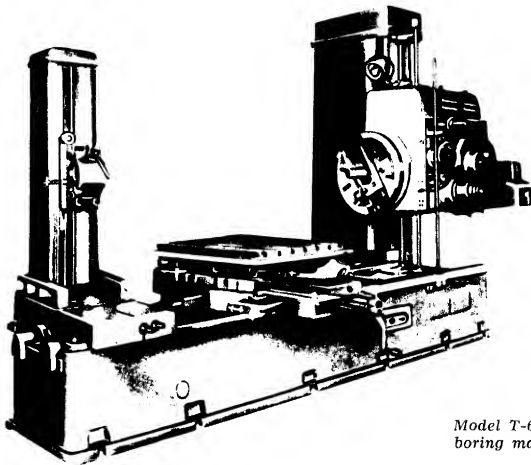
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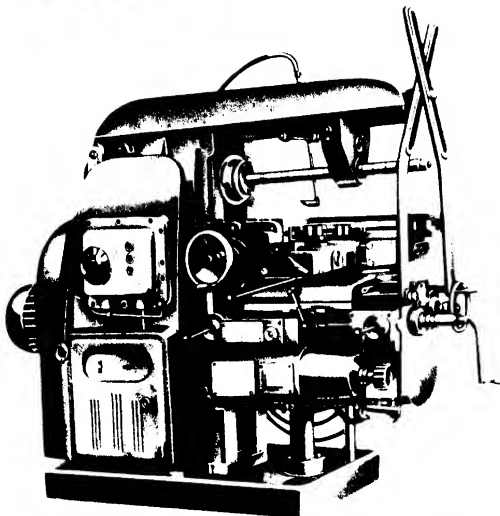
**China's Machine-tool Export Trade
and Machine-tool Industry**



*Model C-336
turret lathe*



*Model T-68 horizontal
boring machine*



*Model X-62w universal
milling machine*

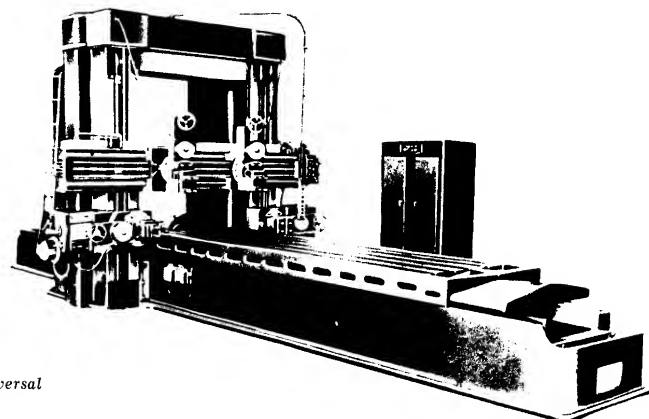
By Kung An

CHINA began to export metal-cutting machine-tools in 1956. At that time, there were only a few models of simple machine-tools on the export list. In the last four years, the varieties for export have been greatly increased with the development of machine-building industry. Now in addition to these for general purpose certain kinds of high-precision machine-tools are available for export.

At present, China is not only in a position to export lathes, planers, drilling machines, but also various kinds of grinding machines, milling machines, boring machines and gear-cutting machines. Among the scores of exportable grinding machines there are centreless cylindrical grinder, centreless internal grinder, spline shaft grinding machine and many others for special uses such as roller bearing race track grinding machines, etc. New types and models of these machines are being added to the export list year by year.

Through the channel of the Chinese Export Commodities Fair held twice a year in Canton, the economic achievement exhibitions and commodity exhibitions held by China in many foreign countries and regions,

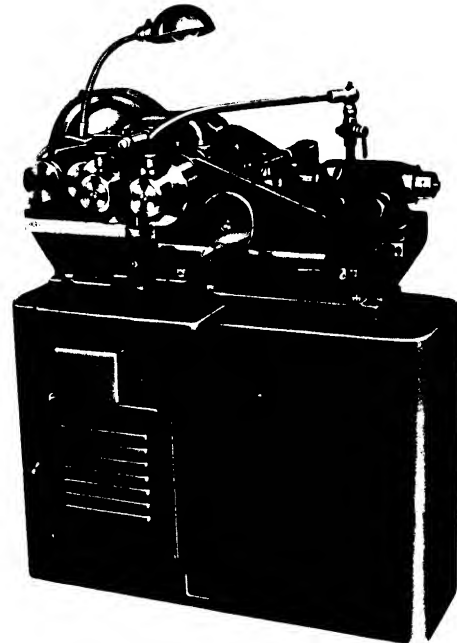
*Model B-215
planing machine*



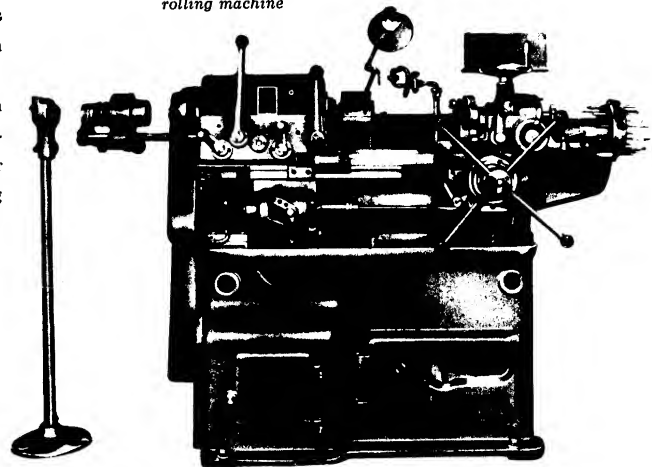
business relations have been established between overseas machine-tool traders and the China National Machinery Import Corporation. In the past four years, Chinese made machine-tools were exported to 30 countries and regions.

Old China had a very poor engineering industry, typically of a semi-colonial nature, only capable of repairing and assembling. In the ten years after Liberation, China has been working hard in changing this backward phenomenon at the root and, with an entirely new phase, is entering into the technical sphere of world's engineering industry. From 1949 to 1958 the output value of China's machine-building industry increased by 40 times in the years. The number of metal-cutting machines produced by China in 1949 was only 1,600 sets, but jumped to 28,300 sets in 1957, and in 1958, the year of big leap forward, shot up to 50,000 sets. The 1959's production was again a big leap, reaching 70,000 sets. The target set forth at 60,000-65,000 sets for the Second Five-Year Plan (1958-1962) has been overfulfilled three years ahead of schedule.

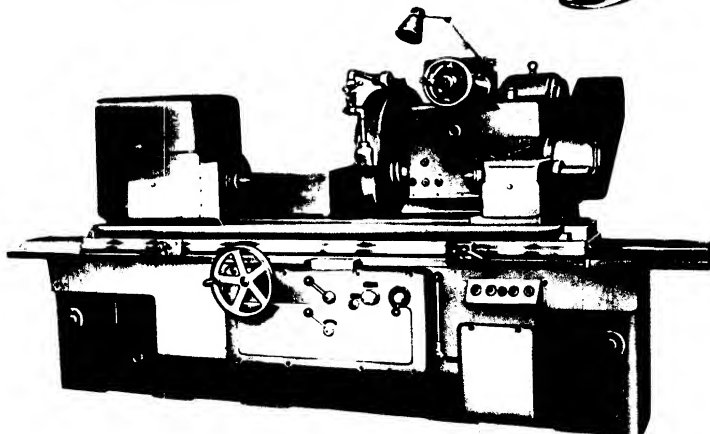
In the course of ten year's development, the modern key plants built by New China have grasped the technique of mass production and have manufactured over 400 kinds of machine tools. This battery of engineering



Model J-83 thread rolling machine



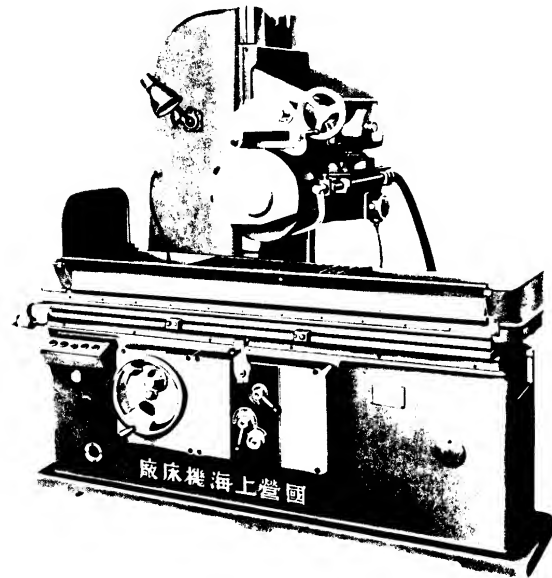
Model C-325 turret lathe



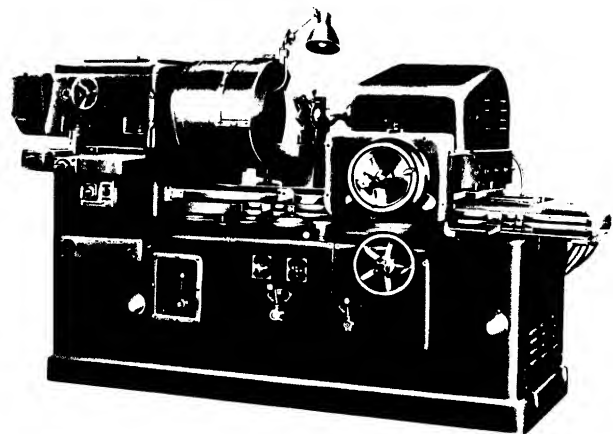
M-125 cylindrical grinding machine

plants is forging ahead towards the production of heavy-duty, large-size and precision-make machines which involve a great deal of advanced technology. Up to the present, many of the high-class products such as high-precision co-ordinate jig boring machine, thread grinder, gear grinding machine, A-grade lead-screw lathe, multi-cutter semi-automatic screw lathe, multi-spindle automatic screw lathe, hydraulic copying milling machine, super-sonic machine-tools, electro-machine-tools, etc. are in mass production. Forging equipment, casting machinery, tools for measuring, cutting and grinding are increasing continuously both in variety and in quantity. All these accomplishments serve to indicate that the machine-tool industry of China is advancing in big strides on the broad way for socialist industrialization with a rapid speed.

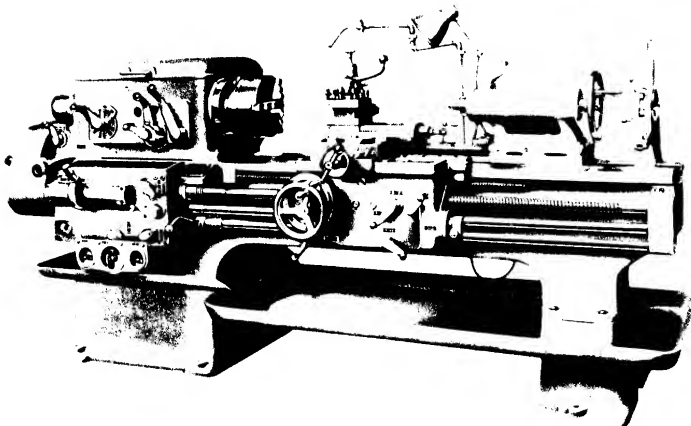
However, in spite of its speedy development and ability to offer a certain number of products for export, China's machine-building industry, is not yet in a position to satisfy all domestic needs with its production, and the nation still requires to import various machine-tools. While handling the export of Chinese-made machines in the past several years, the China National Machinery Import Corporation has also been active in contacting foreign manufactures and businessmen for the import of machine-tools.



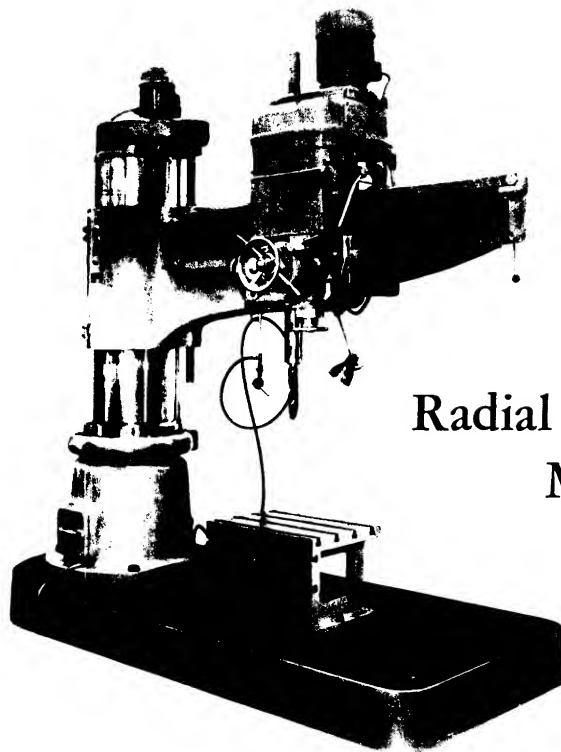
M-9130 surface grinding machine



M-220 internal grinding machine



Model C-620-1 lathe



Radial Drilling Machine Model Z-37

Model Z-37 is a heavy-duty precision radial drilling machine. It is a versatile machine suitable for drilling, boring, counter-sinking, counter-boring, reaming and tapping. It is used either for serial production or for single piece work.

The maximum capacity of drilling on steel of 65 kg/mm² tensile strength is 75 mm in diameter. The maximum distance from center of spindle to column is 2000 mm.

There are 22 speeds for spindle revolution and 18 grades for feeds. They are controlled hydraulically with pre-selection devices, whereby work time is greatly reduced.

Means are provided for automatic stop of the feed in case of excessive drilling pressure, breakage of drill and damage to machine are thus eliminated.

With a nut on the spindle, spindle slip can be adjusted to sustain the required degree of precision. The

locking and releasing of the sleeve (outer column) are done by an independent electro-hydraulic device which is controlled by the same lever that clamps and releases the saddle of the drilling head.

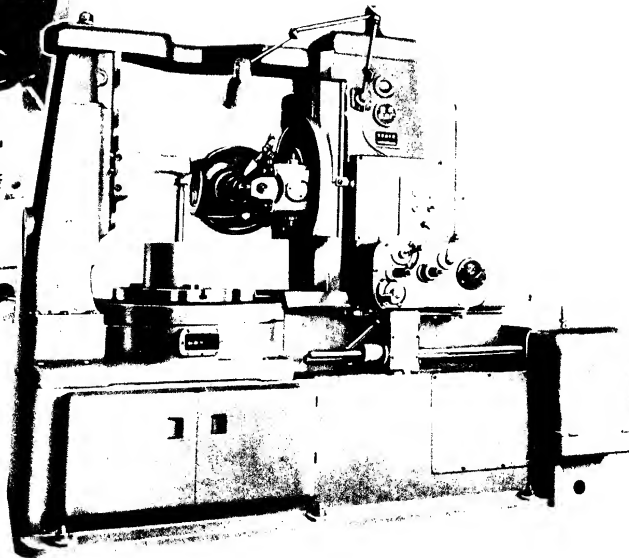
Vertical traverse of the radial arm is driven by a reversible motor controlled by a cross switch. The arm will automatically clamp itself on the sleeve when it stops to move. When it traverses to the limit of its upper or lower position the arm will automatically stop by means of a limit switch.

The machine is equipped with four electric motors for spindle drive, arm lifting, column clamping and coolant pump.

The Shanghai, Tientsin, Canton and Tsingtao branches of the China National Machinery Import Corporation (Importers and Exporters), will be glad to supply detailed information on request.



The J-38 gear hobbing machines in mass production at the Chungking Machine Tool Works



Model J-38 Gear Hobbing Machine

Model J-38 is a Universal Gear Hobbing Machine suitable for hobbing spur gears, helical gears, and worm gears in mass production. This machine is of precision construction with superior workmanship, and high output and fine performance are assured.

The machine is provided with a hydraulic device for elimination of backlash between elevating feed screw and nut, thus permitting climb hobbing (down milling) in addition to conventional hobbing (up milling). The cutting speed in climb hobbing is 20-25% higher than in conventional hobbing and the accuracy of the contours and the quality of the surface finish of the gear teeth are both of high standard.

Radial or tangential feed can be used for cutting worm gear teeth. The latter can be accomplished by a special hob slide, which can be supplied on special order.

The gear blank is either fixed directly on the table of the machine or mounted on an arbor. For gear teeth

of different modules and different grades of surface finish, hobbing work may be performed in one or more cutting operations.

The machine is provided with a number of mechanisms to facilitate operations, such as automatic stop motion for the end of each hobbing operation, rapid approach of the hob slide, adjustment of the column, and quick return of the hob.

The machine is equipped with 3 independent motors for driving hob spindle, rapid traverse, and coolant pump.

SPECIFICATION

Max. module to be cut:	
At normal speed	6
At slow speed	8

Pneumatic Tools

At present the main pneumatic tools for export from China are as follows:

1. Drifters

Used in mining operation, the drifter is operated by compressed air to drill holes on rock in order to lay explosives. The drifter washes away rock dust with water by a spray gun so that the health of the operator is protected. Being portable, it is light in weight.

Specifications of the drifters available for export are:

Models	01-17	01-30	01-38	01-45
Net Weight (kg)	21	30	38	45
Diameter of Cylinder (mm)	60	65	73	76
Piston stroke (mm)	48-52	54-60	71	74
No. of impacts, times/min.	1200	1700	1800	1800
Impact work per stroke (kg. m.)	2.5	4.5	7-8	5.8-7.6
Speed of drill steel, fpm.	160	200	260	
Air consumption, m ³ /min.	1.8	2.4	3	2.8-3.6
Overall length (mm.)	585	720	1563	1431

(4.5-5.5 atmospheric pressure as standard)

Model 01-17 and 01-30 are portable, while Models 01-38 and 01-45 are operated with supporter. Both are equipped with air tube and water tube leading to the valves. They are easy to operate without an apparatus for prevention from explosion. In addition, Rock Drill Airleg-Model 72-12 is also pneumatically operated. It supports the weight of the Rock Drill Model 01-17 and

01-30 and relieves the operator of the "shouldering" work, thus reducing labour and increasing production. Total weight of the rock drill airleg Model 72-12 is 10-12 kg, with a closed length of 900 mm and extended length of 2200 mm. It works on 5 atmospheric pressure and its maximum lifting force is 90 kg.

2. Pneumatic Mine Drills

Pneumatic mine drill Model 02-11 is used in mining of coal or other soft ores to drill holes for explosion purposes. The diameter of the drilled hole is from 36-50 mm. sawing can be done by a 2 h.p. electric coal drill. The drill weighs 11 kg net. Its main axis has a speed of 420 rpm without load and 290 rpm under load. At the request of the customer, epicyclic trains can be attached in order to increase the speed of the drill to 670 rpm when it is without load, and the speed of operation to 45 rpm.

3. Pneumatic Drills, Pneumatic Hammers, Pneumatic Rivetters and Pneumatic Holder-on

The above pneumatic tools are indispensable in drilling, hammering and rivetting for heavy construction and structural work.

Pneumatic drills are of two types, light and heavy. The light type drill Model 05-8 and 05-8-1 can be operated single-handed. The former model drills vertically with the spindle parallel to the drill. The latter can be operated in close quarters on account of its right angle design. Models 05-22 and 05-32 are of heavy type and are operated by both hands. Specifications are given as follows:

Max. outside diameter of spur gear to be cut (without workstay):	800 mm
Max. outside diameter of helical gear to be cut:	
For helix angle 30°	500 mm
For helix angle 60°	190 mm
Max. height to be cut (spur gear)	27.5 mm
Number of cutter spindle speeds	7
Range of cutter speed	47.5-192 rpm
Feed per revolution of gear blank:	
Vertical	0.025-3 mm
Radial	0.06 -0.72 mm

Tangential	0.25 -1 mm
A.C. 3-phase motors:	
For main drive:	
Power	2.8 kw
Speed	1420 rpm
For rapid traverse	
Power	1 kw
Speed	1410 rpm
Overall dimension (L x W x H)	2406 x 1210 x 2030 mm
Net Weight (with accessories), approx.	3800 kg.

Exporters: China National Machinery Import Corporation, Shanghai Branch.



Models	05-8	05-8-1	05-22	05-32
Capacity in steel (mm)	8	8	22	32
Hole of main axis			Mo No. 2	Mo No. 3
Drilling distance (mm)			75	80
Weight (kg)	1.8	1.76	9	11.6
Air consumption at 5 atm. m ³ /min.	0.5	0.5	1.7	2.2
Speed, rpm.				
without load	2000	2000	330-400	230-300
under load	900-1000	900-1000	300	200
Power (h.p.)	0.2	0.2	1.3	1.7

Pneumatic hammers are available in three sizes: Models 04-5, 04-6 and 04-7. They are built and designed for chipping, caulking, rivetting, and cleaning of castings adapted to different types of capital construction work. On metals and rocky structures with a hardness of Rc 30, the pneumatic hammers can be used in any direction and angle. The main specifications are as follows:

Models	04-5	04-6	04-7
Weight (kg)	5	5.6	6.5
Overall length (mm)	300	377	477
Atmospheric Pressure (kg/cm ²)	5	5	5
Air consumption at 5 atm. (m ³ /min)	0.5-0.6	0.5-0.6	0.5-0.6
Impacts (per min)	2400	1500	1000

Pneumatic rivetters are of two type, light and heavy. Models 07-5-1 and 07-5 are of light type, designed and built for closing hard aluminium rivets up to 5-mm diameter and steel rivets up to 4-mm diameter. They are especially suitable for use in aircraft plants, aluminium-ware factories and other factories which use small rivets extensively. Models 07-22 and 07-28 are of heavy type suitable for closing steel rivets from 22 to 28 mm in diameter. They are used for the manufacturing of locomotives and boilers, and for the construction of bridges and buildings. Specifications are as follows:

Models	07-5-1	07-5	07-22	07-28
Overall length (mm)	140	210	450	530
Total weight (kg)	1.9	1.7	7.0	9.6
Working pressure (atm)	5	5	5	5
Air consumption (m ³ /min)	0.2-0.3	0.2-0.3	0.8-0.9	0.8-0.9
Blows per minute	2600	2200	1000	900
Piston-diameter (mm)	22	22	27	27
Piston-stroke (mm)	37	37	203	220

Pneumatic Holder-on Model 09-22 improves rivetting efficiency in especially confined or narrow spaces by forcibly driving in tight-fitting rivet to hold up the head that is being closed by a pneumatic hammer. It relieves the operator from the fatigue of vibration.

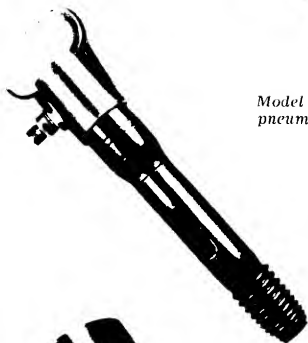
4. Pneumatic Pick Hammer

Pneumatic Pick Hammer Model 03-11 is suitable for the following applications:

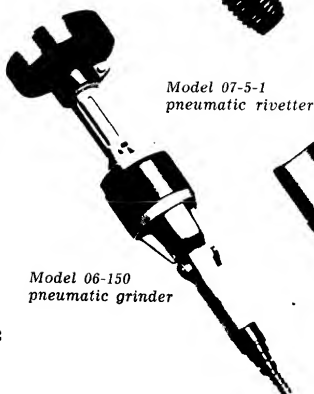
1. For digging through coal seams mainly in slanting shafts.
2. For breaking soft ores, minerals, and other rocky structures.



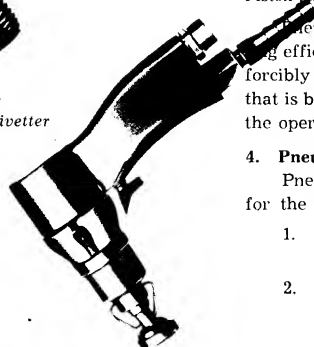
Model 05-8-1
pneumatic drill



Model 03-11
pneumatic pick hammer



Model 07-5-1
pneumatic rivetter



Model 06-150
pneumatic grinder

3. For clay-loosening, rock-breaking, etc. in open-cast mining.
4. For digging through hard or frozen ground in general building work or in building underground railway.

Main specifications are as follows:

Overall length of hammer (without pick)	570 mm.
Air pressure	4 atm.
Weight	10.6 kg
Air consumption	1 m ³ /min

5. Pneumatic Sand Hammers

Model 10-11 is mainly used in tamping moulds in foundries or tamping cement in construction work, etc.

Specifications:

Overall length	1200 mm.
Air pressure	5 atm.
Air consumption	0.45-0.60 m ³ /min.
Weight	11 kg.

6. Pneumatic Grinders Model 06-06, 06-150

Pneumatic grinders are for cleaning castings, welded work, and other rough grinding, polishing and buffing jobs. Grinding, polishing, buffing or wire-brush cleaning wheels can be used interchangeably.

Main specifications:

Models	06-60	06-150
Overall length (mm)	436	587
Max. diameter of grinding wheel (mm)	60	150
Air pressure (atm)	5	5
Air consumption (m ³ /min)	0.3	1.4
Speed without load (rpm)	14000	4000-4500
Speed full load (rpm)	6000	3000
Weight (kg.)	2	6.7

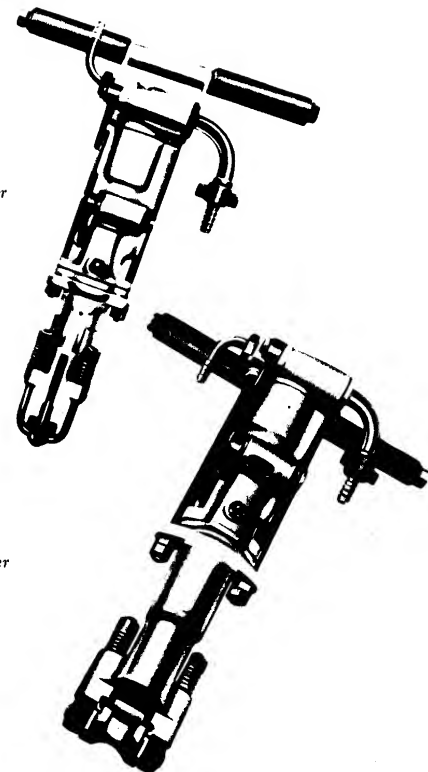
7. Pneumatic Saws

Model 15-300 pneumatic saw is suitable for wood-sawing at mines, dam sites, shipyards, underground sewage construction work, etc. Operation position of saws can be either vertical, horizontal or slanting.

Specifications:

Revolutions unloaded	rpm	700-900
Revolutions loaded	rpm	500
Pressure required	atm	5
Air consumption	m ³ /min	1.2
Capacity	h.p.	1.5
Diameter of saw blade	mm	300
Weight	kg	16
Overall length	mm	560
Max. thickness of timber	mm	100
Max. thickness of timber in slanting position	mm	60-100

In addition, to the above-listed pneumatic tools, there are also others available for export. Any inquiries please send to the China National Machinery Import Corporation, Peking or its branch offices in Shanghai, Tientsin, Canton and Tsingtao.



Model 01-17
pneumatic drifter

Model 01-30
pneumatic drifter

For Accuracy and Reliability—Use Chinese-made Analytical Balances

Chinese-made analytical balances have their main features in accuracy, high sensitivity and ease of manipulation. The major models now in export are as follows:

Model 371108 two-pan Micro Balance

This Micro Balance is a conventional Z-knife edge 2-pan model with air damping device fixed on the suspender for quick arrestment of balance oscillations. Reading is of the projection system. An enlarged indicator scale is projected by light on a small screen in graduations representing 0.01 milligrams each, there being divisions to each side of the central 0 point. The screen is supplemented by a vernier to enlarge the readings to 0.001 mg.

Mechanical manipulations of weights are effected from outside the case. By turning a graduated knob on the right side of the case-frame, pieces of round shaped weights anywhere from 10 mg to 90 mg can be released from the weight hanger, and readings up to 90 mg will be quickly indicated on the scale. A rider representing 10 mg is provided on the beam to augment the readings to 100 mg or to make out weighings smaller than 10 mg. The sliding of rides is handled by control lever, aided by a movable lens for enlarged reading of the scale. The measurement of weights heavier than 0.1 gm is handled by adding or removal of metal weights.

The light bulb that projects reading scale uses 110 V or 220 V A.C. current through a built-in transformer.

Specifications

Weighting capacity	20 gm
Rider scale reading	0.001 gm
Sensitivity	0.01 mg

Diameter of pans 30 mm
Dimensions of case 37 × 26 × 30 cm
Accessory: 1 case of analytical weights in pieces 1 mg to 20 gm

Model NCAPD Precision Analytical Balance

This model is a precision instrument with fully automatic manipulation of weights controlled from outside of the case.

A brief description of its construction is given below:

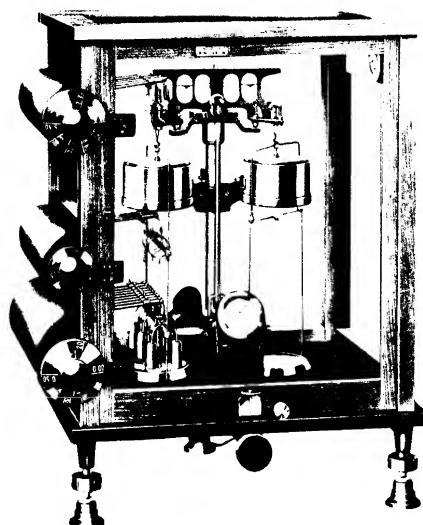
1. Beam Made of brass alloy in flat form, chrome plated, rustproof. It includes three knife edges of finest agate, adjustment screws for weight poise on both ends and regulating screw for adjustment of zero-point. A projection reading scale with indicating pointer is provided.

2. Air damping A pair of round aluminium air damping boxes mounted on the upper part of pan hangers enable the beam to come quickly to rest after only a few oscillations, without affecting weighing sensitivity.

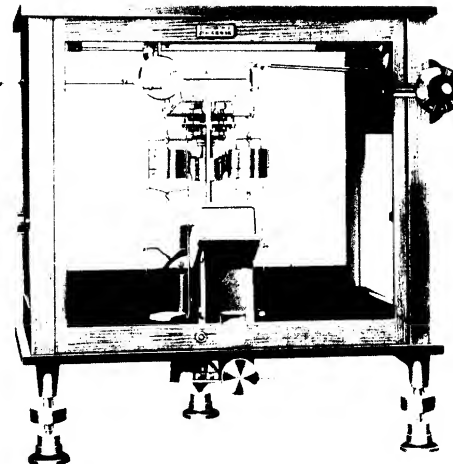
3. Levelling device Affixed behind the air damping boxes, the device determines the level position of the balance.

4. Projection reading Enlarged reading scale is projected by light on a frosted glass screen located right in the front of the balance for ready observation. Scale is graduated into 110 division on the two sides of zero line, each division representing 0.1 mg. Range of reading: 0-10 mg.

5. Mechanical weight release Metal weights are handled by a mechanism controlled from outside of the case. No outside air movement or heat of human hand effects the accuracy of weighing. There are 3 ranges of weight: (1) 10-990 gm; (2) 1-9 gm; (3) 10-190 gm.



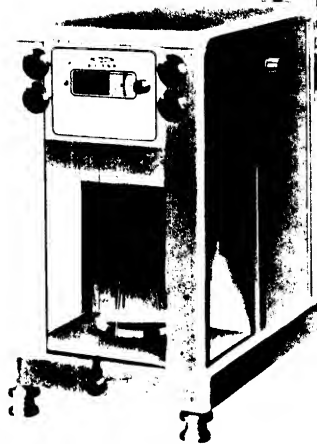
Model NCAPD electric analytical balance



Model 371108 two-pan micro-balance



*The assembly workshop of
the Shanghai Balance Factory*



*Model NUCSP Single pan analytical
balance*

Specifications

Weighing capacity	200 gm
Sensitivity	0.1 mg
Pan diameter	75 mm
Dimension of case	37 × 30 × 43 cm

Model NUCSP Single-Pan Projection Reading Analytical Balance

The Model NUCSP Analytical Balance is of non-symmetrical beam type with 2 fine agate knife edges and one pan. Its weight reading is entirely automatic.

Features:

1. All weights rest on a support suspended to one end of the beam with a counter weight fixed to the other end. They can be easily detached from or reloaded onto the support by means of remote control knobs constructed outside the case enclosing the balance. The weights are

chrome plated to resist corrosion and to ensure against minute changes of weight.

2. Constant loading on the beam eliminates errors and ensures maximum sensitivity for any weighing.

3. The optical reading range is 115 mg. All weighing under 100 mg is dependably accurate.

4. The result of weighing can be readily read from the screen fixed on the front control panel.

5. After the zero point is adjusted, weighing is done simply by turning the control knobs. A weighing can be done in less than 30 seconds. Due to the air-damping device, the balance can be brought to rest after only a few oscillations.

6. When weighing, irrespective of the weight of the the article weighed, the load on the lever is kept constant by detaching the weights corresponding to the article weighed. Detaching of weights is accomplished automatically by turning the control knobs. The total weight is indicated on the projection scale and vernier.

7. The whole structure of the balance is enclosed in a sturdy aluminium alloy case so as to prevent the effects of air current and air whirl outside.

8. The power connection of the balance is 110 v. or 220 v. with a built-in transformer for optional regulation.

Specifications

Weighing capacity	100 gm
Vernier reading	0.05 mg
Sensitivity	1 mg
Diameter of pan	10 cm
Dimensions of case	42 × 26 × 43 cm

Inquiries should be addressed to the China National Instruments Import Corporation, Shanghai Branch.

Chinese

MARBLE

In the autumn of 1959, several gigantic and magnificent buildings made their appearance in the capital of China: the Great Hall of the People, the Revolutionary Museum, the Historical Museum, the Cultural Palace of Nationalities, the new Peking Railway Station. . . . They symbolize the architecture of the great leap forward time in socialist construction of the Chinese people. Not only are they majestic and attractive in appearance, but the colours are also elegant and impressive. Enormous quantities of durable, smooth and immaculate marble were used for building the pillars, walls and floors of these edifices. The ceilings, chandeliers and other decorations are harmoniously blended with the beautifully soft colours of the marble, giving the whole an appearance of elegance and completeness. The huge round pillars of the Friendship Corridor in the Great Hall of the People are built of the florid and glossy "Evening Glow" marble of the Northeast, while the floor is paved with the delicately bright traced green "Laiyang Green" marble of Shantung, giving this corridor a magnificent and rich air.

Marble has been highly prized as a building material since ancient times. The skilfully engraved balustrades on the moat bridges of the imperial palace, the carved steps on the "Dragon and Phoenix Terraces" in the palace, the highly artistic columns in front of Tien An Men Gate and countless pagodas, Buddha images, memorial arches and tablets handed down from ancient times are made of fine marble.

Marble deposits are rich and abundant in China; the producing areas include Tali in Yunnan, Laiyang and Mouping in Shantung, West Tungtianshan, Ihsing, Nanking and Soochow in Kiangsu, Huangshih in Hupch, Fangshan, Huolu and Shunyi in Hopei, Penhsi and Chihhsien in Liaoning, etc. During the rule of the corrupt reactionary regimes, many rich resources were neglected, and the marble industry was left undeveloped for long. After Liberation, following the speedy progress of economic construction, the marble industry began to develop by leaps and bounds. All existing producing areas have been improved and enlarged, while mechanized processes have been adopted for quarrying, sawing, polishing, cutting and other works. Many new deposits have been discovered, the annual output has been increased by over one hundred times, an amazing speed never known or imagined before.

Chinese marble is noted for its variety in colour. The patterns and lustres of the marble vary according to the geological conditions of the localities. For example, the Tali white marble of Yunnan has a white ground with black veins, the Fangshan jade marble of Hopei is pure white with bright lustre like the white jade, the green marble of Laiyang in Shantung has delicate designs in bright green colours, the red marble

of Chihhsien in the Northeast possesses distinct piebald streaks. In addition to these, there are several hundred kinds of marble, including the Golden Band, the Snow Field, the Blushing Lily, the Silvery Lining, the Artemisia Green, the Dark Jade, the Purple Bean, the Evening Glow, the Chuyang Jade, the Yangping Green, the Rose, the Snow Green, the Blue Cloud. All of them are endowed with glossy lustre and exquisite designs. Many kinds of marble produced in China are rare species, seldom seen and heard of in the markets of the world.

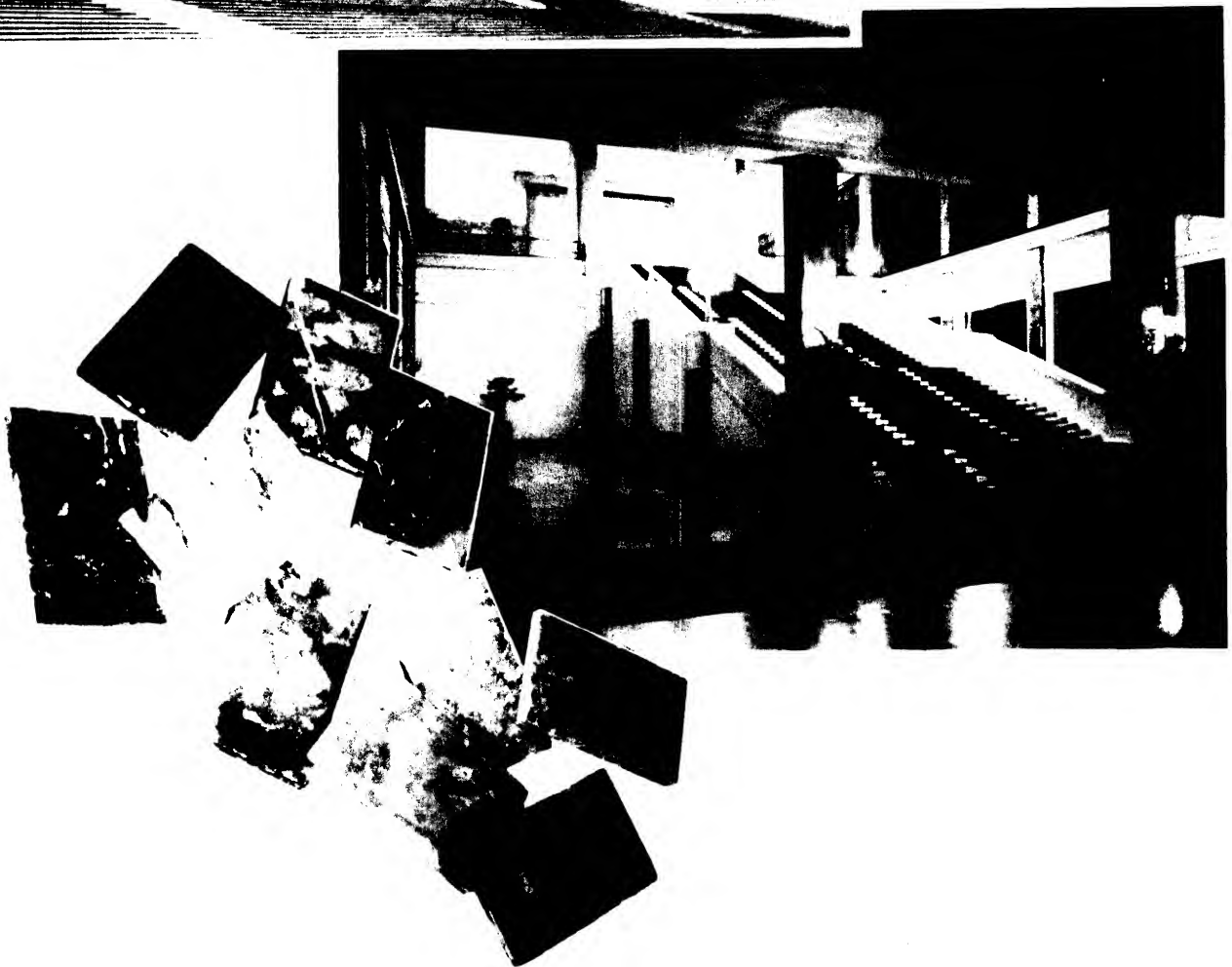
Apart from building purposes, marble is also widely used for memorial monuments, art works and articles for daily use. The marble produced in Fangshan county in Hopei (the Jade White Marble) is especially preferred for memorial monuments. The colossal Monument to the People's Heroes at the Tien An Men Square, measuring 37.94 metres high, has on its sides at the base surfaced with white jade marble. A series of relief work is done on the marble, depicting historic events of the great revolutions of the Chinese people. Artists like to make use of the textural beauty of the Tali marble of Yunnan to make landscape screens, panels and other elegant decorative items. They also use various kinds of marble to make vases, table tops, lamp bases and other household articles, which are not only strong and practical but also beautiful.

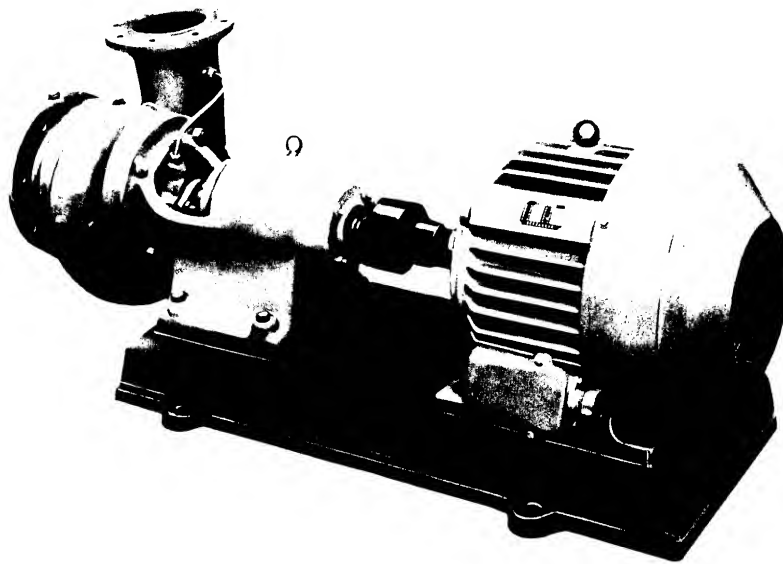
Terrazzo tiles made of marble scrap are also an excellent and handsome building material. They are made by mixing high quality scrap marble with cement. They are economical, have interesting designs and may be ordered to size. Besides toughness and durability, they add touches of beauty to modern buildings, and are highly commended by architects.

Besides raw marble and terrazzo tiles China also exports high grade scrap marble for the manufacture of terrazzo tiles. Marble products, like garden tables and benches, engraved table tops, tombstones, signboards, ornamental sculpture works, pillars, stationery, marble alphabets, etc., are all finely wrought in excellent styles.

Chinese marble and marble products are sold by the Tientsin Branch and Shanghai Branch of the China National Minerals Corporation. A sample catalogue will be forwarded upon request.

Above: Marble columns at the entrance of the Great Hall of the People
Below: Marble floorings and columns in the interior of the Great Hall of the People





Type K Single-stage Centrifugal Pumps

Type K pumps are single-stage, horizontal, centrifugal pumps suitable for delivering water or other clear liquids of low viscosity at temperatures not exceeding 80 C, or clear, non-corrosive chemical solutions. The intake pipe of Type K pump is from 40 to 200 mm in diameter, the discharge pipe from 32 mm to 150 mm; and the lifting head ranges from 8 to 98 metres. Volume of suction is from 4 to 360 cubic metres per hour (16 to 1314 imperial gallons per min.). To facilitate the regulation of the lifting head and the volume to suit different operational requirements, the impeller is replaceable with one of different sizes. The impeller is of the closed radial type.

Power: Type K pumps are powered by an A.C. 3-phase squirrel cage type induction motor by means of direct drive connected by a flexible coupling, or through belt drive attached to a coupling. For localities without power, a diesel or gasoline engine may be used for motive power through transmission by coupling or by belt. Type K pumps are good for both stationary installation and mobile duty. Their versatility makes them suitable for irrigation on farms as well as water delivery in industrial plants, schools, hospitals and apartment buildings.

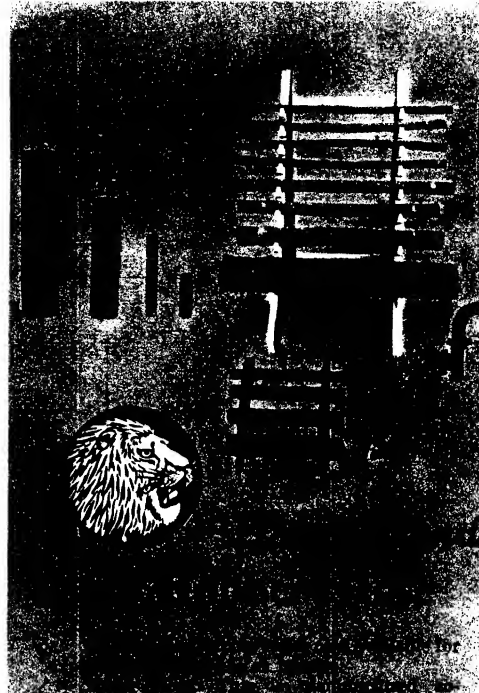
Orders may be placed with the China National Machinery Import Corporation, Shanghai Branch, Tientsin Branch, Canton Branch or Tsingtao Branch.

"Diamond" Brand Bicycle Tyre

Diamond Brand bicycle tyres are one of the export items of the China National Sundries Export Corporation, Canton Branch. The tyres contain a high percentage of pure natural rubber and are made with rubberized canvas lining. They have great elasticity and durability, with a breaking strength of 195-223 kg/cm², tensile strength of 500-620%, abrasion of 0.98-1.18 cm³/mile, and can sustain internal pressure as well as external load. The cotton yarn braided steel wires flanged on the tyre enable it to hold firmly and securely to the rim.

The deeply engraved tread of the tyre makes minimum road contact, gives maximum grip, and produces good traction on the road. It ensures a comfortable and safe ride, and gives good protection against skid or shock in high speed cycling, sharp turning, and sudden braking.

The tyres are available in 4 sizes, 28 × 1½ in, 26 × 1½ in, 26 × 1 in and 26 × 1¼ in. They are black in colour. The inner tubes are also made of a high percentage of pure natural rubber, with sizes corresponding to the tyres and are available in two colours: black and red.



Compressed Air Hose: This is especially designed for resistance to high pressure. The rubber layer is thicker than in ordinary hose, and the canvas lining is of a special strength. The safe coefficient of permissible working pressure is 4-5 times. It is used for conveying compressed air of 40° C maximum and is suitable for use with various air compressors and pneumatic tools.

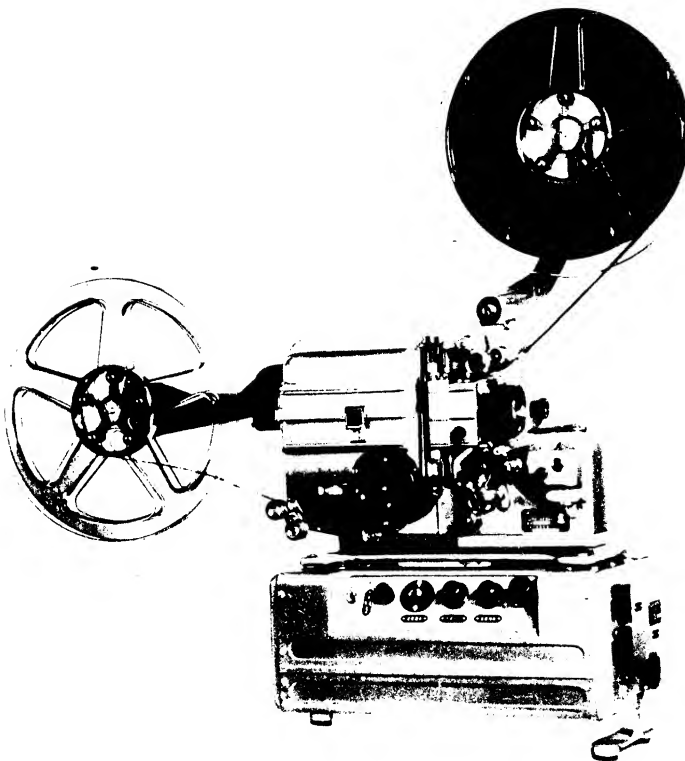
Spiral Suction Hose: Two kinds of suction hoses are available: (A) The embedded suction hose suitable for carrying water of 40° C maximum and below one atmospheric pressure. (B) The embedded wire armoured suction and discharge hose, for carrying water of 40° C maximum, under high pressure, or below one atmospheric pressure. The safe coefficient of permissible working pressure is 4 times. Both kinds of hoses are suitable for use in construction work, geological prospecting, drilling and field irrigation using various water and mud paste pumps.

"Lion" brand rubber hoses are made of natural rubber and high grade canvas. Strict inspection is made from raw material to finished product, so that quality is guaranteed and specifications exact.

Exporters: China National Import and Export Corp., Canton Branch

People today take great interest in motion pictures as cultural entertainment. The development of this art is, in a way, a sign of the progress of the people's cultural life. In China the motion picture industry has developed under the care and guidance of the Communist Party and the People's Government. Adhering to the policy that art should be of service to workers, peasants and soldiers, and to the principle—"let a hundred flowers blossom and evolve the new out of the old", the industry has contributed a great deal to the enrichment of the cultural life of the broad masses.

In recent years a network of film-showing units has been formed over the country. New cinemas have been built and old ones have been enlarged. Film clubs and mobile projection teams for film showing have been organized in industrial and mining areas, in villages and regions inhabited by national minorities. According to incomplete statistical reports film-showing units increased from 600 in 1949 to 2,200 in 1952, and to 9,900 in 1957. The great leap forward year of 1958 witnessed an increase of 26% with a total of 12,579 film-showing units among which 1386 were cinemas and the rest were





film clubs and mobile projecting teams. People engaged in film showing numbered about 50,000. At present, motion pictures are shown almost everywhere in China, and film-showing centres have been universally set up in all people's communes, industrial and mining areas. In 1959, cinema attendances in the whole country numbered 4900 million man-times, an 85-fold increase over 1949. Of the total number, 80% were industrial workers and peasants. A great contrast it is to the days of old China, when only a small number of cinemas were concentrated in a few big cities, and workers and peasants were completely deprived of enjoying this entertainment.

As to subject matter and style too, the films produced in China have made a spectacular change. Now, films are no longer produced that may corrupt the mind or pollute a way of life. The Chinese people consider motion pictures as both entertainment and education. From films they wish to learn more about the history of the people's revolutionary struggles, the progress of their socialist construction, their own life and the traditions inherited from their forefathers. They want to acquire more scientific knowledge and information on the current events of their own country and the world. Their interest also extends to those imported films which depict the peoples' life in foreign lands, strengthen the unity of all peoples in the world and promote world peace. All these wishes have been well fulfilled by the Chinese motion picture industry either by producing these films or by importing them from abroad. Motion pictures are one aspect of the Chinese people's cultural life, from which they get inspirations for love of labour, life and peace.

With the widening of film-showing activities in China, the development of the cinema equipment industry is a matter of course. In Nanking and Harbin two large modern-equipped factories for manufacturing projectors have been established. Some of their products are available for export. The "Type 5202" 16 mm sound projector made by the Nanking Cinema Equipment Factory is one of the best. It is suitable for domestic, school, club or village use, either indoors or outdoors. This projector can show both black-and-

white and colour sound films and gives excellent and faithful reproduction of the picture and sound.

The projector consists of three parts, namely, "Type 5202" projector, "Type 90 Y-2" amplifier with loud speaker, and "Type 5202" auto-transformer unit, complete with dynamic microphone to be used for broadcasting and with tools, film slicer, film winder, perforation checker, spare 600-metre spools, spare tubes and spare lamps, etc.

The features of this type of projector are as below:

Optics and Light Source: The projector is equipped with a f 1:1.20, 50 mm projection lens, a specially constructed condenser system and a forced air cooling 400w lamp to ensure perfect screen illumination.

Film Transport and Claw: The projector is equipped with a specially designed film transport system for convenient threading and silent operation, with a precision-ground triple claw for smooth intermittent movement of the film.

Sound-head: The sound-head is provided with a perfectly balanced fly-wheel with the exciter lamp supplied by a D.C. source to ensure stable and free from noise-and-hum sound reproduction.

Amplifier: The amplifier is of negative feed-back type, hence has an automatic compensating function to eliminate bass and treble distortion of the sound track to ensure true reproduction.

Loudspeaker: The two 12" loudspeakers are fitted in an acoustically designed cabinet giving an extremely smooth bass response.

Auto-transformer: Equipped with a voltmeter and a change-over regulating switch, the auto-transformer is designed to adapt to any A.C. voltage ranging from 65 to 130 and 165 to 230 volts, 50 cycles.

The projector, amplifier, loudspeaker and all accessories and spares are packed in three portable wooden cases, while the auto-transformer is housed in a heavy-duty metal sheet case. Each case is supplied with a waterproof canvas cover.

牡丹牌



Fine printing ink is always an integral and indispensable part of fine printing. To meet the exacting standards of modern printing for magazines, pictorials and books, printers must insist on top-grade ink. The Chinese-made Peony Brand and Pagoda Brand printing ink give infallible printing performance.

Both brands have the features of brightness and freshness, correct viscosity, fineness of grain and a versatility that makes them useful on any type of printing press. The major types available in each brand are: (1) High-gloss Coloured Ink (2) Rotogravure Ink (3) High-quality Offset Ink (4) Regular Coloured Offset Ink (5) Lithograph Ink (6) Stereotype Ink (7) Black Newspaper and Book Printing Ink.

Of these, items 1, 2 and 3 are made of top-grade sunfast pigments compounded with a new kind of synthetic resin. They produce extra bright, fresh colours and a splendid clarity of impression and line. Item 4, 5 and 6 are manufactured from first-quality pigment in combination with refined linseed oil or stillingia oil. They are good for general printing jobs. Item 7 is prepared from denatured pine resin, mineral oil and high-grade carbon black. They give a very clear impression and fresh colour.

Peony Brand and Pagoda Brand also carry other lines of ink supplies, such as coloured paint ink for tin printing and other special purpose printing inks. All are made from choice materials under rigorous technical standards.

Exporters: China National Import and Export Corporation, Shanghai Branch



“Bofa” Drawing Instruments

“Bofa” drawing instruments are heavily chrome plated with the exception of pens, needles and adjusting screws which are made of high-grade stainless steel. The pens are heat-treated and finely ground, all are capable of drawing lines up to 1200 metres without resharpening.

Among “Bofa” precision instruments in export, there are sets of 7, 8, 10, 13, 15, 16, 21, 24, 28 and 51 pieces. These sets are suitable for the use of college students, draftsmen, architects, surveyors, etc.

Exporters: China National Instruments Import Corporation, Shanghai Branch





Spun Silk Pongee Material for All Seasons

Spun Silk Pongee is woven from short fibre natural silk yarn. It possesses the same properties as filature silk fabrics. It is lustrous, strong and soft. Because spun silk is better in heat resistance and warmth preservation than the long fibre silk, Spun Silk Pongee is suitable either for summer or winter wear. It is supple and durable to launder, and is a most preferred material for making shirts, blouses, pajamas and underwear.

The Spun Silk Pongee fabric must undergo several processes—singeing, bleaching, finishing, etc. in order to produce a neat, plain and smooth material. Among these processes, finishing is a very important step, because here the shrinkage quality of the fibre is determined. Improvements made in weaving and finishing processes in recent years guarantee that Chinese Spun Silk Pongee is not only of good quality, but also that shrinkage is controlled within 3.5%.

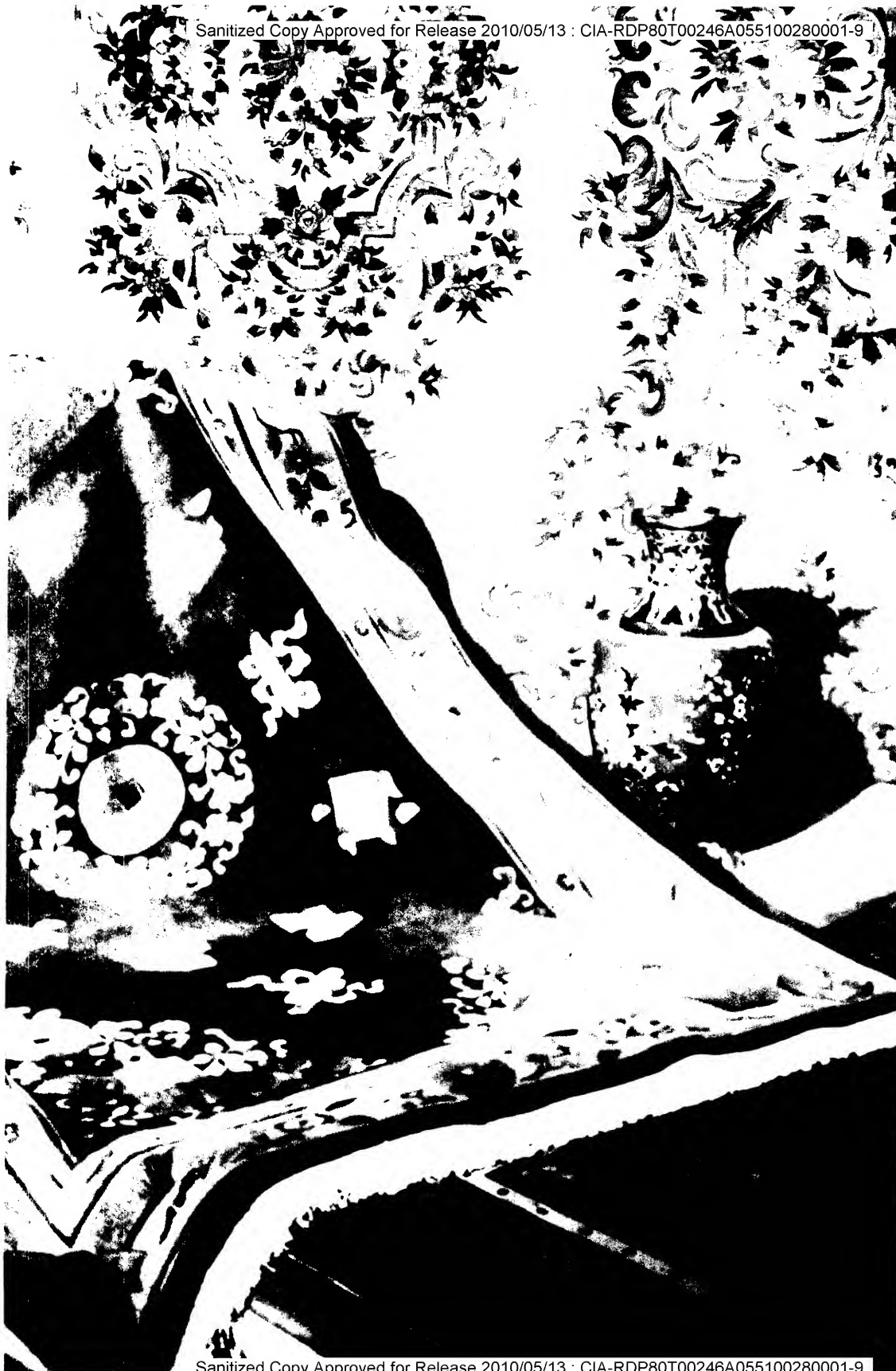
To meet the requirements of our customers abroad,

Chinese Spun Silk Pongee is fabricated in many specifications. Generally, each bolt is 50 yards in length, 29", 36", 40" etc. in width, and 6 lbs, 6.6 lbs, 7 lbs, 7.6 lbs, 8 lbs or 10 lbs in weight.

There are a great variety of Spun Silk Pongee including Unbleached, Bleached, Coloured Warp, Coloured Stripe and Coloured Brocade Spun Silk. The last is woven with designs by using different weaving methods such as jacquard, broche and cut task, and is a favoured fabric because of its lovely and attractive designs. Another type of Spun Silk Pongee is Spun Silk Crepe which has a crepe weave and is either dyed or printed. It is thick and firm in texture suitable for tailoring ladies' skirts and suits.

Chinese Spun Silk Pongee is exported by the China National Silk Corporation, Shanghai Branch. "Double Horse" is a popular brand in the Southeast Asia and in the middle Eastern markets. Orders from old and new customers are always welcome.

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In the world's rug market, Chinese carpet enjoys an unusual fame and is much favoured by its users. In many of the world's major international fairs it is a great attraction to visitors.

The luxurious and beautiful Chinese carpet is highly decorative for drawing rooms, living rooms and bedrooms, auditoriums, offices and halls of public buildings.

Entirely hand-woven, Chinese carpet has a close and compact weave with tens of thousands of firm yarn knots. Suppleness and durability are its exceptional qualities unexcelled by machine-woven carpets. The most distinguished features of Chinese carpet are its gorgeous design and bright colouration. The varieties of design are multifarious, chiefly grouped into Peking Design, Floral Design, Plain Embossed Design, Tun Huang Design, Oriental Design and Esthetic Design (for description, see our issue No. 2, 1959), all rich in Chinese national artistic style and oriental features. These carpet designs are the wonderful creation of special designers who adopt the colouration in vogue to suit the taste of buyers. The colour combination requires the woolen yarns dyed in scores of different colours and shades. The

carpet woven with these yarns is then dexterously clipped and trimmed to produce proper chiaroscuro, distinct protrusion of floral figures and vividly well-defined motif. The carpet yarns are of pure wool, completely machine-spun and treated with mordant dyestuff. Chemically washed, the carpet gives a smooth velvety surface and a bright colourful look. If washed in chemical solution every few years it will keep fresh for a long time.

Chinese carpet is of two kinds: the open back and the close back. Its quality is also determined by the number of lines per square foot, i.e. 80 lines or 90 lines per square foot, and the thickness, viz. 3/8", 4/8" or 5/8". Special sizes are available at the order of the customers. Besides, there are also carpets in set such as the bedroom set which is composed of three pieces of same colour and design.

The exporters of Chinese carpet are the China National Animal By-products Export Corporation and its branches in Tientsin and Shanghai. For details, please send inquiries to the above-mentioned corporations.

Silk velvet applique articles beautifully executed on a ground of pongee silk, "Eastern Velour" or satin, now available as cushion covers, bedspreads, pillowcases, and comforter facings. These household products are of dainty workmanship and cover a wide range of patterns, some in florals, some in symbolic Chinese figures like dragons and phoenixes, some in natural themes as birds, animals, goldfish, and so forth. The pieces that make up the patterns are hand cut from silk velvet of different colours and elaborately hand-stitched onto the silk cloth or ground. The figures are raised. Due to the sparkling sheen of the velvet and the harmonious colour design, Silk Velvet Applique articles appear particularly beautiful under the direct illumination of sunlight in daytime or lamp light at night. They will add charm and grace to your household.

The China National Silk Corporation, Tientsin

Branch, exports Silk Velvet Applique articles made of top-quality silk fabrics and of the finest workmanship. They are securely hand-stitched, non-fraying at the selvages, and colour-fast against washing.

The following items are available for export:

List Number	Name of Velvet Appliqued Article	Size
36198	Satin Comforter Facing	54" x 76"
37109	Satin Bedspread	72" x 90"
31124	Satin Cushion Cover (square)	18" x 18"
30123	Satin Cushion Cover (round)	18" x 18"
33132	Satin Pillowcase	13" x 26"
32104	Satin Table Cloth	45" x 45"

Silk Velvet
**Applique
Articles**



Chinese Paint Brushes

Paint brushes exported from China are made of high quality bristles which are noted for their stiffness, resilience and resistance to acid and high temperature. The brushes will not be effected by heat or by synthetic paints. The bristles are tapering to a split top with natural scaly formations on the stalks, so that they can hold a large quantity of paint and can reach the finest crevices or apertures on any surface. The dry brush may also be used for sweeping out dirt and dust hidden in these minute places. The finished work is bright smooth and long lasting, giving fine protection to the painted article. All those features are unexcelled by any paint brushes made of artificial fibres.

China's brush factories use modern equipment and are operated by well-trained workers. They produce a wide range of brushes for different uses.

Only good quality wood is used for making the brush handles. The brush is firmly fastened by using a rubber base, and a nickel plated ferrule covers the joint, preventing the bristles from becoming loose. The handles are beautifully lacquered and attractively designed to suit all users.

Paint brushes exported by the China National Animal By-products Export Corporation, Shanghai Branch and Canton Branch are under the brand names: "Eterna", "Globe" and "Duralux". Flat or round brushes are available in all sizes.



Asphalt Roofing Felt



At the present time, the demand for asphalt roofing felt needed in construction. Since Liberation, the enormous demands arising from the nation's building industry for more building materials have given impetus to the expansion of the production of asphalt roofing felts. Today, with the modernization of equipment and employment of advanced techniques, high-quality asphalt roofing felts are being produced in China, such as Petroleum Asphalt Roofing on Asbestos Cloth, Petroleum Asphalt Roofing on Jute Cloth, Asphalt Rubber Roofing Felt and Feltless Roofings made of asphalt and polyvinyl chloride. The last two named are manufactured specially for water-repellence in underground works.

Among the asphalt roofing felts available for export, the most renowned brands are the "Moon & Star" and "Camel" from Shanghai, "Golden Rooster", "Grand Building", "Chi Chien" from Tientsin and "Motor Car" from Canton. They are all of excellent quality. These roofings are made of top-grade asphalt, having good pliability, high tensile strength, strong resistance against heat and moisture, all non-cracking and non-sticking. Particulars of the Chinese asphalt roofing felts are given as follows:

Surface Coating	Nett Wt. Per Roll (lb)	Exporters
Talc Coated	80,70,83,103	China National

Talc Coated	37/40, 60/65, 80/85
Mica Coated	40, 68, 75, 85

Mica Coated	68/70, 75, 38/41, 64/69, 80/85, 100/105
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Sand Coated	70, 83
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Blue, Red, Red and Blue Stone Powder Coated	60
Red Sand Coated	85/90
Blue Sand Coated	80
Mixed Sand Coated	85/93

Sundries Export
Corporation,
Shanghai
Branch

Tientsin Branch
Shanghai
Branch

Tientsin Branch

Shanghai
Branch &
Canton Branch

Tientsin Branch

Tientsin Branch

Tientsin Branch

Tientsin Branch

All the above asphalt roofing felts are in 3' x 72' size per roll. They are wrapped in strong paper and overwrapped with heavy cloth at both ends, guaranteed to be seaworthy. For details, please write the above mentioned exporters.



Luxurious Gold Interlaced

Several centuries ago, resourceful Chinese silk-weaving craftsmen created the magnificent Nanking Brocade by interlacing fine gold or silver threads with pre-dyed natural silk. It was so highly valued that its use then was practically confined to royalty. In the past 10 years, with the steady and striking advances in technique in the Chinese silk weaving industry, gold and silver thread interlaced brocade have enjoyed substantial refinements and improvements in both designing and weaving. The amplification and modernization of this classical Chinese craft now makes this beautiful material available to all. It is popular with users at

Yarn-dyed Cotton Textiles

Yarn-dyed cotton piecegoods cover a wide range of varieties and uses. The major items in this class are cotton flannels, poplins, checks, bed sheetings, upholstery material, and men's and women's coatings. By using multiple-stand doublings plus some special doublings (as towelling threads or knotted threads) in the composition, some yarn-dyed fabrics have a heavy-duty character that makes them resemble woollen fabric. Some fabrics have yarns pre-dyed, using the sectional dyeing process, and are woven in a special composition so that the colours of the yarns stand out in a texture of symmetrical geometric patterns or in beautiful striped effects. Some are mixed fabrics woven with threads of doubled cotton and silk yarns or of cotton and rayon threads. The mixture imparts an attractive luster to the texture.

In coatings for women a great variety of patterns and compositions exist. A piece of women's coating usually has only four colours in the wefts, but new Chinese mills, by increasing the number of weft colours to as many as seven, have greatly expanded the richness of the colour pattern. One variety deserving particular mention is a downy coating with stripes or checks in colours, designed for comfortable winter and autumn wear.

Chinese yarn-dyed cotton goods are both fashionable and serviceable. Readers are requested to send inquiries to the Shanghai Textiles Export Corp., Shanghai, for detailed descriptions of patterns and varieties.



and Silver Thread Brocades

home and abroad both for dress goods and for decorative home furnishings.

We recommend some of the most favoured patterns:

1. Tien Hsia Brocade ("Rainbow Coloured Clouds"). There are two variations of this design. One has florals or figures woven with gold or silver threads on a coloured silk ground, and the other has silk figures of various colours woven on a gold thread or silver thread ground. The texture of the silk is very smooth and exquisitely woven, and at the same time it is wrinkle resistant. The figure and flower designs are delicate and charming; the colour scheme is in perfect harmony. Tien Hsia Brocade is an excellent choice for ladies' evening dress or gracious house wear.

2. Yu Hua Silk ("Flowery Shower"). Tiny dots are woven with silver thread on a light coloured silk ground. The dots are arranged in classical Chinese design and when viewed as a whole, the effect produced is that of a spraying sheet of gentle rain or a fleece of soft cloud. The texture is supple and colour tone light. This is an elegant material for ladies' summer frocks.

3. Jin Ying Silk ("Scintillating Silk"). This is woven from the finest natural silk interlaced with gold or silver thread. Its features are extra fineness of weave, lightness, and a slight transparency. Tiny raised figures are machine-embossed using a heating process. The silk fibres are pre-dyed and fabric is pre-shrunk by chemical process. This also is ideal fabric for making ladies' summer dresses.

4. Gold and Silver Dragon Brocades. These are richly expressive of oriental art. Vivid classical figures of dragons, phoenixes, clouds, flowers or ancient artifacts are woven with gold or silver threads on a close-woven silk ground of varied colour. There is a rich assortment of patterns and colours for selection of buyers.

*Exporters: China National Silk Corporation,
Shanghai Branch*



Enamelware

Enamelware was one of the first manufactured goods when China began to have her own industry. Since its debut on the markets, it has enjoyed good sales in Southeast Asia.

Today enamelware has become a popular utensil in the daily life of Chinese people. Its multiple types, lovely and varied designs and excellent quality bespeak the rapid development of the industry since the founding of the People's Republic. In the past ten years the continuous rise of the people's living standard and the growing orders from abroad have impelled the industry to expand its productivity and to improve the quality of its product. Modern automatic and semi-automatic machines have been equipped in existing plants. The productivity has been augmented further with the erection of many modern plants.

The Shan People's Enamel Plant is one of the new plants. Its "Camel" brand products are of first-class quality, gloss reaching 151 (measured with standard

white porcelain sheet); acid resistance 0.24 mg/sq. cm (measured in terms of the weight of residue in proportion to the area of an enamel product); whiteness 99.5 (taking pure magnesium as 100); adherence, 10,000 g/cm. The Hua Feng Enamel Works is a renovated plant producing a great variety of excellent enamelware under the "Yu-I" Brand. Both brands are well known in China and abroad.

To control the quality of such products, all the plants have a series of standards for their products. For example, adherence 8,000 g/cm; no loss of gloss if the product is corroded with sodium carbonate solution (20% concentration) for two hours; corrosion not exceeding 0.3 mg/sq. cm if the ware is boiled in acetic acid (4% concentration) for an hour; no peeling or cracking if it is heated to 232°C and then immediately cooled with water. These specifications are in fact the standards which every product must pass in testing.





In the great leap forward of 1958 technical innovations in the industry have brought the quality of Chinese enamelware to a higher level. The Sian People's Enamel Plant has succeeded in preparing a new enamel formula whereby the enamelware can be produced with an unusual gloss. Other improvements have been in the manufacture of titanium enamel which gives a whiteness of N° 82.4, gloss 124% (measured with standard white porcelain sheet), acid resistance 0.022 mg/sq. cm. There are also the new products of coloured titanium enamel whose gloss is rated at 132% and adherence above 13,000 g/cm.

Decorations of Chinese enamelware is unusual and beautiful. Its designs are usually adapted from Chinese classical paintings, oil paintings, wood-engravings, etc., with new motifs expressed in creative ways. The designs are finished by air-brushing, painting or photo-painting. With these methods, the decorations are made even more beautiful. A common household article thus becomes an object of artistic splendour.

Apart from the "Camel" and "Yu-I" Brands, there are the "Elephant", "Globe", "Goldfish" brands, all of which are exported by the China National Sundries Export Corporation. Inquiries may be sent to its Shanghai, Tientsin, Canton or Foochow branch.

Chinese vacuum flasks of the "Golden Dragon", "Yu-I" and "Crystal" brands and ice bottles of "Golden Tripod" are available in a great many varieties and colours. Our vacuum flasks are made in capacities of 1, 1½ and 2 pints for travelling purposes and 1, 2, 3, 5, 7 and 8 pints for home use. Ice bottles are made in 5, 6, 8, and 20 pint capacity. Other new products available include plastic coffee kettles, picnic vacuum flasks, double capped vacuum flasks for travelling purposes and Pagoda type vacuum flasks and ice bottles of 1, 4, 5 and 6 pint capacities.

Much new equipment has been added to our plant and a series of technical innovations has been successfully carried out. A high level of mechanization and automation has thus been attained and production has been pushed up several times and great improvement has been made in quality. Our products are always subjected to strict testing and inspection prior to their shipment from the factory. At present the explosion rate has been reduced to practically zero and a high standard of temperature and cold preservation has been attained. For instance, a vacuum flask of 5 pints filled with boiling water at 100°C will, after 24 hours, still keep the water at a temperature of over 68° C. An 8 pint ice bottle when filled with ice cubes will keep 80 per cent of the ice unmelted for this same length of time.

Indispensable for travelling and home use, the vacuum flasks and ice bottles we export are durable, efficient in temperature preservation, and elegant in appearance. Many kinds of painted designs are embossed or sprayed on the cases in plain or multi-colour. Some are Chinese traditional paintings, some are new designs. Pictures of human figures, flowers and landscapes are done by artists and painters in order to give an artistic touch to the industrial products.

Exporters: China National Sundries Export Corporation, Shanghai Branch, Tientsin Branch

Frozen

Frog

Legs

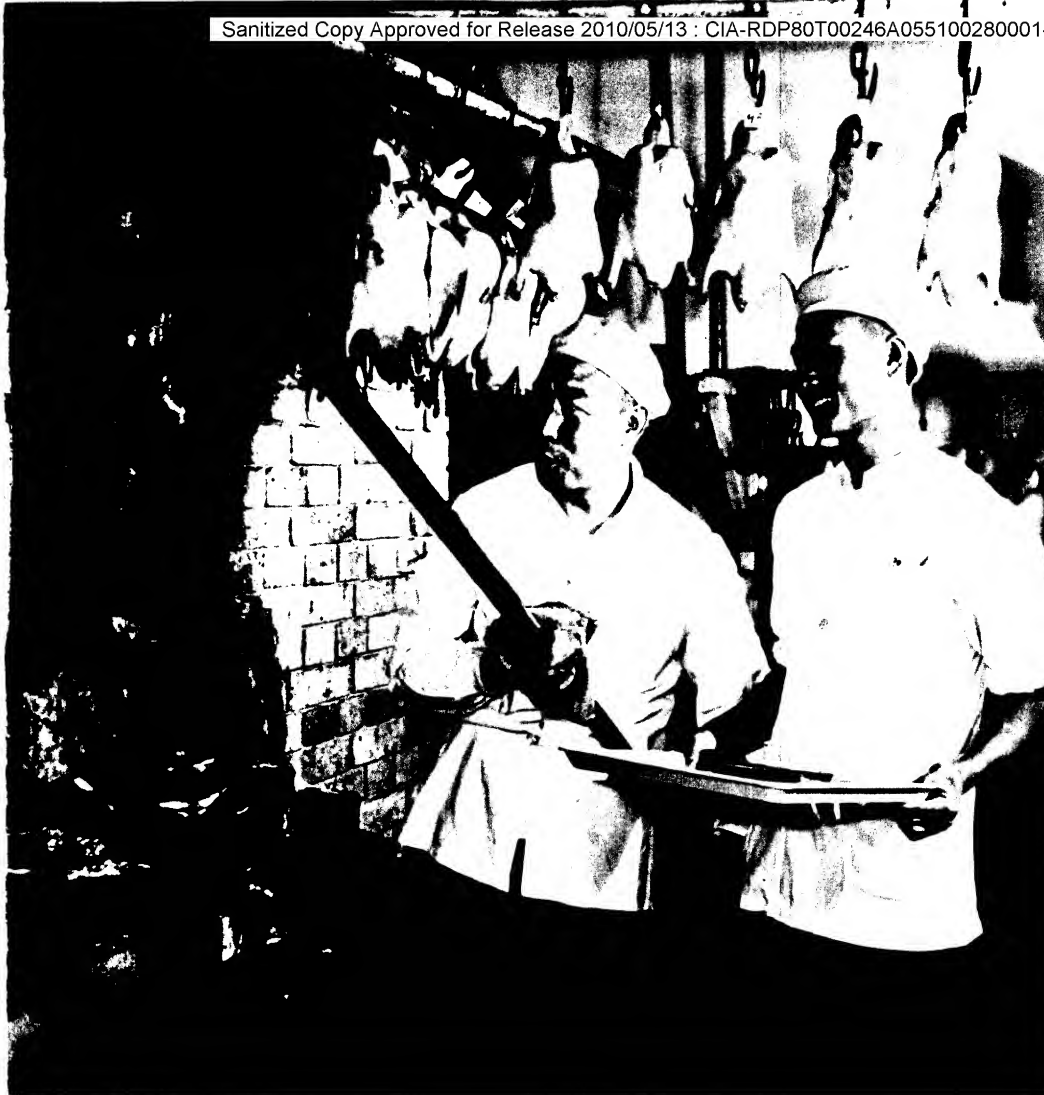
Throughout the vast land of China edible frogs are very plentiful, because the rice paddy fields provide excellent habitat. This frog is popularly known as Tien Chi, the chicken of the fields, because of the resemblance of the tender delicate meat to that of chicken. In order to preserve this delicate flavour and enable far-away consumers to taste this delicious food, the food processing factories make a fine selection of frog legs and lump freeze them. They are distributed by the Tientsin Branch of the China National Foodstuffs Export Corporation.



Going west along Chang An Boulevard from Tien An Men Square, we come to the famous Chuan Chu Teh Restaurant, renowned for its cuisine of Peking roast duck and other duck dishes. At dusk on every day of the week, the place is bustling with diners, some who have eaten Peking Duck before and come back as often as they can to enjoy this delicious dish, and some who come for the first time knowing only its fame. Many foreign friends, on visit to China, who have had the opportunity to eat Peking Duck give unstinting praise to the choice duck and the high skill of the cooks.

The technique of duck roasting was already in vogue in Nanking 300 years ago. Gradually this art became popular in Peking, Tientsin and other large cities for the gratification of the emperors and high nobles. Duck-roasting cooks learn their trade as young apprentices and after several years of experience are adept in determining the time required for roasting according to the size of the bird, the strength of fire and outside temperature, etc. Ducks they roast are in beautiful golden brown with crisp skin, tender flesh. At the Chinese Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition in Moscow in 1953 and the International Fair in Leipzig in 1954, Chinese restaurants served Peking Duck prepared by famous cooks from the Chuan Chu Teh Restaurant.

Peking ducks known as crammed ducks, are forced-fed. They are quite large in size and have white feathers, yellow bills and feet. They are a special product of Peking and adjacent areas. The breeding of this species of duck demands a specialized technique, which is generally divided into three stages. The first is a period of 20-odd days from the duck's first day until it weighs 0.5 kg. In this time they



are reared in good sunlit and well ventilated coops with controlled temperature and fed with specially prepared feeds. The second stage from 0.5 kg. to 17.5 kg. lasts for about 40 days. In this period, the ducks are allowed to swim and be active at regular hours every day, and the composition of the feeds is readjusted to suit the bodily development of the birds. The third stage, about 20 days in duration, starts from 1.75 kg. and goes up to 2.5 kg. or more. In this interval, the ducks are fed with specially prepared feeds. These are produced in the shape of a rod of 5-6 mm in length and 2 mm in diameter so that the ducks may be fed by hand or mechanically at regular intervals and in fixed quantities. The activity of the ducks is

controlled according to the change of weather and temperature so as to enable them to fatten quickly. As these ducks are of a fine species and reared with minute care, their flesh is most tender, their skin thin and soft and their fat very evenly grown over the whole body. When they are roasted or prepared in other ways, their flavour is superb.

To enable people abroad to taste this delicious Peking duck, the Tientsin branch of the China National Foodstuffs Export Corporation has undertaken to export to foreign countries the choicest frozen Peking ducks. It also exports roast duck and duck slices prepared by famous cooks to meet the demand in foreign markets.

Oranges and Mandarins

Oranges have been under cultivation in China for some 4,000 years. Historical records of orange cultivation go back to the Hsia Dynasty (circa 2200 B.C.). The patriotic poet Chu Yuan (340-278 B.C.) in his immortal "Nine Odes", referred to oranges. Cultivation thrived from the Han Dynasty on (C. 206 A.D.), and in the Sung Dynasty (960-1279 A.D.) a scholar named Han Yen-chih gave China and the world one of the earliest technical books on citriculture entitled "A Treatise On Oranges".

Orange trees have a liking for a balmy and humid climate, thriving best at a mean annual temperature of over 15° C and an annual rainfall of about 1500 mm. If the climate is too hot the trees tend to produce too lush foliage at the expense of the fruit. If rainfall is excessive, they are susceptible to the attack of diseases and pests and the roots are liable to rot. Sunlight has a direct effect on the succulence, flavour and colour of the fruit. During the months in autumn and early winter, when the fruit is forming, if sunshine prevails most of the time, the fruit will ripen faster, the juice will be delightfully sweet and the colour very bright.

China produces a large quantity of oranges and mandarins, which are grown in practically all provinces south of the Yangtze River. The leading producing areas are Kwangtung Province's Chaoan, Chao-yang, Jaoping and Hsinhuei districts, Fukien Province's Langhsi county and Foochow area, Huangyen county of Chekiang Province, and the Kiangtsin district of Szechuan Province.

Through their wisdom and industriousness, the Chinese people have over the past centuries developed many superior species of oranges and mandarins. Among the finest and most widely demanded varieties are the Huangyen Mandarin and Tientaishan Mandarin of Chekiang Province, the Nanfeng Sweet Mandarin of Kiangsi, the Szechuan Orange, the Fukien Mandarin, and the Hsinhuei Orange and Chaochow Orange of Kwangtung Province. All have distinctive features

and are succulent, flavourous and delightfully sweet with a proper trace of sourness.

Thanks to the Government's vigorous encouragement and assistance to fruit growing, the techniques of cultivation have been considerably enhanced in recent years and the care and tending of orchards much improved. Pests and plant diseases have been placed completely under control. As a result, the orange crop has enjoyed a continual rise both in total yield and in quality. Chinese oranges and mandarins are now produced in sufficient quantity to supply the home demands and the international markets. Some of the outstanding varieties commanding rising sales abroad are:

The Lu Orange of Fukien and Kwangtung Provinces is distinguished for plumpness, large size, succulence, extra sweetness, fragrance, bright colour and high vitamin value. Popularly called the King of Oranges, this species has been enjoying wide sales in the markets of Eastern Europe, Southeast Asia, Hong-kong and Macao and winning commendation from consumers. The Chao Orange (also called Chiao Orange) of Ch'aochow (Kwangtung Province) is similar to the Lu Orange, but can be kept for relatively long periods, which facilitates shipping. Harvested in large quantities, this is one of the leading species of Chinese export oranges. In chemical composition the Chao Orange is rich in vitamins, fruit acid and minerals, each 100 grams of pulp contain about 47.1 mg vitamin C, 35 mg calcium and over 8% sugar. The Sweet Orange of Hsinhuei (Kwangtung) is famed for its delightful flavour and sweetness. The Nanfeng Sweet Mandarin of Kiangsi is a much-prized species of tiny size, being distinguished for extraordinary sweetness, thin rind, and lack of seeds. The Huangyen Mandarin has thin rind, large plump sections, a great deal of juice, and excellent flavour.

Inquiries or orders are welcomed by the China National Foodstuffs Export Corporation or its branches at various ports.



Yunnan Black Tea

Yunnan, a southwestern province of China is the birthplace of the tea tree. Situated on a plateau with a mountainous terrain, it has spring-like weather all the year around.

In the southern part of the province is the Hsishuangpanna autonomous *Chou* for the Tai people, a land of extraordinary beauty. The mountains are overgrown with lovely, fragrant flowers and are inhabited by birds and animals of rare species. Over the peaks and verdurous slopes white clouds spread like a piece of silk gauze, and sometimes glide like the majestic swans. In the morning the sun appears through the mist, encircled with rings of rainbow colours, adding further charm to the already fair-like scenery.

In this region there is a mountain by the name of Kung Ming. It is 2,300 m above sea-level, and overgrown with millions of tea trees. The extensive area of the plants affords an unusual view, but the great marvel is a giant tea tree which loftily stands among the millions. This tree, locally known as the "king of tea trees", is about 19 m high and 2 m arm-stretches thick. It is said to be one of the trees planted by Kung Ming, Prime Minister of the *Shu* Kingdom in the period of "Three Kingdoms" (3rd century). The legend, of course, cannot be used to verify that the tree has been living for 1,700 years, but its size gives full evidence that it is at least several centuries old. This also tells us that tea production has been a time-honoured occupation of the peasants in that part of Yunnan Province.

The fascinating landscapes like those in Hsishuangpanna can be seen almost everywhere in Yunnan, and

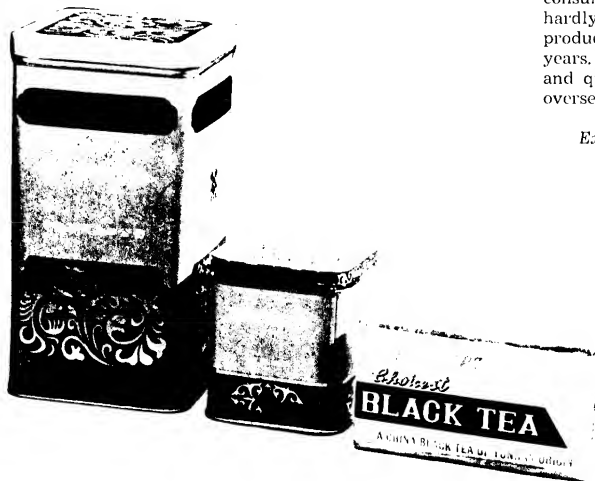
so are the tea-growing districts. The famous "Puerh Tea" is grown in the areas around Puerh County. Yunnan Black Tea, a new variety developed first in the counties of Fengching, Mochiang, Yentsin and Hsishuangpanna after Liberation, is now cultivated widely in other areas. This tea is quite different from other Chinese black teas.

Generally speaking, the processed young tea leaves contain more tannin and aromatic oil than other tea leaves. The richer this content, the higher the quality of the tea. Yunnan Black Tea has a particularly large portion of young and tender leaves. It is, therefore, no exaggeration to say that it is a tea of superior quality. Analysis shows that an infusion of the tea yields a concentration as high as 45.01-47.93% and usually contains 12.02-15.70% tannin and 3.66-4.16% theine. Yunnan Black Tea owes its profusion of young leaves to the special tree species which grows on the fertile lands 1,100-2,300 m above sea-level, warmed all the year by the wind from the south and nurtured by an average annual rainfall of 1,000 mm.

Moreover, the rich experiences of tea production and the new techniques employed and modern machines installed by the tea industry since the founding of the People's Republic ensure that the quality of Yunnan Black Tea is kept at a high level. As commended by its consumers at home and in foreign countries, this tea possesses the characteristics of big, yet young and strong leaves, thick down, fresh red infusion, full taste and fragrant aroma. At present, two types of Yunnan Black Tea are produced, the congou and the broken. The former has five grades: the superior, fine, medium fine, medium and ordinary. The latter is nodular in form rather than actually broken, and includes the Flowery Orange Pekoe (F.O.P.), Broken Orange Pekoe (B.O.P.), Broken Pekoe (B.P.), Broken Orange Pekoe Fannings (B.O.P.F.) and Fannings (F.).

Yunnan Black Tea is so much appreciated by the consumers that its steadily increasing production can hardly keep up with the growing demand, although its producing areas have been greatly expanding in recent years. Efforts are still being made to raise its output and quality so as to let all its lovers, especially those overseas, enjoy this beautiful tea.

Exporters: China National Tea Export Corporation,
Kwangtung Branch





Chinese Rhubarb

Rhubarb is used in industry for dyeing, as a raw material for making essence, wine and high class confections, and as an ingredient of certain medicines.

Chinese Rhubarb is a herbaceous perennial belonging to the polygonaceae family. Its root stalk is black, and after peeling a yellowish pith is obtained. It is characterized by its aromatic odour and slightly astringent bitter taste. The most important constituent is the oxyanthraquinone derivative. It also contains tannic acid, gallic acid, calcium oxalate, resinoid starch, ash, etc. The oxyanthraquinone derivative, after hydrolysis, produces glucose and derivatives of anthraquinone, namely Emodin and Chrysophanic acid.

Chinese Rhubarb is widely grown in Kansu, Chinghai, Shansi, Szechuan, Yunnan, Hopeh, Shensi provinces. It is yellow in colour, dry and plump, with firm texture and a clear wavy mark at the cross section. Its excellent quality enjoys a good name in the international market.

Yachow Rhubarb from Kansu is the chief product exported by the Shanghai Medicinal Herbs Import and Export Corporation. It is packed in tin-lined wooden cases of 280 lbs. net.

Chinese gallnuts are unusually rich in tannic acid and are a valuable and versatile material for the chemical and pharmaceutical industries. Gallnut is the name given to a hypertrophic growth on trees produced by the disposition of the eggs of an insect called the gallfly. The Chinese commercial gallnuts, which are called *Wu Pei Tsu* are those which grow on sumac trees. When the female gallfly punctures the sprout and lays her eggs, she injects into the tissues a secretion to stimulate the hatching of the larva. The larva, by emitting an irritant fluid, causes the tissues of the leaf to break up and swell and grow into an excrescence on which the larva lives and feeds. The excrescent gall continues to grow in size under the chemical stimulation of the larva secretion, but as the young insect continues to suck up its sap, the gall gradually becomes withered and hollow. This is the commercial gallnut.

The wide variety of uses of gallnuts include the manufacture of tannic acid, gallic acid, pyrogallol acid, tanning agents, organic dyestuffs, blue-black ink, photo developers and paper. They are also useful for the electroplating and plastics industries. The astringent properties of tannic acid make gallnuts a very useful material in medicine, particularly for external application.

Gallnuts are found in many parts of China, and China leads the world in volume of production. Chinese gallnuts have a tannic acid content of around 60%, and some have 70%. Therefore, the Chinese product find considerable favour with buyers and consumers in the international market.

The China National Native Produce Export Corp., Canton Branch, exports gallnuts in assortment of the plum-shaped and the angular shaped classes, on F.A.Q. standard. Both are dark brown in colour and have normal shade. Other specifications are: tannic acid content, 55% minimum; moisture, 15% maximum; admixture, 2% maximum. Packing is in gunny bags containing 50 kgs (112 lbs) each.

Chinese Gallnuts





MA LING

"Ma Ling" Loquats in Syrup

The loquat is a famous Chinese fruit. "Pipa", its Chinese name, is taken from the name of the Chinese lute whose shape the leaves of the plants resemble.

The loquat is a plant of the temperate zone, adapted to a warm and humid climate. It has a tall and stout trunk and luxuriant branches and leaves. Its winter blossoms give forth a very cool and pleasant fragrance, and in summer the sweet aroma of the fruits permeates the air of the surrounding area. The flesh of the fruit is deliciously sweet, soft and juicy. There are two kinds of loquats, the yellowish-orange plump variety called "red soil" and the light yellow variety with very fine flesh called "white soil".

Tungtingshan in Kiangsu Province and Tangchi in Hangchow, Chekiang Province are famous loquat-

producing areas of China. The suitable climatic conditions, coupled with the rich experience of the growers, make the quality of loquats produced in these localities especially good.

Because of the delicate flesh of the loquat, its preservation is not an easy matter. The season for this fruit is rather short and it is not easily shipped. With a view to letting people of different localities enjoy this delicacy, the Ma Ling Canned Foods Co. takes the loquat for canning and uses the choicest of the Tungtingshan and Tangchi products. The fruits are peeled, stoned and preserved in syrup.

Exporters: China National Foodstuffs Export Corporation, Shanghai Branch



The grapefruit (pomelo) grows in abundance in China's southern provinces of Kwangsi and Fukien. Due to the differences of climate and soil in different localities, there are several varieties of grapefruit, the renowned Shatien (a township in Kwangsi) Grapefruit, the Wentan, Shangma Grapefruit, etc. Of these, the Shatien Grapefruit is the best known and is of excellent quality.

In the picturesque mountains of the southern and middle sections of the Kwangsi Autonomous Region for *Chuang* people, there thrive luxuriant groves of grapefruit trees on the mountain slopes and in the foothills. Some of the urban and rural homesteads have their small orchards of beautiful green grapefruit trees. In spring the tree bursts into lovely white blossoms which send forth a pleasant fragrance. In late summer the trees are fully laden with the large round fruits, their fresh green hue sparkling in the lush foliage. The fruit ripens in the 3rd or 4th week of October, turning to a golden yellow.

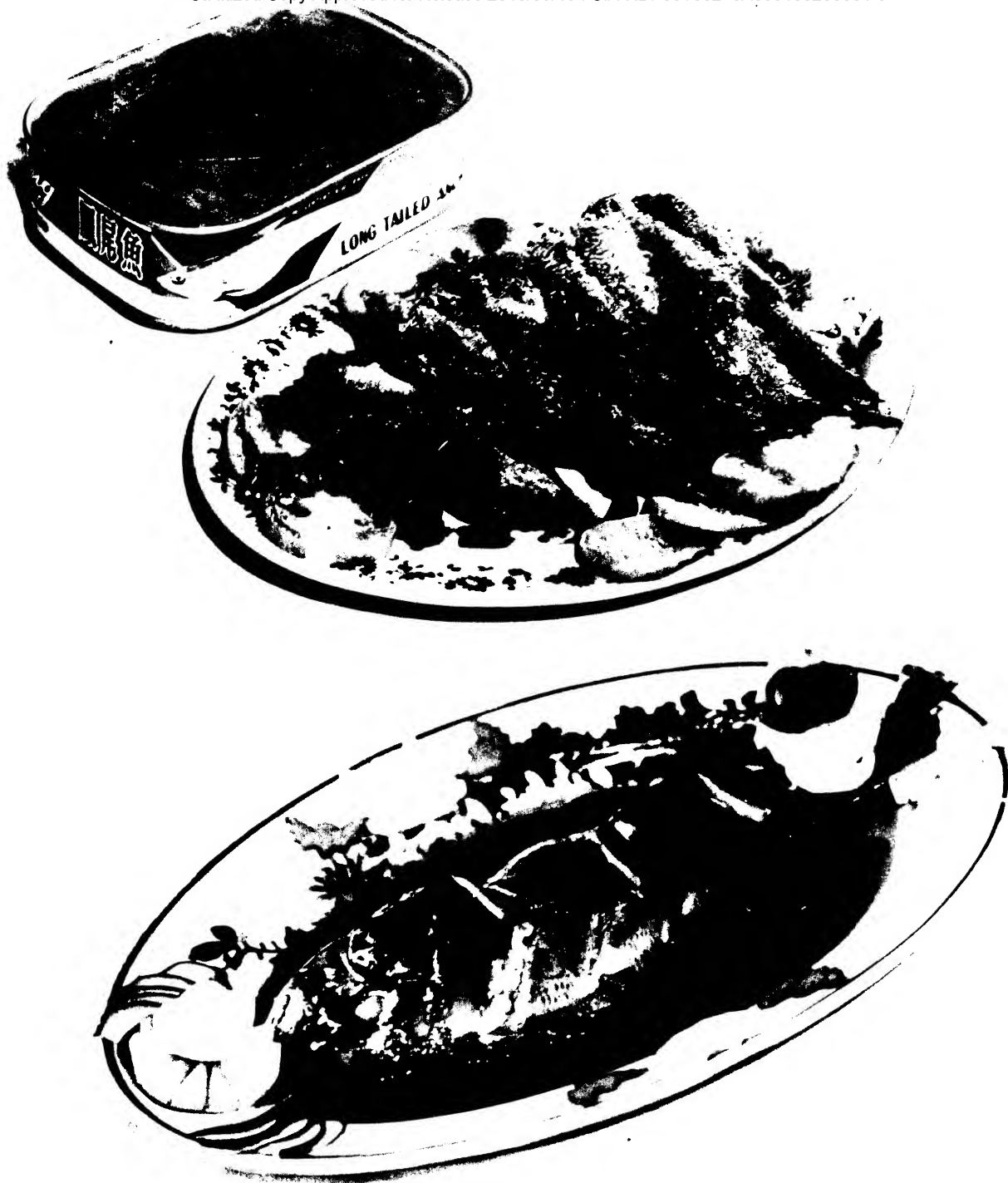
The growth of the Shatien Grapefruit was originally confined to its native home at Shatien, Jung County, Kwangsi. Its superior quality made it so popular that the growing area has been extended to the middle and southern sectors of Kwangsi. The distinctive features of the Shatien Grapefruit are thinness of rind, plumpness of sections, smallness and scarcity of pips, sweetness of pulp, and unmatched delightful flavour. A single fruit weighs from 1 to 1½ kg, with some oversized ones reaching 2½ kg a piece.

"Mount Elephant" Brand canned grapefruit juice and segments are prepared by scientific processes under sanitary conditions from selected Shatien Grapefruit, with the seeds and skin of sections removed. The natural flavour, rich vitamin C content and other features of the fresh fruit are all retained. Export of this brand of canned goods is handled by the Kwangsi Branch of the China National Foodstuffs Export Corporation.

"Mount Elephant" **Brand Canned Grapefruit (Pomelo) Juice and Segments**



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A Delicious Appetizer "Ma Ling" Brand Long Tailed Anchovies

The Long Tailed Anchovy is one of the fine food fishes found in Chinese coastal waters. Those whose habitat is around the estuary of the Yangtze River are especially noted for deliciousness. "Ma Ling" Brand Long Tailed Anchovies are prepared from selected fish for uniformity of size, plumpness of flesh and fullness of roes. They are fried crisp in vegetable oil and seasoned with soyabean sauce and spices. They are not only excellent in flavour but also highly nutritious.

Anchovies are a delicious food for any occasion, especially as an appetizer at picnics or parties. They are packed in attractively labelled flat tins. Each tin contains 184 grams and there are 48 tins to a wooden case. "Ma Ling" Canned Long Tailed Anchovies are exported by the Shanghai Branch of the China National Foodstuffs Export Corporation.

Sea Bream A Specialty of Tsingtao



Visitors to the summer resort of Tsingtao, know well a special fish dish — the simmered *chiachi* or sea bream offered at restaurants and buffets in the port.

It is quite natural that Tsingtao, a seaport, has especially good sea food. There are a great variety, of marine products here, each having its own special flavour. But the sea bream is particularly hailed and given a popular reception. It is because the flavour of the sea bream is very delicate and it is mainly found along the Tsingtao coast and seldom found in any other coastal areas. For this reason, visitors to Tsingtao are eager to try their palate on this famous dish.

In Shantung it is a custom for the host of a banquet to reserve the part of the fish around the eyes for the guest of honour as a sign of respect. This custom has been handed down from time immemorial and its origin is untraceable. The head of sea bream is especially fleshy, and the meat around the eyes is plump and delicious, which may be one of the reasons for this legendary custom.

There are two kinds of sea bream, the red and the black. The former, which is more savoury and sometimes called *chen tiao* (*pagrosomus major*), has sym-

metrical scales of a bright red tinge, and plump and thick meat containing a large quantity of protein, mineral matters and fat. It is highly nutritious. The Tsingtao Foodstuffs Export Corporation lump freezes the sea breams for export purposes. They are divided into three specifications: Sea breams weighing 125-250 grams each, 250-375 grams each and those above 375 grams each. Each refrigerated lump contains 15 kilograms of fresh fish packed in cardboard boxes or in rush packing.

Sea breams may be simmered, stewed with soya sauce or steamed. Simmered Sea Bream is especially delicious and a recipe is given below:

First put two ounces of vegetable oil into a pan, add a few Chinese pepper seeds when oil is hot and then draw them out; put the fish into the pan and fry until brown, then add small quantities of cut onion, crushed ginger, rice wine, water and slices of fat and lean pork and a pinch of salt; the contents should be simmered for about 20 minutes, then add a pinch of *Vei Su* (condiment). The fish is then put into a platter. Put a quantity of inch-long cabbage into the pan and bring to a boil. Garnish the fish platter with the cabbage and sauce.

"Feshan" Oiled Paper Umbrella

"Feshan" oiled paper umbrella exported by the Canton Arts and Crafts Export Corporation is one of the specialties of Shenchuen, Nanhai County, Kwangtung Province. Its cover is made of two or three plys of thin mulberry paper oiled with Tung oil and firmly pasted together with lacquer persimmon. An extra strip of paper reinforces the edge. The ribs are made of strong bamboo. They are pliant, straight and do not warp. The umbrella is light in weight and strong enough to withstand heavy rain and blazing sun. It is especially suitable for tropical and sub-tropical climates of bright sunshine and sudden showers.

"Feshan" umbrella for many years has had a good market in Southeast Asia. It is not only appreciated by the urban residents, but is also very popular among villagers, miners and rubber plantation workers.

There are two types of "Feshan" umbrella exported at present, the Fancy Umbrella and the Transparent Oiled Paper Umbrella. The former has a painted cover



and comes in a variety of beautiful designs. It may be decorated with landscapes or paintings of birds, animals and flowers. The Transparent Oiled Paper Umbrella has a plain cover and is a little larger than the fancy one. It is available in two weights, the heavy duty and the light duty. The stronger and more durable heavy-duty umbrella is called "New Life", and the lighter and more economical one is called "Improvement".

Light Rubber Sandals For Comfort



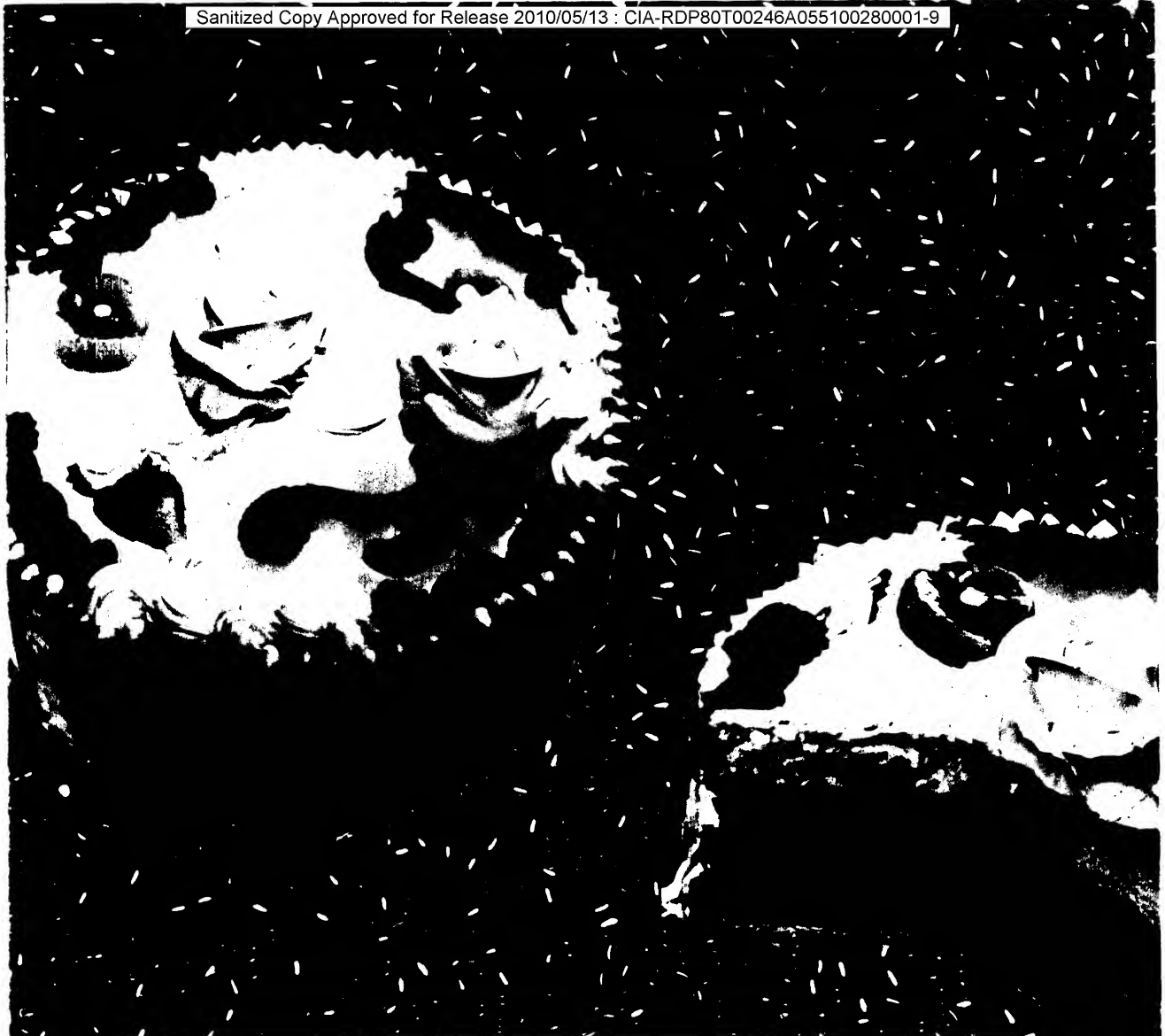
For people in the tropical and subtropical climates who like cool and comfortable footwear, these light rubber sandals will give every satisfaction.

Lightness in weight; supple, springy soles; waterproofing — all these features make the sandals an ideal wear for beach, kitchen and bathroom. They are also fray-resistant, long wearing and attractively styled. Scientific treatment of the rubber material makes them non-odorous.

The soles are made of a type of strong foam rubber through a special process. A "leavening" agent is added to the raw rubber emulsion to make the rubber expand, which, after a cooling process, is allowed to set. To make the foamy structure uniform, strong and exceedingly minute, great care is exercised in the control of temperature and timing during vulcanization. After edge-cutting and polishing, mounting of strips, finishing, etc., the rough patterns of soles are made into finished sandals. Before they are ready for market they undergo a series of strict inspections to insure flawless quality.

Our light rubber sandals are available in Cross-Strip and Lambda-Strip (inverted V) styles, and in a complete range of sizes, from 6" to 11" for ladies, men and children. Orders will receive our prompt attention.

Exporters: China National Sundries Export Corporation, Canton Branch



Small Red Beans

The small red bean is the seed of an annual plant belonging to the phaseolus family. The plant is adapted to the temperate zone and grows in the greater part of the vast expanse of Chinese territory. Around Tientsin, Chungming, Tangshan and in parts of Shantung province, it is especially plentiful and of excellent quality.

Small red beans are very nutritious, being rich in carbohydrates, protein and vitamin B. There are numerous ways of preparing them. They can be cooked with rice to make bean rice, boiled as a soup or made into paste for stuffing cakes and dumplings. At the 1958 Chinese Export Commodities Autumn Fair held in Canton, visitors who tasted the bean cakes especially prepared for the occasion were unanimous in expressing their satisfaction.

The following is the recipe for making bean

paste:

- (1) Thoroughly wash the beans and place in a cooking pot. Add water to 2.5 times the volume of the beans and allow to simmer until soft and the rinds split.
- (2) Use a wire sieve to skim off the rinds, and continue to simmer to evaporate the surplus water until the contents thicken to a paste.
- (3) Add sugar or syrup, a small amount of edible fat and a little flavouring to suit the taste.

Exporters: China National Cereals, Oils and Fats Export Corporation

Above picture shows a tasty stuffed red bean paste cake.

中 字 牌



CHUNG BRAND

New-styled Leather Leather



Made of suede and sheep skin of very fine grain and supple texture, these beautiful "Chung" Brand dyed sport coats are skilfully tailored, light in weight and stylish and comfortable to wear. They are most practical casual clothes for autumn and winter.

These leather coats are styled with either a single or double lining. The single lining coats use velvet, camlet or taffeta in a colour well-matched with the coat leather. The double lining coats have an extra detachable pelt lining and fur collar. The pelt lining is thick and fluffy and is properly made to fit the coat. It is very warm and can easily be buttoned in or removed from the coat. These double lining leather coats are highly suitable for travel wear and for places where temperatures differ greatly in a single day.

"Chung" Brand leather coats are available in different colours, styles and sizes for men's and women's fitted jackets, straight full length overcoats and hunting jackets with detachable pelt linings and collars. Styles also include zip fastened cuffs, buttoned cuffs or knitted wristlets; zip fastened front or buttoned front; flap pockets, patch pockets or slanted pockets.

"Chung" Brand leather coats are exported by the Shanghai Branch of the China National Animal By-products Export Corporation.

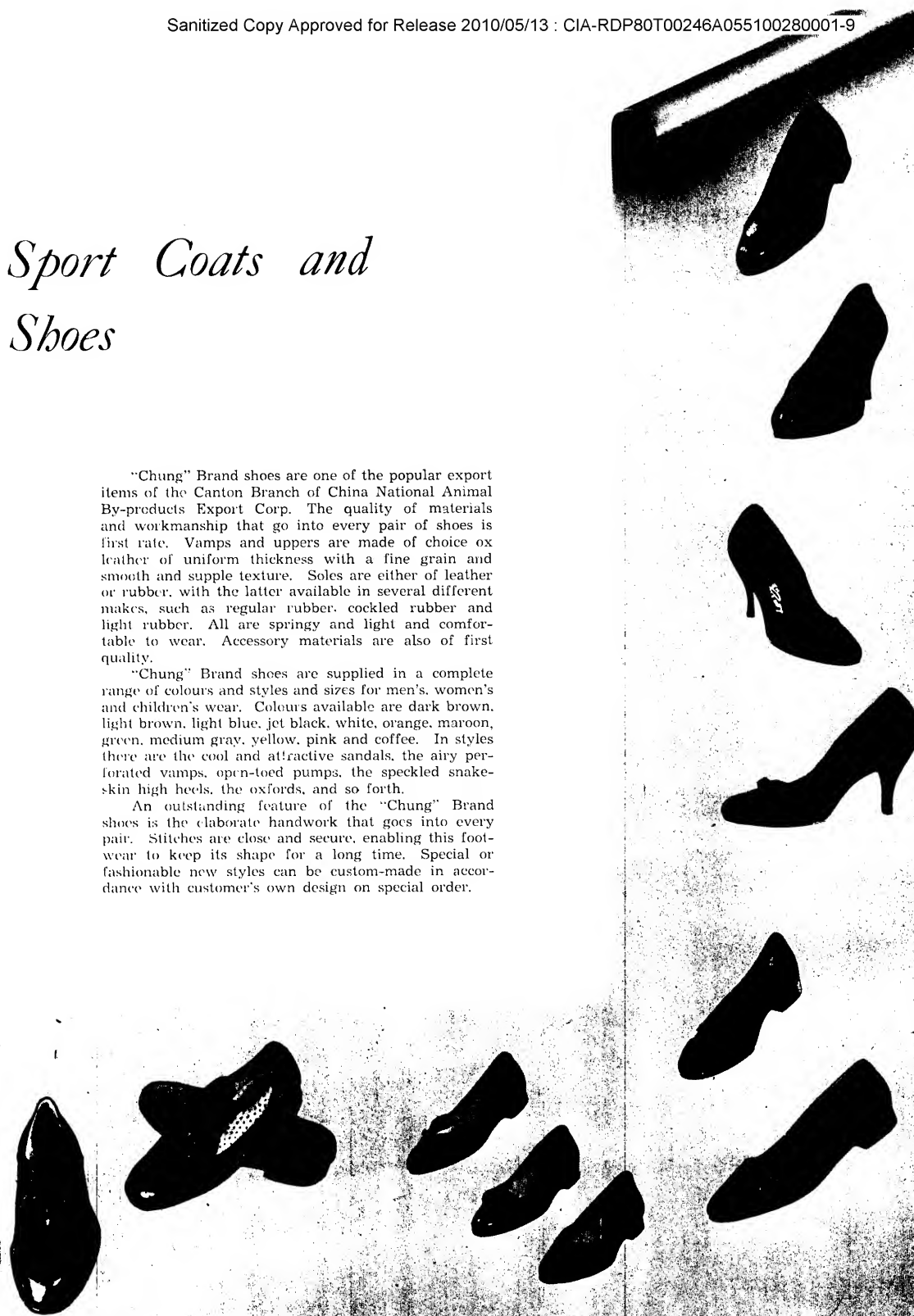


Sport Coats and Shoes

"Chung" Brand shoes are one of the popular export items of the Canton Branch of China National Animal By-products Export Corp. The quality of materials and workmanship that go into every pair of shoes is first rate. Vamps and uppers are made of choice ox leather of uniform thickness with a fine grain and smooth and supple texture. Soles are either of leather or rubber, with the latter available in several different makes, such as regular rubber, cockled rubber and light rubber. All are springy and light and comfortable to wear. Accessory materials are also of first quality.

"Chung" Brand shoes are supplied in a complete range of colours and styles and sizes for men's, women's and children's wear. Colours available are dark brown, light brown, light blue, jet black, white, orange, maroon, green, medium gray, yellow, pink and coffee. In styles there are the cool and attractive sandals, the airy perforated vamps, open-toed pumps, the speckled snake-skin high heels, the oxfords, and so forth.

An outstanding feature of the "Chung" Brand shoes is the elaborate handwork that goes into every pair. Stitches are close and secure, enabling this footwear to keep its shape for a long time. Special or fashionable new styles can be custom-made in accordance with customer's own design on special order.



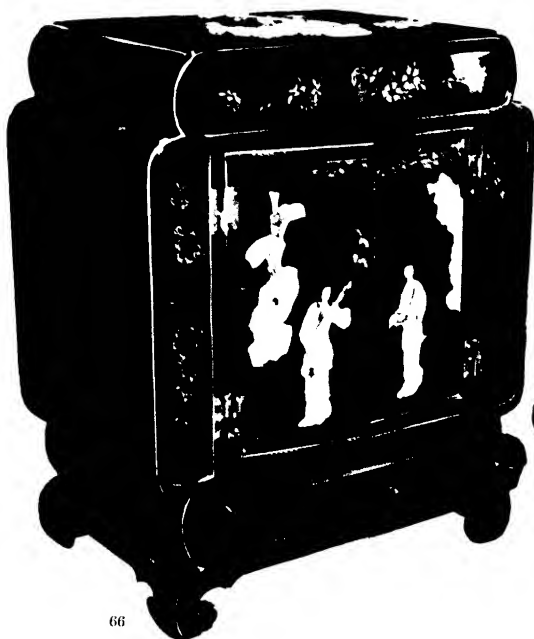
Inlaid Gold Lacquerware A Specialty of Peking

Peking's art of making Inlaid Gold Lacquerware had its origin in the 16th century. Through long periods of experience and refinement, the art has attained perfection and wide fame. It commands a very rich art scheme in the decorative designs employed, the inlaying materials used, and the methods of execution. There are the plain inlaid work (with flush surface), carved work, and inlaid relief work. Mother-of-pearl, jade, fine stones and ivory are used as inlaying materials. The inlaying work is elaborately executed in various designs including classical architecture, flowers, birds, human figures, landscapes and so forth. After the decorative fragments are firmly set on the gleaming lacquer surface, the craftsman elaborates the figures by hand-painting in gold paint such parts as flower stalks, twigs, leaves, rocks, etc. In these decorative figures one may see not only vivid expressions of flowers blooming or budding among lovely leaves, but also graceful dancing figures or amusing scenes from famous folk sagas. But it is not the wide variety of figure representations alone that make the Gold Lacquerware elegant and prized. The rich luster and colour variation, the fine workmanship, the lasting nature of the ware, are all important factors. This elegant and distinctive lacquerware is acid and moisture resistant.



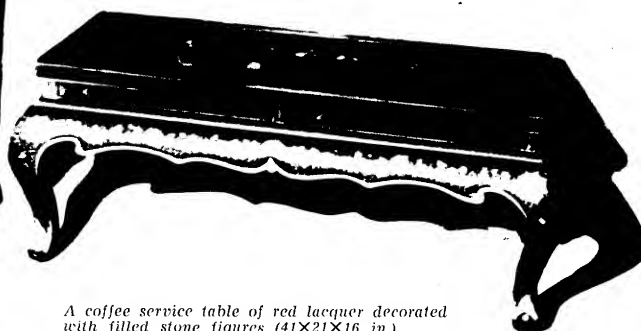
A set of round table (in two halves, each 34×17×31½ in.) and round stools of red lacquer with colour lacquer fillings

A charming black lacquer casket with colour design and inlaid mother-of-pearl (16×10×19½ in.)



The superb traditional lines of Peking Inlaid Gold Lacquerware have been enriched in recent years by the addition of many new items and styles, mostly articles of household use. These include pieces of large, medium and small size, such as jewel boxes, smoking sets, candy boxes, fruit trays, nesting boxes, wall screens, parlor screens, round tables, cabinets, tea tables, and so forth. Altogether well over a hundred different items are available. Inquiries and orders will be welcome.

Exporters: Peking Arts and Crafts Co.



A coffee service table of red lacquer decorated with filled stone figures (41×21×16 in.)

Two Efficacious Patent Medicines Phospholipid and "Ever Spring"



I. Da Li Brand Phospholipid

Da Li Brand Phospholipid is produced by the Dairen Medicinal Works of China. It has been produced after many years of research and scientific testing. It contains 30% soy-bean phospholipides, a rich amount of lecithin and cephalin and some sphingomyelin. These ingredients make the Da Li Phospholipid a good remedy for acute infectious hepatitis, chronic hepatitis, early cirrhosis of liver, neurasthenia, anemias and arteriosclerosis.

Through long periods of animal testing and clinical application soy-bean phospholipides have been found to possess the following therapeutic action:

1. Against hepatitis and cirrhosis of liver.

Guinea pig tests confirm the remedial functions of soy-bean phospholipides against fatty liver experimental cirrhosis of liver; clinical applications also attest its therapeutic value against portal cirrhosis of the liver, acute infectious hepatitis, and chronic hepatitis. Administering phospholipides markedly improves chronic cases of hepatic cirrhosis that have persistently defied other ways of treatment. Application in cases of acute infectious hepatitis also has yielded the favorable effects of shortening the course of the disease and preventing it from developing into a chronic affection.

2. Against anemia.

Phospholipides notably increase hemoglobin and erythrocytic count. Clinical administering in cases of obstinate anemia and aplastic anemia shows that for

some patients a rapid rise of hemoglobin develops and the effects will stay for a fair length of time.

3. Against neurasthenia.

Phospholipides regulate the functions of the cerebral cortex and the central nervous system; it nourishes the nerve tissues.

The tonic effect of phospholipides makes *Da Li Phospholipid* both a tonic and a good hepatic remedy. It has a palatable taste, and is free from side effects. Good for the regular use of both men and women, young or old.

Exporters: China National Native Produce Export Corp., Tientsin Branch

II. "Ever Spring" (Wan Nien Chuen)

"Ever Spring" is prepared by the Hu Ch'ing-Yu Medicinal House of Hangchow from an efficacious classical Chinese prescription using mulberries as the chief ingredient. It is a dark coloured, viscid emulsion containing sugar and organic acids and acting as a nerve sedative, blood tonic, and stimulant of intestinal secretion and peristalsis. It is an excellent curative for neurasthenia, insomnia, habitual constipation and chronic arthritis. "Ever Spring" is a mild-acting medicine without undesirable side effects. Regular administering helps to restore the black colour of gray hairs. It has a palatable sweet taste and is to be diluted with hot water when taken orally.

Exporters: Shanghai Medicinal Herbs Import and Export Corporation

HO OIL

A Valuable Material for Perfume Industry

Ho Oil is a light yellowish liquid obtained by refining through distillation the extraction of the trunks, branches and leaves of Hosho tree, one of the camphor species. Because it is a rich source of linalool, a vegetable compounding ingredient of the perfume industry, it is used for the isolation of this compound and also in the preparation of linalyl acetate, or as a direct ingredient in perfume compounds.

Ho oil is a specialty of South China. Its excellent quality enjoys a high reputation among the world perfume manufacturers. Along with the rapid development of China's chemical industry and the progress in the technique of essential oil refining, the quality of Ho oil has improved continuously. The Ho oil now exported by the Shanghai Essential Oils Import & Export Corporation is graded according to its linalool content—viz. 75%, 85%, 90%, and 92%. It is a pale yellow liquid, almost colourless, with a fine sweet odour resembling that of lily-of-the-valley with a suggestion of citrus. The camphor content of the highly refined product has been reduced to less than 0.5%.

Ho oil is also being acetylated and fractionally distilled to separate linalyl acetate. Linalyl acetate is now one of the regularly exported aromatics.



Manganese Dioxide

ORE AND POWDER CHINA (KWANGSI) PRODUCTION

Excellent and exquisite qualities, ideal and indispensable materials among modern battery, metallurgical and chemical industries. Selections and purchases are heartily welcomed.

GUARANTEED SPECIFICATIONS

Manganese Dioxide Ore:
MnO₂ 80% minimum Fe 1.5% maximum
MnO₂ 70% minimum Fe 3 % maximum
MnO₂ 65% minimum Fe 5 % maximum

Manganese Dioxide Powder:
MnO₂ 80% minimum Fe 1.5% maximum, 80 mesh 98% through
MnO₂ 70% minimum Fe 3 % maximum, 120 mesh 95% through
MnO₂ 65% minimum Fe 5 % maximum, 200 mesh 95% through
meshes same as above
35 mesh 98% through

中國礦產公司廣西分公司
CHINA NATIONAL MINERALS CORPORATION, KWANGSI BRANCH
11, Tsi Nan Road, Nanning Cable Address: "CNMCKB" Nanning

軟錳



化學原料

Safe

小蘇打 醫藥用及工業

SODIUM BICARBONATE
B.P. 1953 AND TEST

硫化鹼片

SODIUM SULPHIDE
FLAKES AND

碳化鈣

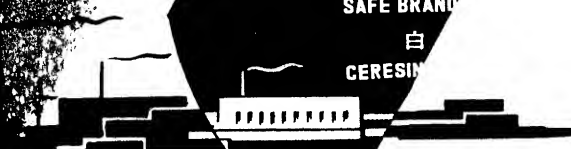
CALCIUM CARBIDE

高壓

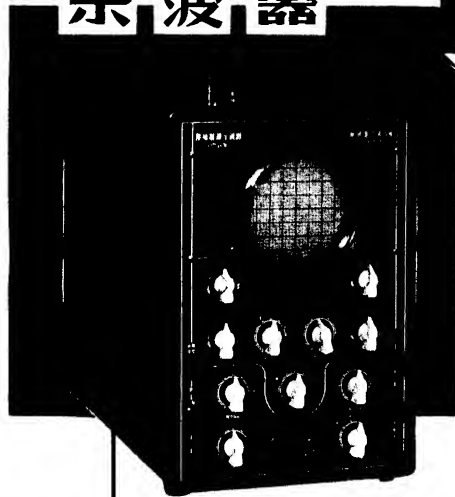
SAFE BRAND

白

CERESIN



陰極射綫 示波器



MODEL
195A

OSCILLOGRAPH

陰極射線示波器為觀察或攝影記錄各種電波變化過程現象的電子儀器，用途廣泛，在電子儀器範圍內佔有主要地位。如附加適當的能量轉換器，可以用在更多方面。已在科學、工業、醫學及教育需要上起着廣泛應用的重要作用。

The Cathode-ray Oscillograph is an extremely versatile electronic instrument, which is used to study, observe, or record photographically, the transient changes of electrical phenomena. It occupies an important position in the field of modern electronic instrumentation. With suitable transducers, the instrument will serve much wider scope of uses. It provides universal application in science, industry, medicine, and education.

"Sin Kian" Model 195A Oscillograph has been designed and constructed with features for general purposes. Special type may be supplied upon request.

KILO-WATTHOUR METER

特點：靈敏準確，性能穩定。
構造堅固，體形靈巧。
寶石軸承，經久耐用。
轉字盤的字體大而清晰。
表內附有微動校正設備。

使用範圍：適用於二線單相家用電路。
額定電壓：110伏、220伏及220/230伏
額定電流：2.5-5-10-25-50-100安培
額定週率：50週

Features:

High sensitivity, accuracy and stability.
Robust construction and compact size.
Sapphire cup bearing, durable in service.
Cyclometer register with large and clear figures.
Brake magnets with micrometer adjustment.

Applications:

House service, for two wire single phase circuits—
Voltage ratings: 110V, 220V and 220/230V.
Current ratings: 2.5-5-10-25-50-100 amps.
Frequency ratings: 50 cps.

家用電表



中國儀器進口公司上海分公司
CHINA NATIONAL INSTRUMENTS IMPORT CORPORATION
(IMPORTERS & EXPORTERS)
SHANGHAI BRANCH

27, Chung Shan Road (E.I.), Shanghai

Cable Address: "INSTRIMP" Shanghai

龍門鉋床

DOUBLE HOUSING PLANER

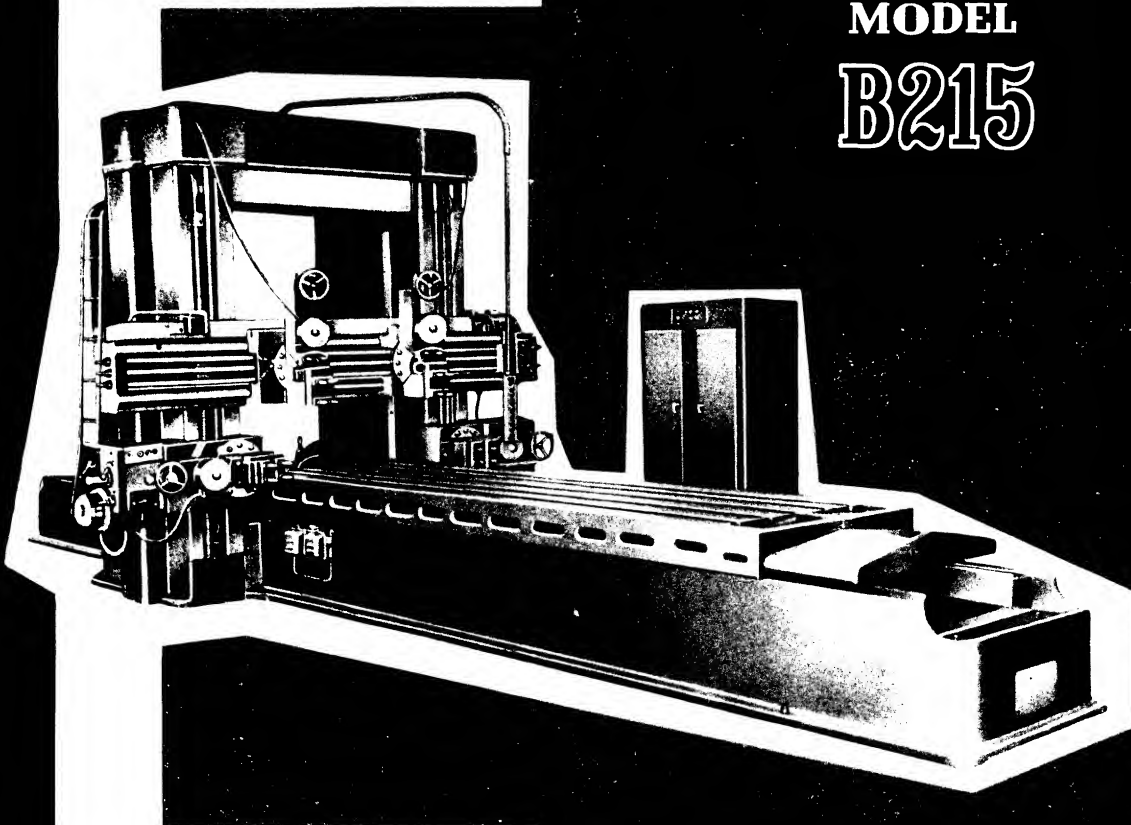
B215型雙柱式龍門鉋床能鉋寬1.5公尺,有4公尺和6公尺兩種長度的台面,均能負載加工件達10,000公斤。

本機床有四個刀架,在橫樑上有兩個垂直刀架,以及在兩端的主柱上各裝有一個側刀架,垂直刀架能自動作水平面和垂直面進刀,側刀架能自動垂直進刀。

工作台是由連奧納特電機組所傳動,並備有傳控機來控制進刀行程和後進行程的無級變速,並使工作台快速而平穩地移動。

電氣設備共包括13個旋轉電機,其中主傳動機電動機功率40瓩,並備有懸掛式按鈕站來操縱工作台和刀架運動,非常便利。

MODEL
B215



中國機械進口公司經營出口

CHINA NATIONAL MACHINERY IMPORT CORPORATION
(IMPORTERS & EXPORTERS)



友好牌染料

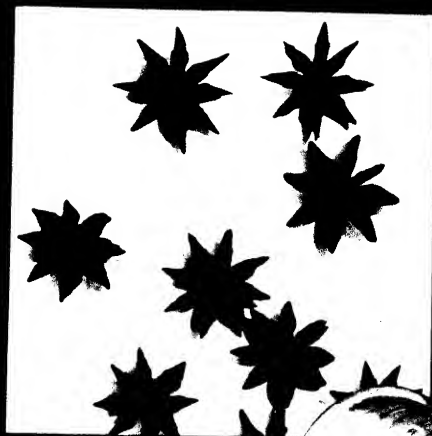


Yonhao



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各種油漆及凡立水 Paints & Varnishes

各種油漆及船用漆 Paste Paints & Marine Paints

各種噴漆 Nitro-Cellulose Lacquers



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堅牢耐久 使用簡便

Bright Shades Quick Drying
Durable Coating Easy Application

中國進出口公司上海分公司
CHINA NATIONAL IMPORT AND EXPORT CORPORATION, SHANGHAI BRANCH

27, Chung Shan Road E. 1, Shanghai Cable Address "CHIMEXCORP" Shanghai

提花圓筒編織機

JACQUARD CIRCULAR KNITTING MACHINE

MODEL KM 120

本機用棉紗或羊毛編織各種提花棉毛衫、羊毛衫、茄克衫和運動衫等。6路進紗，每路2或3根紗合併喂入。採用單獨電動機傳動，裝有提花盤6只，提花圖案根據綢帶隨意更換，構造堅固，操作簡便。喂入紗支可用21支、32支和雙股42支。

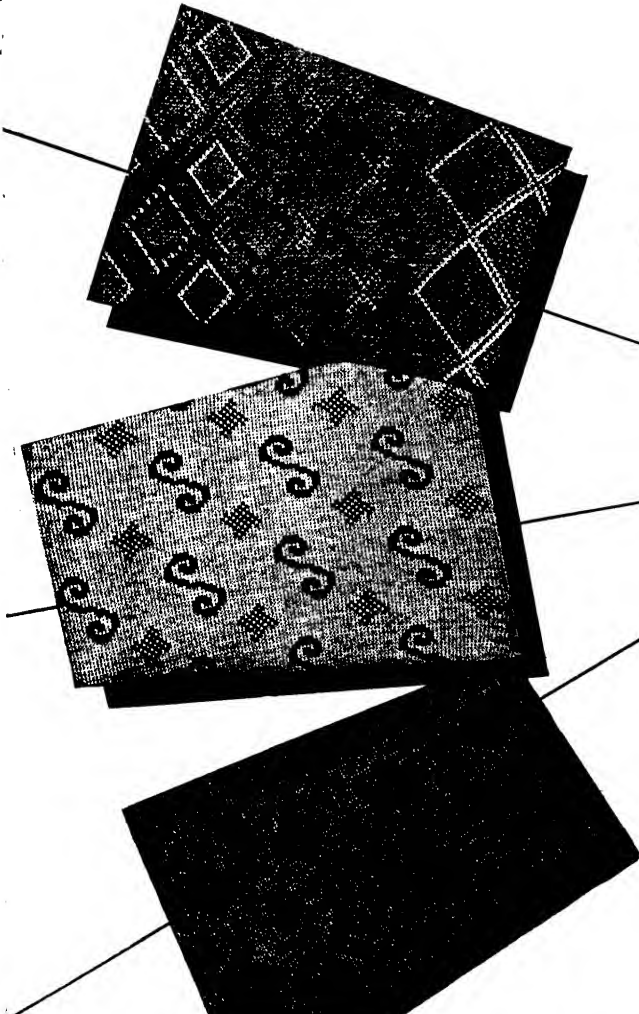
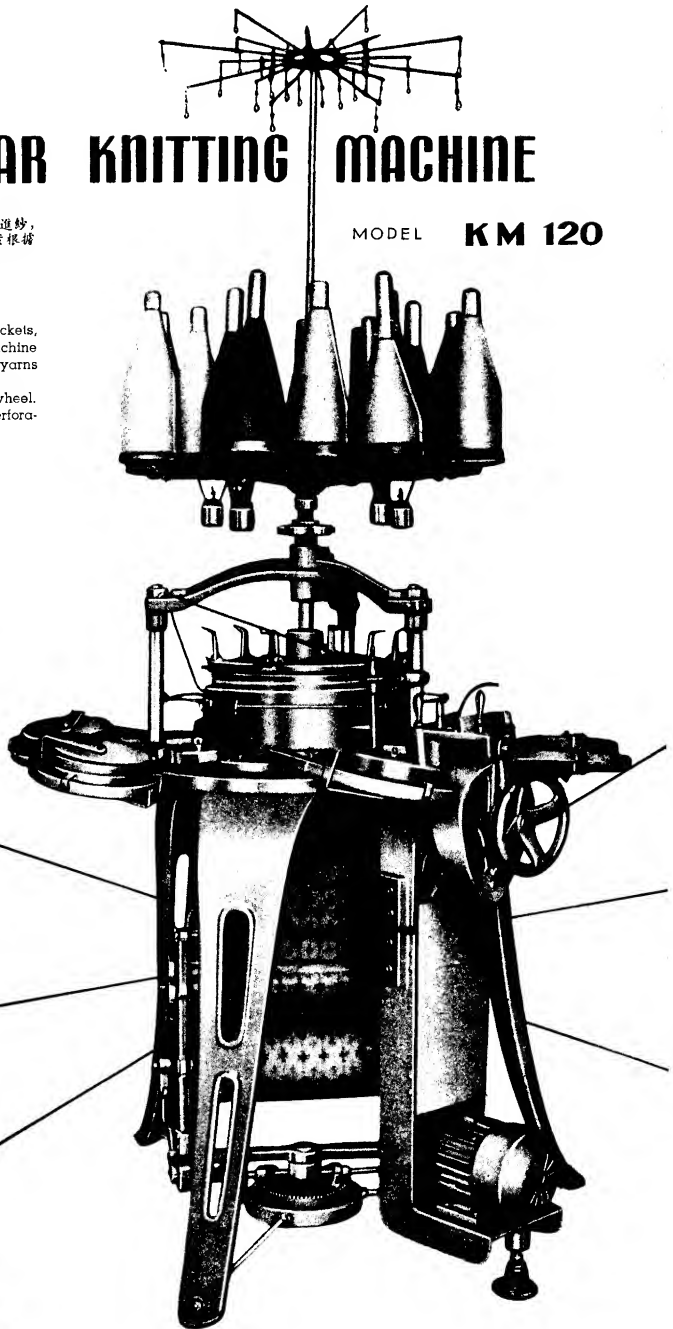
針筒轉數：... 28轉/分
每吋針數：... 9針—14針
提花盤數：... 6只

Designed for making patterned sweaters, pull-overs, cardigans, jackets, etc. from cotton or worsted yarn, this robust and easy to operate machine is provided with 6 feeds of 2 or 3 yarns per feed. 21s, 32s, 42s/2 yarns are adoptable.

It is equipped with individual motor drive, and 6 pieces of pattern wheel.

Various Fancy Patterns can be produced by merely changing perforated steel ribbons.

Speed of needle cylinder:	28 r.p.m.
Needles per inch:	9-14
No. of pattern wheels:	6



中國運輸機械進口公司上海分公司
CHINA NATIONAL TRANSPORT MACHINERY IMPORT CORPORATION
SHANGHAI BRANCH

27, Chung Shan Road E. I, Shanghai

Cable Address: "TRANSMACH" Shanghai

臥式鏜床

HORIZONTAL BORING, DRILLING & MILLING MACHINE

T-68 型及 T-611 型臥式鏜床適用於鏜孔，鑽孔，擴孔，刮平孔等工作，製造各孔間距極為精確的機件。

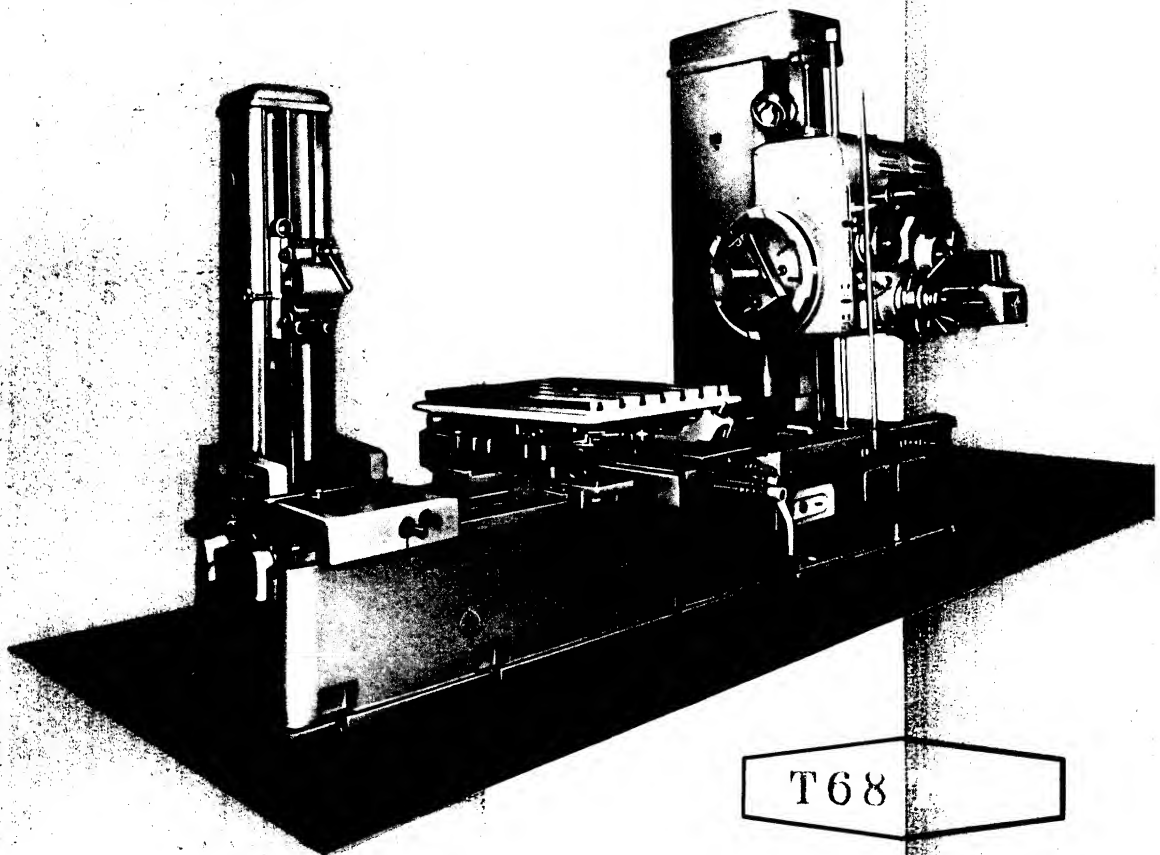
T-68 型裝有 85 公厘直徑的主軸和卡盤，能自動徑向進刀，因此在本機上可操作端面切削。T-611 型無卡盤裝置，但其主軸為 110 公厘直徑，專用於加工重大鑄件而無需端面切削的機件。

這二種鏜床具有同樣的優點，如構造堅固，高度精確的主軸，可迴轉的工作台，很廣的變速和進給範圍，並有聯動主軸的電磁掣動器，進刀機構的超負荷安全設備以及精確調整床頭箱、工作台和後支柱等的機構。

Models T-68 and T-611 can advantageously be employed for boring, drilling, counter-boring and reaming holes to close tolerance on center distance between holes.

T-68 of 85 mm spindle diameter, equipped with a facing head incorporating automatic continuous radial feed, is also capable of facing operations. T-611 is not so equipped, but has a larger spindle of 110 mm and is especially recommended for machining castings where facing operation is not required.

Both machines feature rigid construction, high precision spindle, swivel table, adequate range of speeds and feeds, electro-magnetic brake for spindle, overload release for feed mechanism, and fine setting device for headstock, table and boring stay.

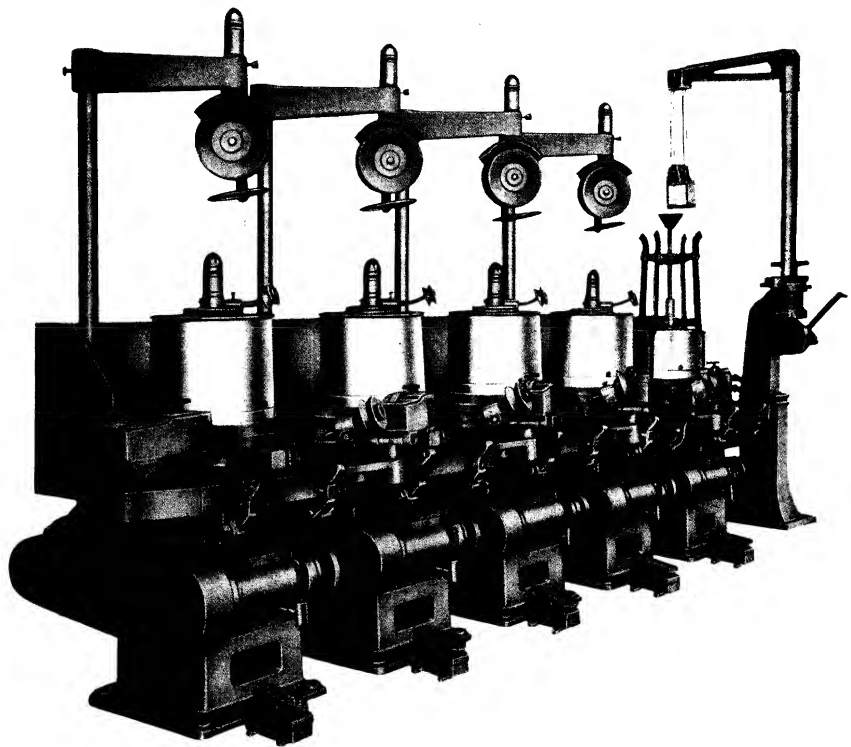


CHINA NATIONAL MACHINERY IMPORT CORPORATION
(IMPORTERS & EXPORTERS)

拔絲機

-SLIP

CONTINUOUS WIRE DRAWING MACHINE



中國運輸機械進口公司天津分公司

CHINA NATIONAL TRANSPORT MACHINERY IMPORT CORPORATION, TIENTSIN BRANCH

金雞牌鞋油




*Golden
Cock* SHOE
POLISH


KEEP LEATHER
SOFT SHINY
AND
LASTING



中國雜貨出口公司天津分公司
CHINA NATIONAL SUNDRIES EXPORT CORPORATION
TIENTSIN BRANCH
114 Ta Ku Road Tientsin Cable Address: SUNDRIES Tientsin




"Crystal"




質量高

式樣美



水晶牌



白貓

花布 花麻紗 色麻紗

"White Kitten"

DYED HAIRCORD
PRINTED SHIRTING
PRINTED HAIRCORD



中國雜品出口公司 上海紡織品出口公司
SHANGHAI TEXTILES EXPORT CORPORATION
BRANCH OF CHINA NATIONAL SUNDRIES EXPORT CORPORATION
Address: 27, Chung Shan Road E. I. Shanghai Cable Address: "TEXTILE" Shanghai



鳳凰牌



PHOENIX

交織綢緞
Chinese Mixed Silks

中國絲綢公司上海分公司
CHINA NATIONAL SILK CORPORATION
SHANGHAI BRANCH
17, Chung Shan Road, E. I., Shanghai Cable Address: "CHISICORP" Shanghai

大地 雨衣



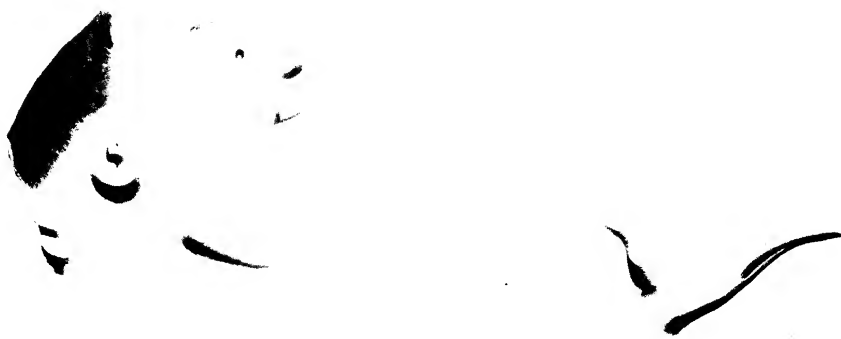
Made of Genuine Shower-Proof Cloth

Superior Workmanship

Fashionable Style

中國雜品出口公司上海紡織品出口公司
SHANGHAI TEXTILES EXPORT CORPORATION
BRANCH OF
CHINA NATIONAL SUNDRIES EXPORT CORPORATION

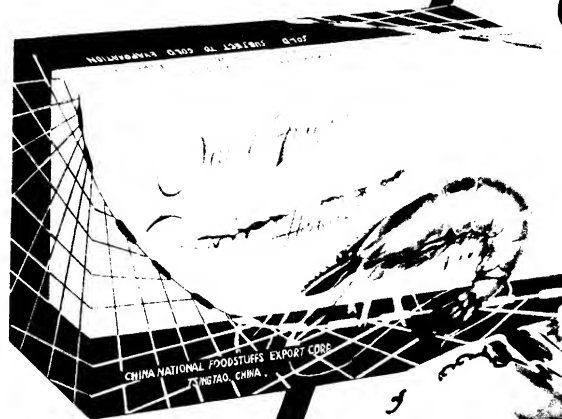
27, Chung Shan Road E. I, Shanghai Cable Address: "TEXTILE" Shanghai



漁
凍對蝦

Frozen Prawns

著名海產
鮮美可口
營養豐富



A FAMOUS SEA PRODUCT !
DELICIOUS IN TASTE,
RICH IN NUTRITIVE VALUE.



中國食品出口公司青島分公司
CHINA NATIONAL FOODSTUFFS EXPORT CORPORATION
TSINGTAO BRANCH
70, Chung Shan Road, Tsingtao Cable Address: "FOODSTUFFS" Tsingtao
Head Office Cable Address: "FOODSTUFFS" Peking

飛輪牌
水果罐頭
果醬



Flying Wheel
CANNED FRUITS & JAMS

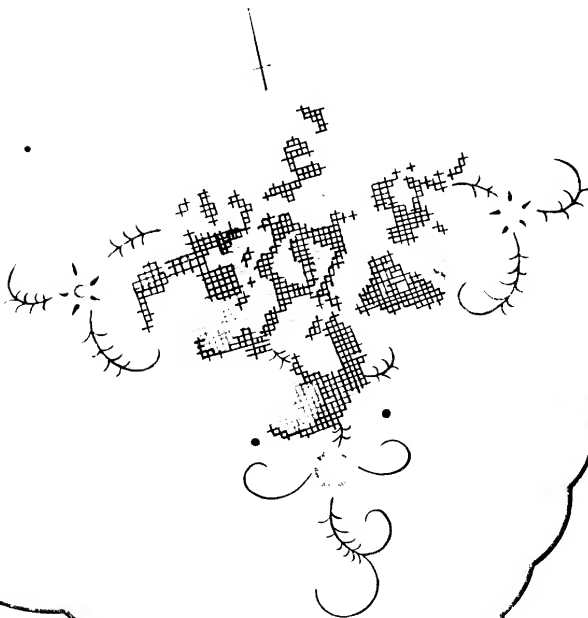
中國食品出口公司
CHINA NATIONAL FOODSTUFFS EXPORT CO.
TSINGTAO BRANCH
70, Chung Shan Road, Tsingtao Cable Address: "FOOD"
Head Office Cable Address: "FOOD"



Cross-stitch Embroidery

TABLE CLOTHS

with cross-stitch embroidery
done by hand in daring patterns
and glamorized colour scheme



十字花棉布



中國土產出口公司上海工藝品出口公司
SHANGHAI ARTS & CRAFTS EXPORT CORPORATION
BRANCH OF
CHINA NATIONAL NATIVE PRODUCE EXPORT CORPORATION
18, Tien Chih Road, Shanghai Cable Address: "ARTSCRAFT" Shanghai

中国唱片
密纹·慢转

歌唱祖国



贵妃醉酒



CHINESE
Gramophone Records

MICROGROOVE · LONG PLAYING

16 $\frac{2}{3}$, 33 $\frac{1}{3}$, 45 RPM.

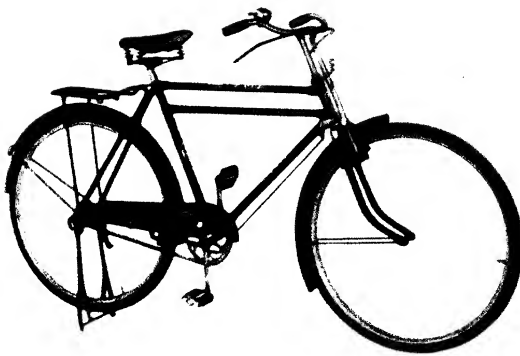
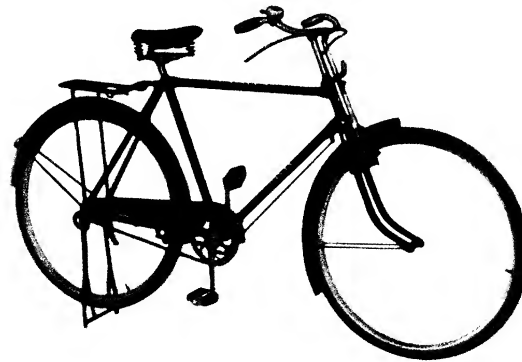
17.5 cm. 25 cm. 30 cm.

上海文教用品进出口公司
SHANGHAI STATIONERY & EDUCATIONAL SUPPLIES
IMPORT AND EXPORT CORPORATION

128, Hu Chiu Road, Shanghai Cable Address: "STATIONERY" Shanghai

鳳凰牌自行車

Standard Model Roadster
STANDARD MODEL ROADSTER



中國雜品出口公司上海分公司
CHINA NATIONAL SUNDRIES EXPORT CORPORATION
SHANGHAI BRANCH
128, Hu Chiu Road, Shanghai Cable Address: "SUNDRY" Shanghai



冠軍牌羽毛球拍
CHAMPION
BADMINTON RACKETS



世達牌羽毛球
OLYMPIC
BADMINTON SHUTTLE-COCKS



鴿球牌膠籃球
FLYING DOVE
RUBBER BASKET BALL

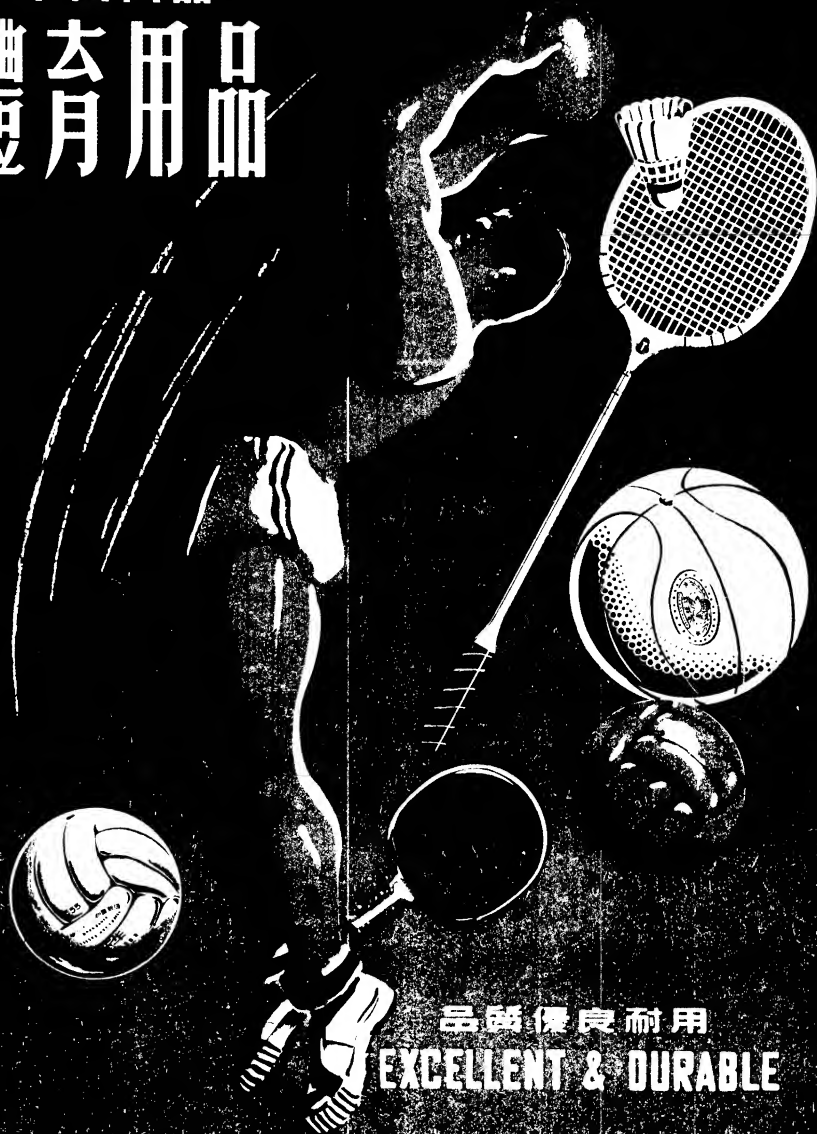
新華

新華牌
活瓣皮革足球、籃球、排球
SUN WAH
VALVED LEATHER FOOTBALL,
BASKET BALL & VOLLEY BALL



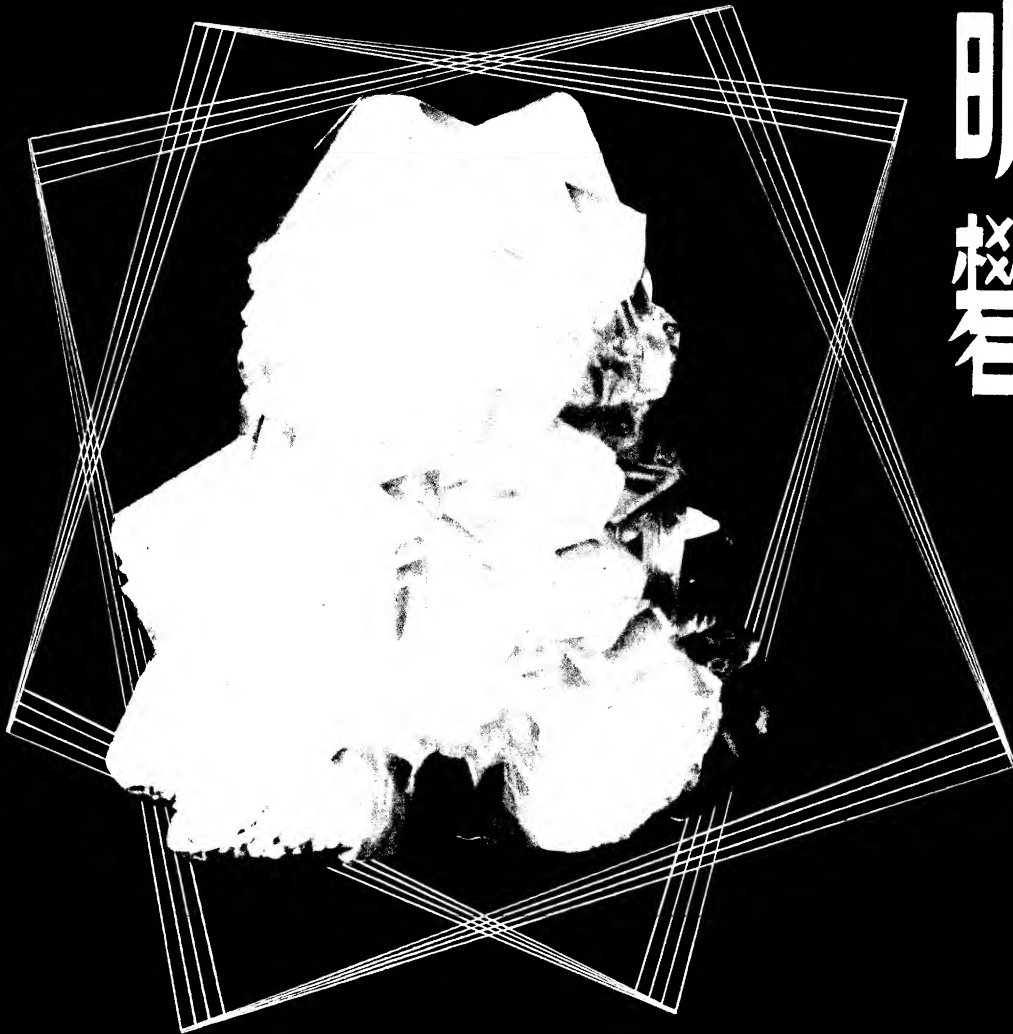
南方牌乒乓球拍
NANFONG
TABLE TENNIS BATS

中國出品
體育用品



品質優良耐用
EXCELLENT & DURABLE

CHINA NATIONAL SUNDRIES EXPORT CORPORATION, CANTON BRANCH
2, Chiow Kwong Road, Canton Cable Agency "SUNDRIES" Section



明
礬
岩

大明
珠

ALUM



真絲綢緞

Chinese Pure Silks





'CHUNG HWA'
CIGARETTES

選料上乘 芬芳和醇

Sweet and Mild Made of Choicest Tobacco

中國土產出口公司上海分公司

CHINA NATIONAL NATIVE PRODUCE EXPORT CORPORATION
SHANGHAI BRANCH

16, Chung Shan Road, E. I, Shanghai

Cable Address: "CHINAPROCO" Shanghai

List of China's Export and Import Specialized Corporations and Their Agencies

China National Sundries Export Corporation

PRINCIPAL EXPORTS & IMPORTS: Wool Tops, Raw Cotton, Cotton Piece-goods, Cotton Yarn, Cotton Knitwears and Manufactured Goods, Woolen and Ramie textiles (Gunny Bags excluded), Dresses, Glazed Wall Tiles, Plywood, Asphalt Roofing Felt, Wood Pulp and Paper, Window Glass and Glassware, Sewing Machines, Bicycles and Bicycle Parts, Thermo Flasks, Enamelware, Toys, Rubber Shoes, Cosmetics, Clocks, Watches and Parts thereof, Sundry Goods for daily use, Fountain Pen, Pencils and other Stationeries, Musical Instruments and Parts, Sports Goods, Household Electrical Appliances, Sanitary Wares, Plastic Manufactures, etc.

	Address	Cable Address
Head Office	Tung An Men Street, Peking	SUNDRY PEKING
Shanghai Branch	128, Hu Chiu Road, Shanghai	SUNDRY SHANGHAI
Tientsin Branch	114, Ta Ku Road, Tientsin	SUNDRY TIENSIN
Canton Branch	2, Chiaw Kwang Road, Canton	SUNDRY CANTON
Tsingtao Branch	10, Tientsin Road, Tsingtao	SUNDRY TSINGTAO
Shanghai Stationery & Educational Supplies Import & Export Corporation	128, Hu Chiu Road, Shanghai	STATIONERY SHANGHAI
Shanghai Toys Import & Export Corporation	128, Hu Chiu Road, Shanghai	CHINATOYS SHANGHAI
Shanghai Textile Export Corporation	27, Chung Shan Road E.1, Shanghai	TEXTILE SHANGHAI
Fukien Branch	Foreign Trade Building, East Street, Foochow	SUNDRY FOOCOW

China National Native Produce Export Corporation

PRINCIPAL EXPORTS & IMPORTS: Bast Fibre and its Manufactures, Tobacco and its Manufactures, Various kinds of Native Products, Wood and Timber, Nuts, Dried Vegetables and Subsidiary Foodstuffs, Arts and Crafts, Porcelains & Pottery, Medicines and Patent Medicines, Spices, Essential Oils, etc.

	Address	Cable Address
Head Office	Tung An Men Street, Peking	PROCHINA PEKING
Peking Branch	1, Hsi Chiao Min Hsiang, Peking	PEKARTCO PEKING
Peking Arts and Crafts Co.	1, Hsi Chiao Min Hsiang, Peking	PEKARTCO PEKING
Tientsin Branch	33, Harbin Road, Tientsin	NCNPC TIENSIN
Tientsin Arts & Crafts Export Corporation	33, Harbin Road, Tientsin	ARTS TIENSIN
Tientsin Medicine & Drugs Corporation	33, Harbin Road, Tientsin	DRUGS TIENSIN
Tsingtao Branch	14, Paoting Road, Tsingtao	CNPCC TSINGTAO
Shanghai Branch	16, Chung Shan Road E.1, Shanghai	CHINAPROCO SHANGHAI
Shanghai Arts & Crafts Export Corporation	18, Dian-chi Lu, Shanghai	ARTSCRAFT SHANGHAI
Shanghai Essential Oils Import & Export Corporation	16, Chung Shan Road E.1, Shanghai	ESSENOIL SHANGHAI
Shanghai Medicinal Herbs Import & Export Corporation	16, Chung Shan Road E.1, Shanghai	SHAIMEDICINE SHANGHAI
Fukien Branch	Foreign Trade Building, East Street, Foochow	PROFUKIEN FOOCOW
Canton Branch	282, Dah Teh Road, Canton	PROCANTON CANTON
Canton Arts & Crafts Export Corporation	125, Tai Ping Road, Canton	ARTCANTON CANTON
Canton Ceramics Export Company	486, Liu Erh San Road, Canton	CERAMICO CANTON
Canton Native Medicines Export Corporation	502, Yih Teh Road, Canton	CNMEC CANTON
Kwangsi Branch	11, Tsinan Road, Nanning	PRONANNING NANNING
Hongkong Agency: Teck Soon Hong Ltd.	37-39, Connaught Road, West, Hongkong	STILLON HONGKONG

China National Animal By-products Export Corporation

PRINCIPAL EXPORTS & IMPORTS: Bristles, Horsetails, Furs, Fur Plates, Skins, Hides, Feathers, Casings, Wool, Cashmere, Hairs, Carpets, Brushes, Leather and Leather Products, Fur Products, Feather Products, Fancy Feathers, Living Animals, etc.

	Address	Cable Address
Head Office	Tung An Men Street, Peking	BYPRODUCTS PEKING
Shanghai Branch	23, Chung Shan Road E.1, Shanghai	BYPRODUCTS SHANGHAI
Tientsin Branch	66, Yen Tai Street, Tientsin	BYPRODUCTS TIENSIN
Canton Branch	486, Liu Erh San Road, Canton	BYPRODUCTS CANTON
Tsingtao Branch	24, Hupeh Road, Tsingtao	BYPRODUCTS TSINGTAO

China National Foodstuffs Export Corporation

PRINCIPAL EXPORTS & IMPORTS: Livestock and Poultry, Frozen Meat and Meat Products, Frozen Poultry, Frozen Game, Frozen Edible Animal By-products, Aquatic and marine products, Eggs and Egg Products, Canned Goods of Fish, Meat, Poultry, Fruits and Vegetables, Fresh Fruits and Vegetables, Beer, Liquors and Wines, Aerated Water, Fruit Juice and Jams, Preserved or Dried Fruits, Confections, Biscuits, Sugar, etc.

	Address	Cable Address
Head Office	Tung An Men Street, Peking	FOODSTUFFS PEKING
Shanghai Branch	26, Chung Shan Road E.1, Shanghai	CHINAFOOCO SHANGHAI
Tientsin Branch	134, Chih Feng Road, Hoping Chu, Tientsin	FOODSTUFFS TIENSIN
Tsingtao Branch	70, Chung Shan Road, Tsingtao	FOODSTUFFS TSINGTAO
Canton Branch	137, Taiping Road, Canton	FOODCO CANTON
Fukien Branch	94, Tung Chieh Road, Foochow	5028 FOOCOW
Kwangsi Branch	11, Tsinan Road, Nanning	1795 NANNING
Hupei Provincial Branch	87, The Bund, Hankow	FOODSTUFFS HANKOW
Hongkong Agency: Ng Fung Hong	Bank of China Building, Hongkong	NGFUNG HONGKONG

China National Cereals, Oils and Fats Export Corporation

PRINCIPAL EXPORTS & IMPORTS: Cereals (Rice, Wheat, Horse Beans, Broad Beans, Pulses, etc.) Oil Seeds (Soyabean, Groundnut Kernels, Sesameseed, Linseed, Rapeseed, Copra, etc.) Oils (Wood Oil, Groundnut Oil, Cottonseed oil, Tea Oil, Coconut Oil, etc.) Salt, etc.

	Address	Cable Address
Head Office	Tung An Men Street, Peking	NATIONOIL PEKING
Shanghai Branch	Bank of China Building, Shanghai	CHINAFAT SHANGHAI
Tientsin Branch	80, Chu Fu Road, Tientsin	NOIL TIENSIN
Canton Branch	1, Yung Han Road North, Canton	CNCOFC CANTON
Tsingtao Branch	29, Wu Sung Road, Tsingtao	NACEROIL TSINGTAO

China National Minerals Corporation

PRINCIPAL EXPORTS & IMPORTS: Pig Iron, Pyrolusite, Pyrolusite in Powder, Antimony Ore in Lump, Antimony Regulus, Crude Antimony, Antimony White, Tin, Coal, Magnesite, Dead Burned Magnesite, Caustic Magnesite, Dolomite, Bauxite, Calcined Bauxite, Poshan Bauxite, Calcined Poshan Bauxite, Pyrophyllite, Talc in Lump, Talc in Powder, Fluorspar, China Clay, Chalky Magnesite, Graphite in Flake, Crystalline Graphite, Amorphous Graphite, Amorphous Graphite in Powder, Alum, Asbestos and Asbestos Powder, Barite and Barite Powder, Feldspar and Feldspar Powder, Realgar, Orpiment, Arsenic Lump, Arsenic White Powder, Gypsum, Plaster of Paris, Bentonite Diatomaceous Earth in Powder, Red Mineral Colours, Yellow Mineral Colours, Quartz, Quartz Powder, Garnet, Ballstone, Calcite, Calcite in Powder, Calcite in Grain, Limestone, Lime, Hydrated Lime Powder, Stone Grains, Whiting Powder, Vermiculite, Vermiculite Board, Marble, Artificial Marble, Terrazzo, Cement, White Portland Cement, etc.

	Address	Cable Address
Head Office	3, Tung An Men Street, Peking	CHIMINCORP PEKING
Tientsin Branch	8, June Te Li, Hopei South Road, Tientsin	CNMCTBO TIENSIN
Tsingtao Branch	9 Tang Yi Road, Tsingtao	CNMC TSINGTAO
Shanghai Branch	16, Chung Shan Road E.1, Shanghai	MINERALS SHANGHAI
Kwangtung Branch	56, West Bund, Canton	CHIMINCORP CANTON
Kwangsi Branch	11, Tsinan Road, Nanning, Kwangsi	CNMCKB NANNING
Fukien Branch	Foreign Trade Building, East Street, Foochow	MINERALS FOOCOW

China National Tea Export Corporation

EXPORTS & IMPORTS: Black Tea, Green Tea, Oolong Tea, White Tea, Scented Tea, Compressed Tea, Coffee, Cocoa.

	Address	Cable Address
Head Office	Tung An Men Street, Peking	NATIONTEA PEKING
Shanghai Branch	74, Tien Chih Road, Shanghai	NATIONTEA SHANGHAI
Kwangtung Branch	39, Foo Hing Road, Shameen, Canton	NATIONTEA CANTON
Fukien Branch	Foreign Trade Building, East Street, Foochow	NATIONTEA FOOCHOW
Amoy Office	Foreign Trade Building, Hai Hou Road, Amoy	NATIONTEA AMOY
Swatow Office	88, Sheng Ping Road, Swatow	NATIONTEA SWATOW

China National Silk Corporation

PRINCIPAL EXPORTS & IMPORTS: Raw Silk Steam Filature, Douppion Silk, Tussah Silk, Spun Silk Yarn and Silk Tops, Silk Waste and Tussah Silk Waste, Pure and Mixed Silk Piece-goods, Tussah Silk Pongees, Fuji Silk, Canton Gauze and Silk Gambiered, Silk Wears, Kerchiefs, Embroideries and other Ready-made Silk Products, Rayon Yarns and other Artificial Fibres, etc.

	Address	Cable Address
Head Office	Tung An Men Street, Peking	CHISICORP PEKING
Shanghai Branch	17, Chung Shan Road E.1, Shanghai	CHISICORP SHANGHAI
Tientsin Branch	60, Tai Erh Chwang Road, Hoshi Ward, Tientsin	CHISICORP TIENSIN
Kwangtung Branch	50, Pearl River Road, Shameen, Canton	CHISICANT CANTON
Shantung Branch	78, Chung Shan Road, Tsingtao	CHSILKORP TSINGTAO

China National Complete Plant Export Corporation

EXPORTS: Whole-plant Projects and Equipment.

Address	Cable Address
Hsu-chou Hutung, Peking	COMPLANT PEKING

China National Import and Export Corporation

PRINCIPAL EXPORTS & IMPORTS: Chemicals, Pharmaceuticals, Medical Instruments, Fertilizers, Dye-stuffs and Pigments, Paints, Rubber and Rubber Products, Petroleum and Petroleum Products.

	Address	Cable Address
Head Office	Erh Li Kou, Hsi Chiao, Peking	CNIEC PEKING
Shanghai Branch	27, Chung Shan Road E.1, Shanghai	CHIMEXCORP SHANGHAI
Tientsin Branch	171, Chien Shieh Road, Tientsin	NOCIMOR TIENSIN
Canton Branch	2, West Bund, Canton	CHIMPORTCO CANTON
Tsingtao Branch	82, Chung Shan Road, Tsingtao	CNIECTB TSINGTAO

China National Instruments Import Corporation

PRINCIPAL EXPORTS & IMPORTS: Various Scientific Instruments, Laboratory Equipment, Electrical & Electronic instruments, Wired equipment and supplies, Wireless equipment & supplies, Cinematographical & photographic equipment & supplies, Cultural and Educational instruments, etc.

	Address	Cable Address
Head Office	Erh Li Kou, Hsi Chiao, Peking	INSTRIMPOR PEKING
Shanghai Branch	27, Chung Shan Road E.1, Shanghai	INSTRIMP SHANGHAI
Tientsin Branch	14, Chang Teh Road, Tientsin	INSTRIMP TIENSIN
Canton Branch	2, West Bund, Canton	INSTRIMP CANTON

China National Machinery Import Corporation

PRINCIPAL EXPORTS & IMPORTS: Machine Tools, Power Machinery, Mining and Metallurgical Machinery, Electric Machinery and Equipment, Air Compressors, Hoists and Cranes, Excavators, Precision Measuring Tools, Metal Cutting Tools and other Tools, etc.

	Address	Cable Address
Head Office	Erh Li Kou, Hsi Chiao, Peking	MACHIMPORT PEKING
Shanghai Branch	27, Chung Shan Road E.1, Shanghai	MACHIMPORT SHANGHAI
Tientsin Branch	14, Chang Teh Road, Tientsin	MACHIMPORT TIENSIN
Canton Branch	2, West Bund, Canton	MACHINERY CANTON
Tsingtao Branch	82, Chung Shan Road, Tsingtao	MACHIMPORT TSINGTAO

China National Technical Import Corporation

IMPORTS: Whole-plant Projects and Equipment.

Address	Cable Address
Erh Li Kou, Hsi Chiao, Peking	TECHIMPORT PEKING

China National Transport Machinery Import Corporation

PRINCIPAL EXPORTS & IMPORTS: Transport and Agricultural Machineries (various Motor Vehicles and parts thereof; Locomotives, Ships, Agricultural Machinery and parts thereof), Printing Machines, Knitting Machine, Machinery for Pharmaceuticals, Food, Architectural, Chemical and other Light Industries.

	Address	Cable Address
Head Office	Erh Li Kou, Hsi Chiao, Peking	TRANSMACH PEKING
Shanghai Branch	27, Chung Shan Road, E.1, Shanghai	TRANSMACH SHANGHAI
Tientsin Branch	14, Chang Teh Road, Tientsin	TRANSMACH TIENSIN
Canton Branch	2, West Bund, Canton	TRANSMACH CANTON
Tsingtao Branch	82, Chung Shan Road, Tsingtao	TRANSMACH TSINGTAO

China National Metals Import Corporation

PRINCIPAL EXPORTS & IMPORTS: Steel Section, Steel Sheets and Plates, Steel Tubes, Railway Materials, Galvanized Iron Wires, Iron Wires, Wire-nails, Hardwares and other Steel Products, Ferro-alloys, Non-ferrous Metals and Non-ferrous Rolled Products, etc.

	Address	Cable Address
Head Office	Erh Li Kou, Hsi Chiao, Peking	CHIMETALS PEKING
Shanghai Branch	27, Chung Shan Road, E.1, Shanghai	CHIMETALS SHANGHAI
Tientsin Branch	171, Chien Shieh Road, Tientsin	CHIMETALS TIENSIN
Canton Branch	2, West Bund, Canton	CHIMETALS CANTON
Tsingtao Branch	82, Chung Shan Road, Tsingtao	CHIMETALS TSINGTAO

China National Foreign Trade Transportation Corporation

MAIN BUSINESS HANDLED: (1) Arranging customs clearance and deliveries of cargoes imported, exported and/or re-exported by sea, land, air and post. (2) Acting as agents on authorization for arranging shipments of transit cargoes at Chinese Ports and forwarding imported cargoes. (3) Arranging marine and transportation insurance and instituting claims on behalf of cargo owners.

	Address	Cable Address
Head Office	Erh Li Kou, Hsi Chiao, Peking	SINOTRANS PEKING
Shanghai Branch	74, Tien Chih Road, Shanghai	SINOTRANS SHANGHAI
Tientsin Branch	172, Liaoning Road, Tientsin	SINOTRANS TIENSIN
Tangku Sub-Branch	44, Hsinkang Road, Tangku, Hopei	SINOTRANS TANGKU
Chinwangtao Sub-Branch	Kailin Road Chinwangtao, Hopei	6866 CHINWANGTAO
Canton Branch	2, West Bund, Canton	5931 CANTON
Whampoa Sub-Branch	Whampoa Port, Canton	SINOTRANS WHAMPOA
Tsamkong Sub-Branch	Tsamkong Port, Kwangtung	8319 TSAMKONG
Tsingtao Branch	82, Chung Shan Road, Tsingtao	6586 TSINGTAO
Dairen Branch	16, Stalin Road, Dairen	7120 DAIREN

Sinofracht Ship Chartering & Broking Corporation

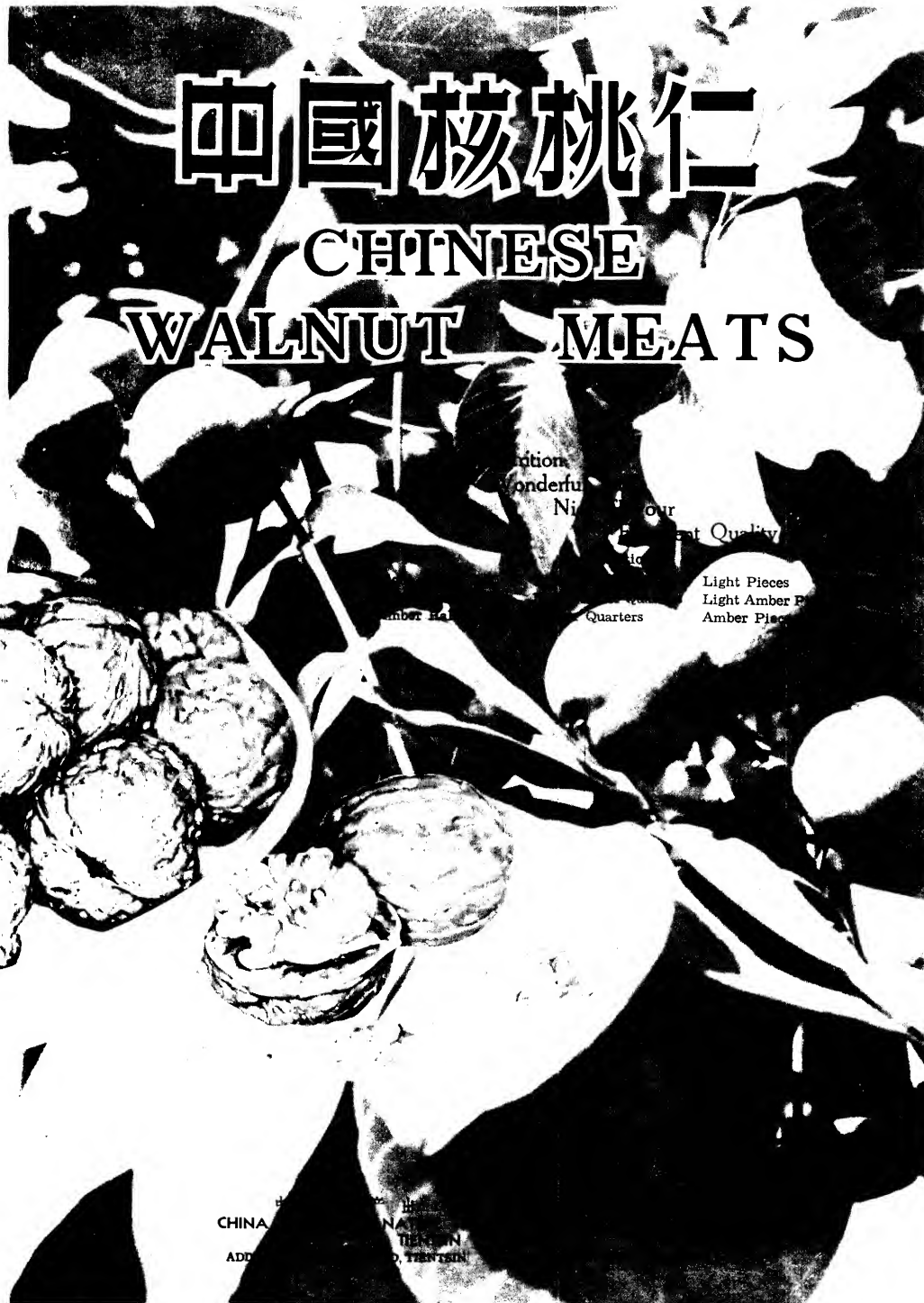
MAIN BUSINESS HANDLED: Arranging the chartering of vessels and booking of shipping space required for the carriage of State's import and export cargoes; Chartering vessels and booking shipping space for principals home and abroad as per authorization; Canvassing cargoes for shipowners.

Address	Cable Address
Erh Li Kou, Hsi Chiao, Peking	SINOFRACHT PEKING

China Resources Company

HONGKONG AGENCY for the China National Corporations as listed above.

Address	Cable Address
Bank of China Building, Hongkong	CIRECO HONGKONG





*"HSING HAI" Brand
Piano*

Sweet timbre

Rich tone

Responsive key-board

Precision construction



CHINA NATIONAL SUNDRIES EXPORT CORPORATION, TIENTSIN BRANCH
114, TAKU ROAD C., TIENTSIN, CHINA.
Cable Address: "SUNDRY" TIENTSIN